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The New York Times.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,917. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, colder today; Sunday probably snow; northerly winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 21.

SENATE SECRET TESTIMONY SHOWS LLOYD GEORGE WANTED GEN. WOOD; STETTINIUS TO AID ARMY BUYING

M'CORMICK'S STORY ISSUED

Said British Feared We Were Not Using All Our Big Men in War.

COL. HOUSE WAS SUMMONED

Illinois Representative Says Pershing's Officers Wanted Sharpe and Crozier Dropped.

MUST HURRY ON HEAVY GUNS

25,000 Needed and France Can't Make Them All—Evidence of Sharpe and O'Ryan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Publication today of confidential testimony, given recently before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, shows that Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, who went abroad last Fall, had a discussion of military conditions with David Lloyd George, the British Premier, who expressed great interest in our preparations for the war. According to Mr. McCormick, the Premier wanted to know what had happened to General Leonard Wood, and expressed a desire that he should represent the United States on the Allied War Council.

Mr. McCormick said that soon after this country entered the war the English people were hurrahing for the United States, while by the last of September they were saying, "We wonder if there is a lack of co-ordination at Washington? We wonder if you have all the big men whom you might bring together in your Government?"

"About the 1st of October," Mr. McCormick further testified, "one of the British, together with one of the French Government, cabled Colonel House, urging him to come over for the purpose of securing better co-ordination. They felt that they were losing time by trying to co-ordinate over here rather than on the scene of the problem."

This is the first time that it has been stated that European officials cabled to Colonel House, advising him to come to Europe to consult about co-ordination.

Representative McCormick further said that high officers in General Pershing's command had urged that Major Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Quartermaster General Sharpe should be superseded.

Statements of nearly all the other witnesses heard behind closed doors, except that of Major Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, were given out in the report of committee proceedings.

In the confidential testimony of General Sharpe, he defended the decision to send General Pershing's expedition to France sooner than had been planned, and the calling into service of more men than had been provided for. He said he knew and formally notified Secretary Baker that clothing shortages would result, but that even with the sacrifice of some lives, as many men as possible should be summoned for the effect upon the Germans.

In the course of his testimony Mr. McCormick emphasized the need of heavy guns, his views being based upon the opinions of commanders at the front, and of Lloyd George. Here is the testimony on this point:

Mr. McCormick—Lloyd George said an interesting thing, as did his principal private secretary, that the soldiers had seldom made adequate estimates of the amount of artillery needed. On one occasion, (I think it was Kerr, his secretary, who told me,) Lloyd George trebled the estimates for six-inch guns, and when they were turned out, there were barely enough. The soldiers, it seems, keep thinking unconsciously in the terms of the textbooks, of the Russo-Japanese War and the Franco-Prussian War. Young officers said that very thing. They said that they would come back to the schools of instruction and there would find some old Colonel who would give them wrong instruction, according to the old textbooks and according to the Russo-Japanese War.

As to Ammunition Superiority.

Senator Hitchcock—We have been told that there is great superiority of British and French ammunition over the German ammunition.

Mr. McCormick—There is a superiority, to a certain extent. I was lying on my stomach there one day when the shells were passing over us, and I found that a great many did not break.

Senator Weeks—You mean that they did not explode?

Mr. McCormick—Yes, Sir. There was a high proportion of shells which did not explode and of asphyxiating shells.

Senator Hitchcock—Is there any way to get knowledge as to what proportion of the British and French shells did not explode?

Mr. McCormick—The airplane men can tell that pretty well. At the battle of the Chemin des Dames they simply ruined the Germans. I went back to Compéigne at the end of the day and found General Pétain nervous. I was rather surprised, because it was the first time I had ever seen his calm dis-

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Baker Promises to Make Public Every Fact That Will Not Endanger Lives of Our Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary of War Baker, who will appear before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Monday in defense of his administration, said tonight that he would lay before the committee every fact in connection with the War Department's activities except those which, through publication, would endanger the lives of American soldiers.

Asked if he would answer questions from Congressmen other than members of the committee who might be present, he said the committee, naturally, would direct the course of the session it arranged as it saw fit.

He added that for his part he would be glad to answer any questions which the committee approved from members of the committee or from any other person who might be present.

GORGAS ASCRIBES DEATHS TO HASTE

Testifies Men Were Rushed to Incomplete Camps Owing to Situation's Demands.

NO ARMY HOSPITAL SHIPS

Untrained 'Country Boys' Were Nurses in Mild Cases, Says the Surgeon General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—While the storm over Congressional demand for reorganization of the War Government continued to swirl and eddy about the Capitol and the Executive departments today, Surgeon General Gorgas of the army told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the National Guard and national army were rushed into cantonments before those cantonments were ready, in response to the Allies' urgent plea for men.

In its haste to answer the call from France and England the Government sent many young Americans to their death from disease, caused by overcrowding of cantonments and inadequate hospital facilities and nursing, General Gorgas testified.

The witness declared that in some camps hospitals were not yet completed. In practically none had steam heat been provided. In all, forty untrained drafted men—"country boys," the General called them—had been given the care of sick men.

General Gorgas declared his urgent recommendations for construction of hospitals coincidentally with the building of cantonments went unheeded. Likewise his warnings against overcrowding were disregarded by Secretary of War Baker, he said, because Mr. Baker had to take the chance in an effort to get men trained and overseas.

Wants Hospital Ships.

The Surgeon General said he was still waiting and hoping for a ruling on his recommendation, made months ago, that hospital ships be provided for the army. The navy was to bring hime the sick and wounded, he was told. But, he pointed out, the navy had only three hospital ships, which it needed itself.' That would force the army to use transports, which under the Geneva Convention are subject to submarine attack.

After the committee had listened to General Gorgas's recitation of his efforts to get hospitals built and equipped, and his story of failure because the Medical Department of the army was held as relatively unimportant, Senator Wadsworth of New York observed that the testimony furnished "a perfect instance" of the lack of team work and planning which the committee had complained of as characterizing the entire conduct of the war.

Senator Chamberlain and his supporters on the committee declared General Gorgas had forged another strong link in the chain of evidence they will present to the Senate when the Director of Munitions and the War Cabinet bills are up.

General Gorgas's Testimony.

General Gorgas opened his testimony by outlining his connection with the army, and his work against yellow fever in Cuba and the Panama Canal Zone. His testimony in part follows:

The Chairman—General, you have very kindly furnished to the committee at my request the reports that you had prepared on health conditions at the various cantonments and divisions. what was the occasion of the visit to the cantonments and camps?

General Gorgas—The conditions with regard to sickness. Epidemics of measles had broken out at these various camps, and a great many cases of pneumonia developed as the result of measles. That was the particular reason.

The Chairman—The pneumonia was resultant from the measles, generally, was it not?

General Gorgas—In good part. About 40 per cent. of the cases of pneumonia had measles immediately previously.

The Chairman—You visited the cantonments yourself?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—And those reports were the result of your own investigation!

General Gorgas—I had a board with me.

The Chairman—Were you personally,

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STETTINIUS HEADS SUPPLY BUREAU

Baker Appoints Member of Morgan Firm Surveyor General of Army Purchases.

TO ANSWER CHAMBERLAIN

War Secretary Asks Senate Committee to Hear Him—Seeks to Still Criticism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Active measures were taken today in the effort to still the storm of criticism that has arisen over the administration of military affairs. The primary object of this effort is to prevent a widespread demand that Newton D. Baker be retired from the office of Secretary of War.

Since yesterday, when Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, delivered in the Senate his response to President Wilson's condemnation of the charge that the military administration of the United States had broken down, the storm has gathered force. This was apparent from the deluge of telegrams that descended on Senators and Representatives today, most of them expressing indignation over the revelations contained in Senator Chamberlain's speech, concerning conditions in the army with respect to lack of Winter clothing, the treatment of the sick, and the delay in furnishing arms.

Today Secretary Baker made two moves construed as intended to allay the accusations that have been made against his conduct of the War Department. One was the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., as Surveyor General of all army purchases. The other was a request of Mr. Baker that he be permitted to appear before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to answer the allegations made by Senator Chamberlain. The request has been granted, and Monday fixed as the day of Mr. Baker's appearance before the committee.

In his letter to Chairman Chamberlain making the request, Mr. Baker asked that "the time and place be fixed as to enable all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, who are so disposed, to attend."

Secretary Baker's Request.

Secretary Baker's letter to Senator Chamberlain follows:

> My Dear Senator Chamberlain: The questions which have arisen with regard to the conduct of the war require an explicit statement from me for the information of your committee and generally for the information of Congress and the country.
>
> I feel that in justice I owe such a statement to the splendid officers and men of the army, who have forgotten themselves and labored with self-sacrifice and, as I think, success in the building of a great army.
>
> It is due also to the great number of men of business and of affairs who have accepted the invitation of the War Department to come to Washington and brought their business experience, their talents, and their judgment to the work in hand. And I think the people of the country are entitled to have at large a summary of what has been done by America in the war.
>
> I therefore respectfully request that your committee arrange an opportunity for me to make such a statement, and that the time and place be fixed so as to enable all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives who are so disposed to attend.
>
> If this request can be complied with, I shall be happy to be advised at your earliest convenience of the time and place.

The Senate Committee considered Mr. Baker's request in executive session and determined not to have a hearing anywhere except in the regular committee room, but sent the Secretary a copy of a resolution inviting him to appear there Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock unless he desired an earlier date.

Although he is anxious to address as many members of Congress as possible, and is said to have hoped that he might be invited to appear before the Senate itself, it is understood Mr.

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Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

Teutons and Turks Fight Beside Reds in Moscow Riots

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Among those killed or wounded in the riot at Moscow on Tuesday were many women and children, a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd reports. A large procession of Bolsheviki, with machine guns, armored cars, detachments of cavalry, armed Red Guards and German, Austrian, and Turkish prisoners, arrived at midday at Theatre Square, where thousands of spectators had assembled for the celebration of the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday." Two revolver shots were fired. There was a panic, with much wild rifle and machine-gun shooting by soldiers and Red Guards.

OUR WHEAT NEEDED TO INSURE VICTORY

Rhondda Tells Hoover That the Allies Must Have 75,000,000 Bushels if War Is to be Won.

MORE SACRIFICES ASKED

Hoover Estimates the Further Savings Required Here—Wilson to Outline Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Speaking in behalf of the French, Italian and British Governments, Lord Rhondda, Food Controller of Great Britain, has cabled to Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, stating that the allied countries might be unable to hold out until American forces arrived in large number, unless the United States increased its exports of wheat to 75,000,000 bushels.

The message, which discusses the situation on the same lines as Lord Rhondda's interview in London on Wednesday, was made public by Mr. Hoover with a warning to the American people that they must reduce wheat consumption 30 per cent., beef and sugar consumption 10 per cent. and pork consumption 20 per cent. if suffering and the destruction of the morale of the soldiers and civilian populations of our allies were to be averted.

A conservation proclamation will be issued tomorrow by President Wilson, presenting a program to meet the present conditions. As far as possible under the provisions of the Lever Food Control act, the program will be enforced, but this supervision extends only to food industries and not to consumers. Legislation is being sought in Congress to extend control to all public eating places.

In his telegram to Mr. Hoover Lord Rhondda said:

> Unless you are able to send the Allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what you have exported up to Jan. 1, and in addition to the total exportable surplus from Canada, I cannot take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be food enough to win the war.
>
> Imperative necessity compels me to cable you in this blunt way. No one knows better than I that the American people, regardless of national and individual sacrifice, have so far refused nothing that is needed for the war, but it now lies with America to decide whether or not the Allies in Europe shall have enough bread to hold out until the United States is able to throw its force into the field. I have not minced words, because I am convinced that the American people, if they know the truth, will not hesitate to meet the emergency.

Mr. Hoover sent this reply:

> We will export every grain that the American people save from their normal consumption. We believe our people will not fail to meet the emergency.

Need of Larger Sacrifices.

Mr. Hoover said today that the food situation in Europe had become steadily worse, and that larger demands were being made upon the United States than ever before for not only wheat, but also other foods. On Jan. 1 the United States had already exported the 60,000,000 bushels of wheat which comprised the normal surplus for the last harvest, and must now prepare to meet the new request for 75,000,000 bushels.

"In addition to this amount for the Allies," Mr. Hoover went on, "we must find 15,000,000 bushels for the Belgian relief, or these people, whom we have supported all these three years, will starve; and we must also furnish some 10,000,000 bushels for Cuba and other neutrals upon whom we are dependent for other foods in return. We estimate that the American people have saved 30,000,000 bushels out of last harvest, and if we are to meet the increased demand we must reduce our wheat consumption to 30 per cent. below normal until next harvest.

"In addition to wheat, we are shipping large quantities of corn and other cereals to mix in their bread, but Europe must have a wheat foundation for the loaf just as we ourselves.

"In beef our pre-war exports to the Allies averaged less than 1,000,000 rounds per month. During the last two years we have averaged about 22,000,000 pounds per month. They are sending their boats to load an average of 70,000,000 pounds a month during the next three months. Our own army apparently uses about 10,000,000 pounds a month more than normal to these same men. Our cattle have not increased. We can only provide these drafts upon us by reducing our consumption. As we eat more meat than we need to preserve health, this will do no harm. If we could get back to our pre-war meat consumption, we should solve our present problem. The meatless days have made it possible for us to maintain these exports for the present.

"In pork products we exported to the Allies about 50,000,000 pounds monthly before the war. We have shipped them

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HERTLING REJECTS WILSON PEACE AIMS; PROPOSES REVISION OF ALLIES' TERMS; CZERNIN WANTS EXCHANGES STARTED

OVERTURES TO AMERICA

Austrian Foreign Minister Suggests a Beginning of Negotiations.

HOPE IN WILSON'S SPEECH

Agrees Substantially with the President's Views on Poland's Future.

SAYS STRIKES DELAY PEACE

Compromise Between Germany and Russia Must Be Reached, He Asserts.

BASLE, Switzerland, Jan. 25.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address to the Austrian delegations in the Reichsrath, has laid bare for the people of a nation war worn and desirous of peace the stand of the dual monarchy toward the peace aims as stated by President Wilson and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister.

While declaring that the Government was in virtual agreement with some of the peace aims of President Wilson, and that the differences which still exist did not appear to be so great that a conversation regarding them would not lead to enlightenment and a rapprochement which might bring together all the allied States in peace negotiations, the dominant note in the address was his plea to the delegations for their support in the crisis, and the making known of the fact that Austria is in straits for food.

The Foreign Minister laid particular stress on the negotiations with Russia, and particularly with the Ukraine. "I wish to use the peace with those Russian States which possess foodstuffs available for export to assist our population," he said.

He declared that if the delegations attacked him and compelled him to conclude an agreement in great haste, "then we shall derive no economic advantage, and our population will have to forego the advantages which they might derive from the conclusion of peace."

If the erroneous impression was created among the enemies of the dual monarchy that it must absolutely conclude peace immediately—a peace at any price—"then we shall not have a single bushel of wheat," the Minister concluded.

He dwelt upon the entire difference between the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and any previously known to history, one of the chief differences being the publicity given to the various phases of the negotiations, the details of which were daily telegraphed throughout the world.

"It is quite natural, in view of the nervousness which prevails all over the globe," Count Czernin said, "that they should produce the effect of electric shocks which agitate public opinion. We are in no doubt as to the inconvenience of this system, but nevertheless we yielded to the Russian Government's desire for publicity because we have nothing to hide. If we had wished to keep to the former secret system that might have created a false impression."

Count Czernin emphasized the fact that to counterbalance this publicity it was necessary for the public, as well as its leaders, to remain calm. The business would be conducted to the end with coolness, he asserted, and would achieve good results if the peoples of the Dual Monarchy supported their responsible Delegates at the conference.

Demands No Russian Soil.

The Foreign Minister went on to say that the basis of the negotiations between Austria-Hungary and what he alluded to as the various recently-created Russian States was peace without annexations or indemnities.

"I shall not abandon this program," he announced, "and those who thought I should allow myself to be led away from the path which I determined upon are bad psychologists. I have never left public opinion in the least doubt as to the path which I am following, and I have never allowed myself to be diverted an inch from this path, either to the right or to the left.

"While the Pan Germans and all those in the monarchy who take them as their model have honored me with their undoubted support, I am considered by those who wish peace at any price as being in favor of war. But neither the one side nor the other has ever worried me. Their insults are, on the contrary, my only distractions in these serious times.

"I declare once again that I demand not a square meter or a kreutzer from Russia, and that if Russia, as seems to be the case, adopts the same point of view peace ought to result.

"Those who wish peace at any price might be able to cast doubts upon my loyalty if I did not tell them to their

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CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mats. Today & Mon. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

Rumors of Disorder in German Capital; Amsterdam Sees Signs of a New Crisis

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—Many rumors were flying about here today regarding the state of affairs in Berlin. Most of them very obviously rest on no surer basis than imagination, but from quarters generally very well informed come statements that there have been disturbances of some kind in the German capital.

Yesterday no telegrams were accepted in Berlin for Holland, with the exception of those containing the Chancellor's speech, which were subject to grat delay. Those telegrams came by special official permission over a very unusual route, via Aix la Chapelle. So far as is known, weather conditions were not such as to interfere with telegraphic communication.

The sudden calling of Hindenburg and Ludendorff to Berlin may be connected with purely military matters, yet the well-informed Weser-Zeitung includes the event among "signs of a crisis."

SEE NO PEACE IN HERTLING SPEECH

Washington Officials Regard Alsace Declaration as Precluding Consideration.

SCORN CZERNIN'S PROPOSAL

Separate 'Exchange of Views' Held to be Disloyal to Allies—Formal Comment Reserved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Unless Germany and Austria-Hungary make direct overtures to this Government no movement for peace will result from the speeches made by Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, before the Reichstag, and Court Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, before the Reichsrath. That is the immediate judgment of officials here, who suspend comment in any formal way, however, until the texts of the two addresses have been received in Washington and time has been given for their study. One opinion is that Count von Hertling has surrendered to the Pan Germans, who seek extension of German territory by conquest.

It may be said that the words of the German Chancellor and the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary have fallen rather flat in this capital. The Chancellor's speech had been heralded as an epoch-making utterance which would point the way to peace or indicate that the Central Powers had decided to defy their enemies and go on with the war without any offer of concessions. It had been made known that Count von Hertling would answer the recent speeches of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, in which they outlined the war aims of the allied nations. The delivery of the Chancellor's address had been postponed so often that the impression grew that it would be a remarkable State document upon which the beginnings of an adjustment of the greatest war in history would depend.

In Hertling's speech Washington found neither the way to peace nor elements of statesmanlike or oratorical greatness. The Chancellor's statements are looked upon as no different in their contribution to the statesmanship of the war than those made on several occasions by Bethmann Hollweg. For a long time Germany has been telling the Allies, the neutral world, and the people of the Central Empires that she was for peace and making every effort to bring hostilities to an end. She has made several peace proposals which this Government and its partners in the war regarded as insincere and without other purpose than to cause one or more of the Allies to bite at the German bait. Washington rather expected that Count von Hertling would improve on the amateurish efforts of other German statesmen to befog the issues, but a general opinion here is that he has done no better than they.

Czernin Makes a Better Impression.

Count Czernin's speech made a better impression, for it was remarked today that he seemed to have a greater appreciation of the seriousness of the situation with which the Central Powers were confronted, and showed some desire to make it appear that his Government would welcome suggestions from its enemies, and particularly from the United States. It is not doubted here that his address was delivered with a lively understanding of the critical state of internal affairs in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and that he found it difficult to say words that would at the same time placate the restless and war-worn people of the Dual Monarchy and not offend the autocratic rulers in Berlin. But his suggestion that the Vienna and Washington Governments begin an exchange of views with the object of bringing about conciliatory discussion with the other belligerents struck this capital as a piece of naïveté that would be amusing at a less serious period.

The invitation of the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary will not be accepted by the United States. There is no doubt

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KILLS PEACE HOPE IS BRITISH VIEW

Hertling Speech Dictated by German Militarist Chiefs, Cecil Asserts.

COLONIAL PLAN IS SPURNED

Proposal for the Surrender of Britain's Great Naval Bases Creates Resentment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—"I gather that it is a very truculent speech—they are not prepared to give anything," observed Lord Robert Cecil, with characteristic composure of manner and quietness of voice, in the course of a few remarks on the Hertling speech to American correspondents this afternoon.

The British Minister of Blockade also saw in the speech full confirmation of the prevalent belief that Prussian militarism considers itself more firmly seated in the saddle than ever before, and that although the Imperial Chancellor may seem to hold the reins, the team that draws the German car of state is at the mercy of Ludendorff's whip and Hindenburg's spur.

"It is Pan Germanism rampant, naked and unashamed, in fact glorying in its exposed might," was a phrase in which comment on Hertling's speech was summed up by another Englishman.

Colonel Repington charged Lloyd George with "gambling on peace." The Prime Minister has not deigned to answer that accusation. Other people read into his last speech a desire to prepare the way for negotiations. It looks as if he could answer this charge, if he considers it an indictment of his policy, by reference to Hertling's description of his "disposition."

Whatever hopes Lloyd George may have cherished of early peace—and with peace the supreme necessity of mankind, as Asquith put it, all men of good will are hoping for it—it is now held here to be obvious that peace is not yet possible. While some reservation of opinion is made until close comparison can be established between the statements of Hertling and Czernin, it is otherwise unanimously agreed that the German Chancellor has laid down a platform of German policy which means a fight to the death between Germany and Great Britain, even if no other countries were concerned.

A Challenge to Combat.

The German exposition as to the freedom of the seas is a challenge to mortal combat. British renunciation of naval bases on the international routes, described by Hertling as highly important for the freedom of shipping in future, can only be obtained from this nation at the point of the sword. Incidentally, Hertling's play with the freedom-of-the-seas doctrine is regarded as an effort to create a gap between Britain and America.

Regarding the settlement of colonial questions, British opinion is equally resolute.

Several English statesmen have proclaimed that Belgium is the acid test of German professions, and Lord Robert Cecil today again emphasized this point. In the English view, Hertling's discussion of the point indicates that Germany is not prepared to evacuate Belgium without obtaining some species of control over part of the country, and, most probably, possession of Antwerp and the Flemish coast. Some of the phrases in the Chancellor's speech are taken, in conjunction with his discussion of the Belgian question, to mean that German ambitions contemplate an extension of the German sway beyond the Belgian coast to a more westward point, such as Dunkirk or even Calais.

The universal feeling here today is that if anything had been needed to show Britain that there can be no safe peace for her until German militarism is broken, and to nerve the nation to struggle to the bitterest end, the German Chancellor's speech has supplied it.

Sees a Diplomatic Offensive.

The Times says of the Hertling and Czernin speeches: "They have been arranged in collusion as steps in a combined diplomatic offensive against the

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FLAT REFUSAL ON ALSACE

Belgium and Occupied France Held as Pawns, Says Hertling.

POLISH CONTROL ASSERTED

Teutons Alone Propose to Settle Questions Pending with Russia.

WANT THE COLONIES RECAST

Germany Leaves Austria and Turkey to Decide Problems Which Concern Them.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—In his address before the Reichstag Main Committee yesterday Chancellor von Hertling replied to each of the fourteen points contained in President Wilson's recent address to Congress, giving Germany's position on the points which concerned her alone and specifying the points relating to Austria-Hungary and Turkey, which, he said, would be left for those Governments to deal with. He commented in general terms upon the war aims speech of Premier Lloyd George.

The Chancellor summed up his attitude in his peroration, saying:

"Gentleman, you have acquainted yourselves with the speech of Premier Lloyd George and the proposals of President Wilson. We now must ask ourselves whether these speeches and proposals breathe a real and earnest wish for peace. They certainly contain certain principles for a general world peace, to which we also assent, and which might form the starting point and aid negotiations.

"When, however, concrete points come into the question, points which for us allies are of decisive importance, their peace will is less observable. Our enemies do not desire to destroy Germany, but they cast covetous eyes on parts of our allies' lands. They speak with respect of Germany's position, but their conception, ever afresh, finds expression as if we were the guilty who must do penance and promise improvement. Thus speaks the victor to the vanquished, he who interprets all our former expressions of a readiness for peace as merely a sign of weakness.

"The leaders of the Entente must first renounce this standpoint and this deception. In order to facilitate this I would like to recall what the position really is. They may take it from me that our military position was never so favorable as it now is. Our highly gifted army leaders face the future with undiminished confidence in victory. Throughout the army, in the officers and the men, lives unbroken the joy of battle.

"I will remind you of the words I spoke Nov. 29 in the Reichstag. Our repeatedly expressed willingness for peace and the spirit of reconciliation revealed by our proposals must not be regarded by the Entente as a license permitting the indefinite lengthening of the war. Should our enemies force us to prolong the war they will have to bear the consequences resulting from it.

"If the leaders of the enemy powers really are inclined toward peace let them revise their program once again, or, as Premier Lloyd George said, proceed to reconsideration.

Will Examine New Proposals.

"If they do that and come forward with fresh proposals, then we will examine them carefully, because our aim is no other than the re-establishment of a lasting general peace. But this lasting general peace is not possible so long as the integrity of the German Empire and the security of her vital interests and the dignity of our Fatherland are not guaranteed. Until that time we must quietly stand by each other and wait.

"As to our purpose, gentlemen, we are all one. [Loud cheering.]

"Regarding methods and 'moralities,' there may be differences of opinion, but let us shelve all those differences. Let us not fight about formulas, which always fall short in the mad course of world events, but above the dividing line of party controversies let us keep our eyes on one mutual aim—the welfare of the Fatherland.

"Let us hold together the Government and the nation, and victory will be ours. A good peace will and must come.

"The German nation bears in an admirable manner the sufferings and the burdens of a war which now is in its fourth year. In connection with these burdens and sufferings I think especially of the sufferings of the small artisans and the lowly paid officials. But you all, men and women, will hold on and see it through.

"With your political knowledge, you do not allow yourselves to be fooled by catch phrases. You know how to distinguish between the realities of life and the promises of dreams.

"Such a nation cannot go under. God

is with us and will be with us also in the future." [Loud cheering.]

In opening his address the Chancellor, after referring to the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk and saying that he held fast to the hope that a good conclusion would be arrived at, continued:

"Our negotiations with the Ukrainian representatives are in a more favorable position. Here, too, difficulties have yet to be overcome, but the prospects are favorable. We hope shortly to reach conclusions with the Ukrainians which will be in the interest of both parties and also economically advantageous.

"One result, gentlemen, might be recorded, as you all know. The Russians last month proposed to issue an invitation to all the belligerents to participate in the negotiations. Russia submitted certain proposals of a very general character. At that time we accepted the proposal to invite the belligerents to take part in the negotiations, on the condition, however, that the invitation should have a definite period for its acceptance.

"At 10 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 4 the period expired. No answer had come, and as a result we were no longer under obligations and had a free hand for separate peace negotiations with Russia. Neither were we longer bound, of course, by the general peace proposals submitted to us by the Russian delegation.

Sees No Peace Hope in Lloyd George.

"Instead of the reply which was expected but which was not forthcoming, two declarations were made by enemy statesmen—Lloyd George's speech and President Wilson's speech. I willingly admit that Mr. Lloyd George altered his tone. He no longer indulges in abuse, and appears desirous of again demonstrating his ability as a negotiator, which I had formerly doubted.

"I cannot go so far, however, as many opinions which have been expressed in neutral countries, which would read in this speech of Mr. Lloyd George a serious desire for peace, and even a friendly disposition. It is true he declares he does not desire to destroy Germany, and never desired to destroy her. He has even words of respect for our political, economic, and cultural position. But other utterances also are not lacking, and the idea continually comes to the surface that he has to pronounce judgment on Germany, charging her with being guilty of all possible crimes.

"That is an attitude with which we can have nothing to do, and in which we can discover no trace of a serious purpose to attain peace. We are to be the guilty ones, over whom the Entente is now sitting in judgment.

"That compels me to give a short review of the situation and the events preceding the war, at the risk of repeating what long ago was said. The establishment of the German Empire in the year 1871 made an end of dismemberment. By the union of its tribes the German Empire in Europe acquired a position corresponding to its economic and cultural achievements and the claims founded thereon.

"Bismarck crowned his work by the alliance with Austria-Hungary. It was purely a defensive alliance, so conceived and willed by the exalted allies from the first. Not even the slightest thought of its misuse for aggressive aims ever occurred in the course of decades. The defensive alliance between Germany and the Danube monarchy, closely connected by old traditions and allied to us by common interest, was to serve especially for maintenance of peace.

Says Entente Menaced Germany.

"But Bismarck had even then, as he was often reproached for having, an obsession in regard to coalitions, and events of subsequent time have shown it was no vision of terror. The danger of hostile coalitions which menaced the allied Central Powers often made its appearance. By King Edward's isolation policy the dream of coalitions became a reality. The German Empire, progressing and growing in strength, stood in the way of British imperialism. In French lust of revenge and Russian aspirations of expansion this British imperialism found only too ready aid. Thus future plans, dangerous for us, were formed.

"The geographical situation of Germany in itself had always brought near to us the danger of war on two fronts, and now it became increasingly visible. Between Russia and France an alliance was concluded whose participants were twice as numerous as the population of the German Empire and Austria-Hungary. Republican France lent the Russia of the Czar billions to construct strategical railways in the kingdom of Poland, in order to facilitate an advance against us. The French Republic drew on its last man for three years of service. Thus France, with Russia, built up armaments extending to the limit of the capabilities of both, thereby pursuing aims which our enemies now term imperialistic.

"It would have been a neglect of duty had Germany remained a calm spectator of this game and had we not also endeavored to create an armament which would protect us against future enemies. I may, perhaps, recall that I, as a member of the Reichstag, very frequently spoke on these matters, and, on the occasion of new expenditures on armament, pointed out that the German people, in consenting to these, solely desired to pursue a policy of peace, and that such armaments were only imposed upon us to ward off the danger threatening from a possible enemy. It does not appear that any regard was paid to these words abroad.

Claims Alsace-Lorraine by Right.

"And Alsace-Lorraine, of which Lloyd George speaks again? He speaks of the wrong Germany did in 1871 to France. Alsace-Lorraine—you need not be told, but abroad they appear still to be ignorant of things—Alsace-Lorraine comprises, as is known, for the most part purely German regions which by a century of violence and illegality were severed from the German Empire, and until finally in 1779 the French Revolution swallowed up the last remnant. Alsace and Lorraine then became French provinces.

"When in the war of 1870 we demanded back the districts which had been criminally wrested from us, that was not a conquest of foreign territory, but, rightly and properly speaking, what today is called disannexation. This disannexation was then expressly recognized by the French National Assembly, the constitutional representatives of the French people at that time, March 29, 1871, by a large majority of votes.

"And in England, too, gentlemen, language quite other than is heard today has been heard. I can appeal to a classic witness. It is none other than the famous British historian and author, Thomas Carlyle, who in a letter to The Times in December, 1870, wrote:

'No people has had such a bad neighbor as Germany has possessed during the last 400 years in France. Germany would have been mad had she not thought of erecting a frontier wall between herself and such a neighbor when opportunity offered.

"Observe that I have not repeated a very hard expression which Carlyle used about France. I know of no law of nature, no resolution of heavenly Parliaments, whereby France alone of all earthly beings was not obliged to restore stolen territories if the owners from who rathey had been snatched had an opportunity of reconquering them. And respected English press organs expressed themselves in a like sense. I mention, for example, The Daily News.

Reply to Wilson Terms.

"I now come to President Wilson. Here, too, I recognize that the tone appears to have changed. The unanimous rejection of Mr. Wilson's attempt, in reply to the Pope's note, to sow discord between the German Government and the German people has had its effect. This unanimous rejection might of itself lead Mr. Wilson on the right path. A beginning to that end has perhaps been made, for now there is at any rate no longer talk about oppression of the German people by an autocratic Government, and the former attacks on the house of Hohenzollern have not been repeated.

"I will not enlarge upon the distorted representation of German policy which is contained in Mr. Wilson's message, but will deal in detail with the points which Mr. Wilson lays down there—not less than fourteen points, in which he formulates his peace program—and I pray your indulgence in dealing with these as briefly as possible.

"The first point is the demand that there shall be no more secret international agreemets. History shows that it is we above all others who would be able to agree to the publicity of diplomatic documents. I recall that our defensive alliance with Austria-Hungary was known to the whole world from 1888, while the offensive agreement of the enemy States first saw the light of publicity during the war, through the revelations of the secret Russian archives. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are being conducted with full publicity. This proves that we are quite ready to accept this proposal and declare publicity of negotiations to be a general political principle.

"In his second point Mr. Wilson demands freedom of shipping on the seas in war and peace. This also is demanded by Germany as the first and one of the most important requirements for the future. Therefore, there is here no difference of opinion. The limitation introduced by Mr. Wilson at the end, which I need not quote textually, is not intelligible, appears superfluous and would therefore best be left out.

[The limiting clause reads "except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."]

"It would, however, be highly important for the freedom of shipping in future if strongly fortified naval bases on important international routes, such as England has at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hong Kong, the Falkland Islands, and many other places, were removed.

"Point 3: We, too, are in thorough accord with the removal of economic barriers which interfere with trade in a superfluous manner. We, too, condemn economic war, which would inevitably bear within it causes of future warlike complications.

Limit on Armaments "Discussable."

"Point 4: Limitation of armaments: As already declared by us, the idea of limitation of armaments is entirely discussable. The financial position of all European States after the war might most effectively promote a satisfactory solution. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] It is therefore clear that an understanding might be reached without difficulty on the first four points of Mr. Wilson's program.

"I now come to the fifth point—settlement of all colonial claims and disputes. Practical realization of Mr. Wilson's principles in the realm of reality will encounter some difficulties in any case. I believe that for the present it may be left for England, which has the greatest colonial empire, to make what she will of this proposal of her ally. This point of the program also will have to be discussed in due time, on the reconstitution of the world's colonial possessions, which we also demand absolutely.

"Point 6, evacuation of Russian territory.—Now that the Entente has refused, within the period agreed upon by Russia and the Quadruple Alliance, to join in the negotiations, I must in the name of the latter decline to allow any subsequent interference. We are dealing here with questions which concern only Russia and the four allied powers. I adhere to the hope that, with recognition of self-determination for the peoples on the western frontier of the former Russian empire, good relations will be established, both with these peoples and with the rest of Russia, for whom we wish most earnestly a return of order, peace, and conditions guaranteeing the welfare of the country.

"Point 7, Belgium.—My predecessors in office repeatedly declared that at no time did the annexation of Belgium to Germany form a point in the program of German policy. The Belgian question belongs to those questions the details of which are to be settled by negotiation at the peace conference. So long as our opponents have unreservedly taken the standpoint that the integrity of the Allies' territory can offer the only possible basis of peace discussion, I must adhere to the standpoint hitherto always adopted and refuse the removal in advance of the Belgian affair from the entire discussion.

French Territory as a Pawn.

"Point 8.—The occupied parts of France are a valuable pawn in our hands. Here, too, forcible annexation forms no part of the official German policy. The conditions and methods of procedure of the evacuation, which must take account of Germany's vital interests, are to be agreed upon between Germany and France.

"I can only again expressly accentuate the fact that there can never be a question of the dismemberment of imperial territory. Under no fine phrases of any kind shall we permit the enemy again to take from us territory of the empire which with ever-increasing intimacy has linked itself to Germanism, which has in highly gratifying manner ever and increasingly developed in an economic respect, and, of whose people more than 87 per cent. speak the German mother tongue.

"The questions dealt with by Mr. Wilson under points 9, 10, and 11 touch both the Italian frontier question and questions of the future development of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the future of the Balkan States; questions in which, for the greater part, the interests of our ally, Austria-Hungary, preponderate. Where German interests are concerned we shall defend them most energetically.

"But I may leave the answer to Mr. Wilson's proposals on these points in the first place to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. Close contact with the allied dual monarchy forms the kernel of our present policy, and must be the guiding line in the future. Loyal comradeship in arms, which has stood the test so brilliantly in wartime, must continue to have its effect in peace. We shall thus on our part do everything for the attainment of peace by Austria-Hungary which takes into account her just claims.

"The matters touched upon by Mr. Wilson in point 12 concern our loyal, brave ally, Turkey. I must in nowise forestall her statesmen in their attitude. The integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of her capital, which is connected closely with the question of the Straits, are important and vital interests of the German Empire, also. Our ally can always count upon our energetic support in this matter.

Claims Rights in Poland.

"Point 13 deals with Poland. It was not the Entente—which had only empty words for Poland and before the war never interceded for Poland with Russia—but the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy which liberated Poland from the Czaristic régime which was crushing her national characteristics. It may thus be left to Germany and Austria-Hungary and Poland to come to an agreement on the future constitution of this country. As the negotiations and communications of the last year prove, we are on the road to this goal.

"The last point, the 14th, deals with a bond of the nations. Regarding this point, I am sympathetically disposed, as my political activity shows, toward every idea which eliminates for the future a possibility or a probability of war, and will promote a peaceful and harmonious collaboration of nations. If the idea of a bond of nations, as suggested by President Wilson, proves on closer examination really to be conceived in a spirit of complete justice and complete impartiality toward all, then the Imperial Government is gladly ready, when all other pending questions have been settled, to begin the examination of the basis of such a bond of nations."

Upheld in Debate.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Central News, quoting advices from Berlin, says that after the speech of Count von Hertling remarks were made by Karl Trimborn, a Centrist member of the Reichstag, Deputy Hischbeck, Progressive, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, who generally supported the Chancellor, although Dr. Stresemann insisted on the necessity of insuring the independence of Flanders.

Philipp Scheidemann, President of the Social Democratic Party, agreed with the Government's view, but complained because the submarine warfare had failed and had drawn the United States into the struggle. He regretted that Chancellor von Hertling had not regarded President Wilson's message as an honest declaration tending toward peace, and also because the Chancellor had declared so definitely that Alsace-Lorraine must remain in Germany's possession. Herr Scheidemann through that, once the question of Belgium were settled, the problem of Alsace-Lorraine would be solved.

Hertling's Reply to Wilson's Fourteen Peace Demands

WILSON'S TERMS.	HERTLING'S REPLY.
I.—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.	We are quite ready to accept this proposal and declare publicity of negotiations to be a general political principle.
II.—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.	There is here no difference of opinion. The limitation introduced by Mr. Wilson at the end, which I need not quote textually, is not intelligible, appears superfluous, and would therefore best be left out. It would, however, be highly important for the freedom of shipping in future if strongly fortified naval bases on important international routes, such as England has at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong, the Falkland Islands, and many other places, were removed.
III.—The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.	We, too, are in thorough accord with the removal of economic barriers which interfere with trade in superfluous manner. We, too, condemn economic war, which would inevitably bear within it causes of future warlike complications.
IV.—Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will reduce to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.	As already declared by us, the idea of limitation of armaments is entirely discussable. The financial position of all European States after the war might most effectively promote a satisfactory solution.
V.—Free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.	Practical realization of Mr. Wilson's principles in the realm of reality will encounter some difficulties in any case. I believe that for the present it may be left for England, which has the greatest colonial empire, to make what she will of this proposal of her ally. This point of the program also will have to be discussed in due time, on the reconstitution of the world's colonial possessions.
VI.—The evacution of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good-will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.	Now that the Entente has refused, within the period agreed upon by Russia and the Quadruple Alliance, to join in the negotiations, I must in the name of the latter decline to allow any subsequent interference. We are dealing therewith questions which concern only Russia and the four allied powers.
VII.—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.	My predecessors in office repeatedly declared that at no time did the annexation of Belgium to Germany form a point in the program of German policy. The Belgian question belongs to those questions the details of which are to be settled by negotiation at the peace conference. So long as our opponents have unreservedly taken the standpoint that the integrity of the Allies' territory can offer the only possible basis of peace discussion, I must adhere to the standpoint hitherto always adopted and refuse the removal in advance of the Belgian affair from the entire discussion.
VIII.—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.	The occupied parts of France are a valued pawn in our hands. Here, too, forcible annexation forms no part of the official German policy. The conditions and methods of procedure of the evacuation, which must take account of Germany's vital interest, are to be agreed upon between Germany and France. I can only again expressly accentuate the fact that there can never be a question of dismemberment of imperial territory.
IX.—A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.	The questions dealt with by Mr. Wilson under Points 9, 10, and 11 touch both the Italian frontier question and questions of the future development of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the future of the Balkan States; questions in which, for the greater part, the interests of our ally, Austria-Hungary, preponderate. Where German interests are concerned, we shall defend them most energetically. But I may leave the answer to Mr. Wilson's proposals on these points in the first place to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.
X.—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.	
XI.—Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.	
XII.—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.	The matters touched upon by Mr. Wilson in Point 12 concern our loyal, brave ally, Turkey. I must in nowise forestall her statesmen in their attitude. The integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of her capital, which is connected closely with the question of the straits, are important and vital interests of the German Empire, also. Our ally can always count upon our energetic support in this matter.
XIII.—An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.	The German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy liberated Poland from the Czaristic régime which was crushing her national characteristics. It may thus be left to Germany and Austria-Hungary and Poland to come to an agreement on the future constitution of this country. * * * We are on the road to this goal.
XIV.—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.	If the idea of a band of nations, as suggested by President Wilson, proves on closer examination really to be conceived in a spirit of complete justice and complete impartiality toward all, then the Imperial Government is gladly ready, when all other pending questions have been settled, to begin the examination of the basis of such a band of nations.

SEE NO PEACE IN HERTLING SPEECH

Continued from Page One.

that this Government has thrown in its lot with Great Britain, France, and Italy, and intends to stand or fall with them.

The object of the suggestion, it is surmised here, is to put out the bait of a separate peace between Austria-Hungary and America in the hope either that this will lessen the effectiveness of this Government in the war or give the opportunity for pacifists in the Allied countries to start a movement for an extension of the American-Austrian negotiations to the other powers at war.

Officials intimated today that it was too soon to pass any worth-while opinion on the value of the views advanced by the German Chancellor and the Austrian Foreign Minister. They said that it was their experience that first reports of such addresses in Berlin and Vienna were frequently faulty in that they did not present the full meanings of the speakers. It had been found helpful, therefore, to wait until the text of an address was at hand, and this usually came in three or four days, and sometimes in less time. Until the complete text of the Hertling speech was received, officials said, they would not be able to estimate its utility in the direction of peace.

Hertling's Attitude Impossible.

At the same time these officials remarked that the summaries of the Hertling address that had been read by them today were sufficiently illuminating to indicate that no advance in the direction of peace had been made. The statement of the Chancellor that the fate of Northern France could be discussed only by France and Germany was too foreign to the agreement among the Allies to permit of any consideration. His assertion that there could be no discussion of the future of Alsace-Lorraine will serve also as a bar to paying attention to his utterances, for the righting of the wrong done France by taking away her two provinces is as much a principle of the war aims of America as of France. President Wilson laid down this principle in his address to Congress this month.

The rejection of some of the fourteen points contained in President Wilson's address and the provisional acceptance of others are regarded as leaving the suggestions of Count von Hertling without any value in the interest of peace. What he seems to have overlooked, according to opinion here, is that the President did not make a statement of peace terms, but war aims. Peace terms are usually the maximum demands of a belligerent for a settlement with an enemy. Some of them may be accepted in principle only or otherwise provisionally; others may be described as worthy of discussion. But war aims, to all intents, are demands upon which the nation setting them forth must insist. They are the things that that nation seeks to accomplish, and, according to the view here, must be accepted by the enemy in whole or not at all. Count von Hertling, therefore, has placed his suggestions outside the pale of consideration by the United States and the Allied Governments because they do not conform to the war aims set forth by the President and Lloyd George and accepted by the spokesmen of the other allied Governments.

In some official quarters Count von Hertling's utterances are construed as being a mere statement of the aims of Pan Germanism, indicating that he has been taken over by the powerful clique which is headed by Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the Crown Prince.

Those who understand the motives and purposes of this Government and its allies take the German Chancellor's address as meaning that they must fight on until the Central Powers have been made to realize the determination of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States to achieve their declared object of downing Prussian militarism and establishing justice throughout the world.

GERMAN PRESS DIVIDES IN VIEWING SPEECH

Pan German Newspapers Rebuke Chancellor for Not 'Using Language of a Victor.'

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says that the German newspaper comment is divided on the subject of Chancellor von Hertling's speech. The Pan German newspapers approve of his remarks on Alsace-Lorraine, but reproach him for his conciliatory tone in regard to Belgium and France and for "not using the language of a victor."

The Liberal press regard the speech as important in showing Germany's willingness to discuss President Wilson's message.

The Socialists disapprove of the Chancellor's speech as affording no assistance to the progress of peace, and as lacking in clearness and frankness.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—The Cologne Gazette, in reporting a debate in the Prussian Lower House, says that a great uproar arose over the speech of Herr Hoffman, Independent Socialist, who said that the Government was dancing on a volcano. He added: "The events in Austria are the writing on the wall, and here, as in Austria, we are within close range of a catastrophe. The people have had enough of being goaded to war."

In consequence of the disturbance of meetings of the Fatherland Party at Stuttgart, the Deputy General of the Thirteenth Württemberg Army Corps has prohibited all public meetings in Stuttgart and the surrounding district for the discussion of political or military matters.

What the Socialist organ, the Vorwärts, terms "a spontaneous movement to show the Fatherland Party what the masses of the Fatherland think of their activities" has compelled the party to take the strictest precautions to obtain a hearing anywhere. Only known sympatherizers are admitted to their meetings.

CZERNIN SUGGESTS PEACE START HERE

Continued from Page One.

face with the same categorical frankness that I shall never agree to conclude a peace exceeding the limits which I have just indicated. If our Russian interrogators asked us to cede territories and pay indemnities, I should continue the war despite the desire for peace which I share as much as you, or I should resign if I were unable to make my opinion prevail.

"But once more it can be stated that there is no reason to draw the pessimistic conclusion that the peace negotiations will fail, for the commissions which are conferring are agreed to the principle of peace without annexations or indemnities and only new instructions from various Russian Governments or their disappearance could change this status."

Confusion Among the Russians.

The Foreign Minister said that the most serious difficulties which were the cause of the negotiations not proceeding as quickly as every one could wish were: "That we are not dealing with one interrogator, but have to negotiate with various newly-created Russian States—with Russia, as represented by Petrograd, with the Ukraine, with Finland, with the Caucasus directly, and with others which for the moment are not represented at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations.

"With the Ukraine," he continued, "we already have advanced far. We have come to an understanding on the basis of no annexations or indemnities, and we already have agreed to a great extent that commercial relations should be resumed, as they ought to be. But the great difficulty is that the Ukrainian Republic has adopted this principle on the understanding that in negotiating with us she is negotiating as a completely independent State and with absolute autonomy, while the Russian delegation asserts that as the frontiers of the Ukraine have not yet been definitely fixed, Russia has a right to take part in our negotiations with the Ukrainan delegation, a right which the latter does not wish to admit.

"Uncertainty as to the internal situation in Russia is causing considerable delay, but we also have overcome this difficulty, and I believe that an early date will see the way free for a resumption of the negotiations."

Count Czernin confessed that he did not know what the situation was today. M. Joffe (of the Russian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk) had notified the delegation of the Central Powers that the delegation of the Republic of Workmen and Peasants of Ukraine, which sits at Kharkov, did not recognize the Kiev Rada as representing the Ukrainian people and would not recognize any agreement made by that Rada, and that the Republic of Workmen and Peasants was sending its own delegation to Brest-Litovsk to support the delegation of all Russia.

"Here is a new difficulty," said Count Czernin, "because we do not wish to meddle in the internal affairs of Russia. But if the way is once cleared, other difficulties will not arise. We will agree with the Ukrainian Republic that the old frontiers of Russia and Austria-Hungary will also apply to Ukraine."

Count Czernin continued:

"Regarding the Polish frontier, which up to the present has not been exactly fixed, we do not desire anything at all from this new State. The people of Poland must freely, and without being influenced in any way, settle their own destiny. For my part, I attach no particular importance to the form in which their vote on this subject is taken, but it will please me all the more if this vote reflects the precise will of the majority of the people, for I wish for Poland a free decision.

Poland "Not to Delay Peace."

"I see in the desire of Poland the only guarantee for lasting harmony. I am irrevocably of the opinion that the Polish question ought not to delay peace for a day. If, after the conclusion of peace, Poland wishes to come to us, we will welcome her willingly. The Polish question cannot and will not endanger the question of peace."

Count Czernin said he would willingly have seen Poland participating in the peace negotiations, for in his view Poland was an independent State.

"But," he added, "as the Russian Government did not recognize the present Polish Government as qualified to represent the country, we, in order not to cause conflict, did not insist. The question certainly is important, but it undoubtedly is more important still to remove difficulties which are calculated to delay the negotiations.

"Another difficulty undoubtedly is the divergence of view between Germany and the Russian Government on the interpretation of the right of the Russian peoples to decide their own destinies in the territories occupied by German troops. Germany has no intention of making any territorial conquest by violence at the expense of Russia, but the difference of opinion is of a twofold character. Germany adopts the legitimate point of view that the numerous expressions of the will of the peoples for independence and autonomy, as evidenced by legislative corporations and communal representatives in occupied provinces, should be considered as the provisional basis of the opinion of the peoples, which subsequently could be ascertained by popular vote on extended bases.

"The Russian Government still opposes this point of view as regards Courland, Lithuania, and the Polish provinces.

Solution "Must Be Found."

"Another difference of opinion arises from the Russian demand for the withdrawal of all German troops and administrations from occupied territories before a popular vote is taken. But the sudden evacuation and the departure of all organizations, communications, industries, and administrations which are in German hands would certainly lead to complete anarchy and the greatest misery, and to a situation which would not be tenable. In both cases it is a question of finding the middle solution, and it must be found.

"In my opinion, the difference is not so serious as to justify a rupture in the negotiations, but negotiations of this character cannot be finished in one night. When peace has been concluded with Russia it will no longer be possible, in my opinion, to prevent for long the conclusion of a general peace in spite of the efforts of the Entente statesmen.

"Although I am under no delusion and know that the fruit of peace cannot be matured in twenty-four hours, nevertheless I am convinced that it is now maturing and that the question whether or not an honorable general peace can be secured is merely a question of resistance.

Sees Hope in Wilson Proposals.

"President Wilson's peace offer confirms me in this opinion. Naturally an offer of this kind cannot be regarded as a matter acceptable in every detail, for that obviously would render any negotiations superfluous.

"I think there is no harm in stating that I regard the recent proposals of President Wilson as an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and that to some of them Austria-Hungary joyfully could give her approval. But she must first lay down this principle—that in so far as these propositions concern her allies, whether in the case of Germany's possession of Belgium or in the case of Turkey, Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defence of her allies, will defend the possessions of her war allies as she would her own. That is the standpoint of our allies, in regard to which there is perfect reciprocity."

Count Czernin proceeded to say that he must, politely but categorically, refuse the suggestions as to the manner in which Austria and Hungary should manage their internal administration, and that there was not a more democratic Parliament in the world than the Austrian Parliament, which, in agreement with the other authorized constitutional organizations, alone had the right to decide the internal affairs of Austria.

Referring to President Wilson's peace program, Count Czernin said that he had no objection to the suppression of secret diplomacy, although he doubted whether that method was in every case the most practical or rapid way to arrive at results. The public dicussion of diplomatic treaties might, for example, in the case of economic agreements, he said, make impossible the conclusion of such agreements, "which are nothing but commercial transactions and might increase friction between States."

"It is the same in the case of political agreements," the Foreign Minister continued. "If by the suppression of secret diplomacy is meant that there should no longer be any secret treaties, I have no objection to make to the realization of this idea, although I do not know how one can execute and control this realization. But those are supplementary details which could be discussed."

Count Czernin said as to the second point in President Wilson's peace aims, freedom of the seas, the President had responded to the views of all and that he (Czernin) absolutely and entirely supported this paragraph. Regarding Paragraph 3 in President Wilson's proposals—the removal of economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions—Count Czernin said:

"This article, which pronounces in a formal manner hostility against a future economic war, is so just and reasonable, and its application so often has been urged by us, that we have nothing to add to it."

Would Welcome Smaller Armaments.

Count Czernin said that Article IV. of President Wilson's proposals, which demanded the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety, "expresses in a particularly clear and just manner the necessity of bringing rivalries in armament to the limit already indicated, and therefore I greet with gratitude any voice which makes itself heard in the sense of my previous statement."

On the subject of Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania Count Czernin repeated what he already had said to the Hungarian delegation

"I refuse to place a premium on the military adventures of our enemies," said the Minister. "I refuse to our enemies, who obstinately persist in wishing to wage war until a final victory is achieved by one side, concessions by which the monarchy would permanently suffer and which would give them an infinite advantage in being able to drag on the war relatively without risk."

Count Czernin invited President Wilson to use his great influence to make the Entente Allies declare on their side the conditions on which they were ready to speak, and added:

"I will speak as freely and frankly as I have done here with President Wilson, and will with all those who would like to speak. But naturally the duration of the war will not be without its influence on this situation.

"Italy is a striking illustration of this. Before the war Italy had the opportunity of realizing a great territorial expansion without firing a shot. She refused this and joined in the war. She has lost hundreds of thousands in killed or wounded, and millions of money in war expenses and destroyed her riches. Her population is in distress and misery—all this solely in order to lose the advantage which she would have been able to gain."

Discussing Mr. Wilson's views on Poland, Count Czernin proceeded:

"We also are supporters of an independent Polish State, which would include all territories and populations which indisputably are Polish. On this point we believe we should quickly come to an understanding with President Wilson.

"Finally, in his idea of a league of peoples the President probably will meet with no opposition in the monarchy.

Suggests Exchanges with America.

"We, therefore, are in agreement in the main. Our views are identical not only on the broad principles regarding a new organization of the world after the war, but also on several concrete questions, and differences which still exist do not appear to me to be so great that a conversation regarding them would not lead to enlightenment and a rapprochement.

"This situation, which doubtless arises from the fact that Austria-Hungary on the one side and the United States on the other are composed of States whose interests are at least at variance with one another, tempts one to ask if an exchange of ideas between the two powers could not be the point of departure for a personal conversation among all States which have not yet joined in peace negotiations.

Wants Food from Russia

"I now return to the most important point of the declaration which I have made—the negotiations with Russia, and particularly with the Ukraine. I wish to use the peace with those Russian States which possess foodstuffs available for export to assist our population. I do not wish out of any hysterical anxiety to conclude a peace some days or a week earlier to have to give up this advantage for our population.

"It is necessary to ascertain whether the Ukrainian negotiators can send us goods, and, if so, what goods, and how. The Ukraine, for her part, does not wish to conclude an agreement after a treaty of peace has been concluded, but at the time of its conclusion. The uncertainty of the position in which the new States find themselves naturally has caused some delay in the negotiations.

"If you attack me in the rear, if you compel me to conclude an agreement in great haste, then we shall derive no economic advantage, and our population will have to forego the advantages which it might derive from the conclusion of peace.

"If you create the totally erroneous impression among our enemies that we must absolutely conclude peace immediately—a peace at any price—then we shall not have a single bushel of wheat. I repeat for the tenth time that it is not a question of imperialistic aims or of annexationist plans. It is a question of assuring for our population the reward deserved for energetic resistance.

Says Strikes Retard Peace.

"Our associates are good calculators and will observe carefully whether or not you take away my liberty of action. If you spoil peace, if you wish to do without imports of cereals, then it is logical that pressure should be brought to bear by speeches, strikes, resolutions, and demonstrations. If not, it is a mistake and utterly false to say that we are in such a situation that we ought rather to conclude a bad peace without economic advantages today than a good peace tomorrow with its attendant advantages.

"The transport organization difficulties will be surmounted. The strikes make the crisis more severe, and the arrival of food and coal more difficult. That is, to strike ablow against one's self; and those who believe that they are hastening peace by such methods are deceiving themselves terribly."

Count Czernin mentioned the rumor that the Government itself was not unconnected with the strikes, and said:

"As the Government wishes exactly the same thing as the majority in the monarchy—that is, to obtain as quickly as possible an honorable peace without annexationist aims—it is folly to attack it from behind and to embarrass and perplex it. Those who try to do that are not fighting the Government, but, as if blind, are fighting the people."

Count Czernin finally asked for a vote of confidence, and concluded:

"Nothing but a feeling of duty and confidence in the Emperor and the majority Delegation is keeping me to my post. No Minister of Foreign Affairs can conduct negotiations of this importance if he does not know, if the whole world does not know, that he is supported by the confidence of the majority of the constitutional organs.

"Now, if you have confidence in me to conduct peace negotiations, then you ought to assist me. If you have not that confidence, then you ought to dismiss me. There is no third way."

STRIKE BROKEN, VIENNA SAYS.

Announces Work Resumed in Capital and Provinces.

BERLIN, Jan. 25. (via Amsterdam.)—A Vienna telegram under date of Wednesday to the German press says:

"Work was resumed today in all factories without exception. Reports from the provinces state that the workers almost everywhere have returned to work."

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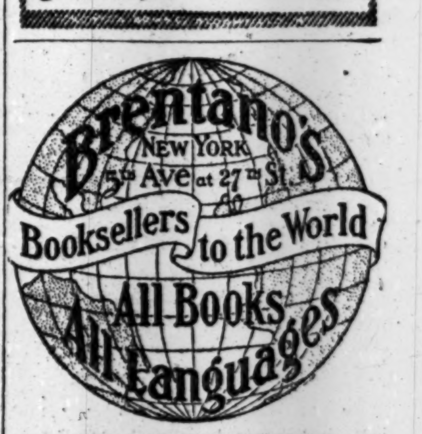

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French Critic Says Desperate Drive Is German Chiefs' Only Chance.

SIGNS OF GENERAL BREAK

Outbreaks in Austria, Failure of Offensive in Italy, Cited as Indications of a Split.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—"It is the usual German method—an olive branch in one hand and a sword in the other. For weeks they have trumpted a terrible offensive. Now comes a suggestion of friendly conversation." Thus remarked a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Chamber lobby this morning, commenting on Count Czernin's speech. The speaker belonged to the Nationalist, or "Jusqu'auboutiste" section of Parliament, but his view expresses the impression of many Frenchmen.

"Can any good thing come out of Germany?" is their attitude, and they add that if the situation in Austria is really so critical, it is strange that Germany allowed reports thereof to pass freely to the Allies while suppressing them in their own country.

On the other hand, information that reaches me from a reliable Swiss source insists on the genuine demoralization and widespread discontent in Austria. The empire is on the verge of a revolution, and the Emperor and his councilors know well that peace is a necessity if the dynasty is to be saved. The same sources have been declaring for the last six months that the Austrian internal situation is well-nigh desperate. The Italian victories provided a short-lived tonic, but it was more than counteracted by the arrest of the forward movement and by the percolation of revolutionary ideas from Russia. In short, well-informed Swiss opinion considers a split between the Austrian and German militarist leaders as inevitable, if not already existing.

Less chauvinistic opinion in the Chamber lobby—which after all comprises something near the majority—adopts a similar viewpoint. Among the Socialist Party and Left generally the wish is no doubt father to the thought; but at the same time they are more closely in touch with the internal situation of the Central Empires through their international relations than are other parties. One prominent Socialist said today:

"I consider that Czernin's speech may bring us much nearer peace on two conditions. First and most important is that the American President replies in such a way that not only the Austrian but the German population will understand that the world's suffering is due to their submission to the domination of Prussian militarists. I am convinced that your President can do this. His wise words of assurance that the Allies do not wish the ruin and dismemberment of Germany have already produced a great effect. The militarist and Pan Germanist Party has had to fight desperately of late for the control it now exercises, and it is within the bounds of possibility that they will now be submerged by a popular wave.

"The other condition is that the militarists do not succeed by a sudden big stroke—as we understand the threatened attack—in obtaining enough kudos to enable them to continue to hold power. On that score I believe we can trust our soldiers and those of our allies. Therefore I say the speech makes the future brighter than ever before."

A final opinion, which seems to summarize French criticism of speech from the practical standpoint, was given by a military authority:

"It may be another attempt of the Central Empires to draw the Allies into conversation and divide them around the green table," he said. "Don't forget that Germany on paper is victorious and can afford to offer concessions. But there seems grounds for supposing that Austria and Germany are at variance. In the latter case a big German drive on this front is the obvious course for the militarists—it is their only chance.

"I believe it will come in any case, but we are ready for it and it will fail. Then the end may be in sight. But to my judgment the immediate future seems to hold not peace but the bloodiest struggle of the war."

The Temps editorial on the Austro-German speeches inclines toward skepticism regarding the Teutons' intentions. The writer begins:

"Both Chancellors faced unprecedented responsibility. The Governments of Berlin and Vienna are no longer powerless, as in July, 1914, against the will of the General Staffs. The nations behind them want peace. Between popular desire and the annexationist propaganda they are free to choose their own policy. Their words yesterday indicate the choice each had made. That is why the responsibility is so grave."

The writer then reviews the speeches, Hertling's in detail, Czernin's more briefly, thus affording a side light on the French viewpoint, which appears to attach less importance than America to peace possibilities that may result from the statement of the Austrian Chancellor.

To the Temps Hertling's attitude is taken as evidence that the war party has the upper hand in Germany. The writer marks the contrast between Kühlmann's assertion in October that the question of Alsace-Lorraine was the sole obstacle to peace and Hertling's less conciliatory standpoint today. It says:

"Besides insisting on the retention of Alsace-Lorraine, Hertling leaves the future of Belgium shrouded in threatening uncertainty. Regarding the eastern front, he refuses any explanation to the western allies. He claims Bagdad, but does not even promise that occupied French territory shall be evacuated unconditionally.

"Never was the question of Alsace-Lorraine further from being the sole obstacle. It is now but the most visible symbol of intractable German imperialism."

As to Czernin, the writer begins by emphasizing his agreement with Hertling regarding Alsace-Lorraine, "when he said that Austria would defend as its own possessions all the territory its allies held before the war," and adds that "there doubtless exists a written convention to this effect between the Central Powers." At the same time the Temps remarks on the divergence on other issues, saying:

"This point excepted, one seems to feel between Czernin and Hertling a noteworthy difference of tone. To be sure they made their declarations in concert, but in this case it is the tone that makes the music."

The writers draws no conclusion and does not discuss the possible effects of the speech. He admits, however, that Czernin's formula for a settlement of the Polish question seems fair, but qualifies this by saying:

"They must understand at Vienna how much more advantageous it would be for Austria-Hungary to make Poland a world question than leave it as an Austro-German problem.

"Count Czernin proposes to the American President an exchange of ideas. It is not for us to gauge beforehand the President's ideas, still less to try to influence them, but we beg to note that the Polish question is certainly one which raises the fewest insurmountable barriers between Austria and the United States."

TWO OPPOSING VIEWS.

One Is That Hertling's Speech Is Mere German Stage Play.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The net balance of the various first impressions with which Paris has received the speeches of Count von Hertling and Count Czernin seems to be a feeling that they have brought peace a step nearer. Two opposing views are heard. First, that the contrast between the two indicates Germanesque stage play. Second, that the differences show real cleavage between the two Central Empires and that they are at the parting of the ways.

In either case the fact remains that Czernin speaks in tones of peace and his is the first official pronouncement from the Central Allies which shows breadth and detachment. It is recognized here that this spirit may lead to far-reaching results. All eyes are turned toward Washington. The President's judgment will be accepted as final by the Entente.

KILLS PEACE HOPE IS BRITISH VIEW

Continued from Page One.

Allies. The German operation is the showier of the two, but the authors of the common plan probably place more hope in the artful turning movement intrusted to Czernin. There are many interesting features in the joint attack which obviously is intended to shake the solidarity of the defense at several different points, but President Wilson is manifestly the chief objective of the converging forces."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Czernin may have certain views impressed on him by the dire distress of Austria, but it seems abundantly clear from Hertling's speech that in Berlin, at all events, the militarist party is in the saddle and that roseate hopes, suggested by a proximate peace with Russia, have inflamed the imagination and fired the ambitions of those who at present guide the destinies of the Fatherland."

As regards the freedom of the seas demands The Daily Telegraph says: "Hertling calmly proposes that we, who have to keep up communication with Egypt, India, and the Far East, should abandon our defensive security and deliberately smash links in the chain which connects Great Britain with her vast empire. Really, the Teutonic lack of humor verges on the stupendous."

The Daily News says: "Hertling's speech as a whole offers no basis for peace, but it in no sense shuts the doors on peace. If it were Germany's last words, the horizon would be dark, but the last word in such grave matters is no spoken word from the public rostrum. Neither will the last word rest with a militarist Germany. It will lie with a Germany conscious of its own democracy and of its relation with the Allies, moving far more rapidly toward peace."

The Daily News thinks Czernin has taken "what perhaps is the most hopeful constructive step of the war in the suggestion of negotiations with America."

"The significance of that proposal lies not in its immediate but in its ultimate implications. The value of direct conversations between President Wilson and Count Czernin would be in the opportunity they would provide for the Allies to file their differences down to the minimum. The Entente Powers could name no representative who would fill his rôle more effectively or command more implicit confidence than President Wilson."

The Daily Express says: "A subtle plan of campaign evidently was carefully laid down at the recent conference. A wedge is to be driven between America and England. The American President is to be induced to negotiate separatly. Czernin is to go the whole distance. Hertling is to hold himself in reserve. 'Once get President Wilson talking to either of us and the game is in our hands,' they appear to have said to each other, and it is evident the two speeches were prepared and co-ordinated on these lines."

Echo of Militarism, Says Cecil.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Chancellor von Hertling's speech was characterized today by Lord Robert Cecil, in a statement to The Associated Press, as a "very warlike, certainly not a peace, speech." He added that the speech had been dictated by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and contained no declaration of policy regarding Belgium, which he had always looked to as a test of the reality of any proposals from the other side.

Lord Robert said he had not read the speech of Foreign Minister Czernin, and therefore could not comment upon it.

He had always expected, he said, that power in Germany would be openly asserted by the military party. Lord Robert added that when Hertling was appointed Chancellor, he regarded him as the nominee of the militarists.

"I see that Hertling has a new suggestion," he remarked, "that England shall relinquish Gibraltar, Malta, &c. It is a wonder that he did not add the Isle of Wight.

"His speech is not a peace speech. It is a war speech, as I read it."

In regard to Austria the Minister of Blockade said: "The statements of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George were certainly of a conciliatory character." He expressed the view that Hertling's apparent rejection of them would not help the situation.

When asked if he thought that Hertling was speaking for Austria, Lord Robert replied: "Austria is still a sovereign State."

The Minister of Blockade today received a Finnish delegation, and in commenting on this occurrence remarked that England, like America, greatly sympathized with Finland, but had not yet recognized the Government of Finland as a de facto institution. Great Britain's attitude toward the Ukraine, Lord Robert said, was the same as that toward Russia—the keeping open of unofficial communication to protect British interests.

How About Belgium?

The first impression that Chancellor von Hertling's speech has made on this country, as gathered from public men and the newspapers, is that it throws a searchlight for the nations allied against German militarism upon the kind of men and the kind of diplomacy with whom and with which they are dealing. The first example of this diplomacy was given by the German negotiations with the Bolshevist delegates at Brest-Litovsk when the Germans declared themselves in perfect accord with a policy of no annexations or indemnities, coupling this platform with terms which knocked all the props from under it.

Count von Hertling's speech strikes the British as reeking with the same sort of diplomacy. The test and the keynote of Germany's policy were felt to rest on one word—Belgium. What von Hertling said about Belgium is so vague that it gives no straight clew to the ears of British listeners of what Germany proposes or may propose to do.

Germany never has demanded the incorporation of Belgian territory "by violence," said the German Imperial Chancellor, but a great amount of doubt and suspicion is attached to those two words. Only yesterday the news came of Germany's plans to make it appear that the Flemish people wished independence from the Walloons of Belgium. All the Flemish-Belgian spokesmen in London declare that their people wish nothing of the kind.

Count von Hertling's proposals for the negotiation of the Belgian question in a peace conference fell on cold ground here. The British people, like the American, have thought of no Belgian questions, but only of the one question of the restoration of all the rights that that kingdom enjoyed before the war, with no impairment of her full sovereignty and territory as she stood before the war.

The placing of the restoration of Belgium and Northern France in water-tight compartments as one to be decided by a general peace conference, and the others by negotiations between Germany and France only, equally fails to command a response. Count von Hertling's speech also strikes the English as showing that shining armor is in the saddle in Germany, and that the voice that speaks in nowise is the voice of the German people.

The people of Europe, the plain people whose sons are suffering on the battlefield, are asserting themselves today as never before, and are as one with President Wilson for the disarming of the mailed fists wherever they may be brandished and for the ending of war. The British Labor Party, which indorsed President Wilson's program by cheers whenever it was mentioned in its conference, speaks with the same voice, it is thought here, as the Austrians have been speaking by their strikes.

Czernin's Invitation.

Count Czernin's direct invitation to the United States to enter into negotiations with Austria, as sort of intermediaries between the two groups of warring nations, excites much speculation. The question is whether Count Czernin speaks only for Austria or speaks for Austria's allies, and whether the Central Powers propose thus to build a bridge for dealing between the two groups.

This is recognized as a novel proposal, but one holding possibilities that cannot be dismissed offhand. After the first impressions have been discounted, however, the fact remains that the Central Powers are anxious to negotiate.

No bargainer puts forward his minimum terms. The maximum terms of the Central Powers, particularly the proposal that Great Britain, which has not lost an acre of territory during the war, but has gained thousands of square miles, should place her colonies on the board as a pawn in the negotiations, is laughed at. Whatever the words of the Central Empire's spokesmen may mean, the fact is that peace negotiations are launched. They none the less are negotiations if conducted through speeches reported by the newspapers instead of through the conversations of diplomats seated around a conference table.

Hertling Called Evasive.

The afternoon papers regard the Hertling speech as a scheme of evasions and inconsistencies. They remark that Germany proposes to have certain questions settled by a general conference of powers where she thinks she may gain the advantage by that method, and insists on separate negotiations for other questions; for example, that the demands for the evacuation of Northern France shall be arranged with France alone, but the evacuation of Belgium would be arranged by a general conference.

Germany also insists that Russian questions should be settled with Russia alone, and that the Polish question concerns only Germany and Austria, but that the British colonies, which the Central Powers never have been able to touch during the war, shall be considered by an international conference with a view to taking some of them away from Great Britain.

The Evening News, under the heading, "Which Count Counts," expresses the opinion that the whole business is a "game of spoof" concocted between the two Counts (Hertling and Czernin) to split up the Allies and the United States, although the paper foresees that later internal forces may cause a change.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"If Hertling's speech is what it appears to be, the next word will be not for us but for Czernin and the Austrian Parliament and people."

The Pall Mall Gazette places emphasis on its belief that the German policy was arranged by Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, Hertling, and Kühlmann, none of whom owes his status in the remotest sense to popular suffrage or admits any constitutional responsibility to the German people.

CYCLONE IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 26.—The town of MacKay, in Queensland, has been overwhelmed by a cyclone which produced a tidal wave and flood conditions. Heavy loss of life is feared. Fourteen bodies have already been recovered. There is a call for food and other assistance for the stricken community.

Lloyd George's Paris Visit.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Milner, member of the British War Council, are coming to Paris to confer with Premier Clemenceau, says Marcel Hutin in The Echo de Paris.

MEETS TO DECIDE FOR PEACE OR WAR

Congress of Councils to Settle First Question of Russia's Form of Government.

ARMY UTTERLY USELESS

Staff Chief Says to Fight It will Have to Fall Back and Reorganize.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24.—The third Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of All Russia convened last night in the Tauride Palace, where the short-lived Constituent Assembly met. M. Sverdloff, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, who presided, asked the Congress to immediately decide on what basis it would build the Russian State, "whether it should be a State governed by all classes or a dictatorship by the proletariat." After that, the Chairman said, the Congress should determine the question of war or peace.

M. Sverdloff asked the Congress to ratify the decree of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates giving all power to the proletariat and to approve the acts of the Government Commissaries which the Constituent Assembly declined to consider.

In the seats were 625 members, mostly workingmen or soldiers, with a sprinkling of sailors and several women. The delegates sang the "Internationale" and wildly cheered for Premier Lenine.

Today the Congress organized formally, naming Nikolai Lenine, Leon Trotzky, and Marie Spiridonovo Honorary Presidents. It also designated an Executive Committee of thirteen members, each of whom will act in turn as Chairman of the Congress.

Premier Lenine made an address, reviewing the work of the Bolsheviki, which, he said, had abolished the old order entirely and would replace it with proletariat organizations and a great red Socialist army, commanded by members of their own party to insure safety against bourgeoisie oppression.

The Congress will hear special reports tomorrow (Friday) on the peace negotiations and the food situation.

Army's Condition Desperate.

Major Gen. Bonch-Bruevitch, Chief of Staff at the Russian front, paints a gloomy picture of the condition of the Russian armies in a report to Ensign Krylenko, the Commander in Chief. The army organizations are utterly demoralized, he says, the officers are inexperienced and the maintenance of discipline is impossible. The only possible salvation for the army, the only chance for offering an effective resistance, he declares, is for the various sections of the armies to fall back to their natural defenses and undergo a thorough reorganization of the units under trained leaders.

Many parts of the western front are entirely open, General Bonch-Bruevitch reports, at numerous places there being only 240 infantrymen to the mile. The reserves are refusing to relieve the men in the trenches and the soldiers are deserting in masses. Communications are broken and few horses are available. The wire entanglements have been destroyed to facilitate fraternizing and the exchange of commodities with the German armies.

At many points, adds the Chief of Staff, fortified places have been destroyed, making resistance utterly impossible on the lines as at present situated, even with good troops. Various of the staffs must soon cease work, he declares, because of the disordered conditions, and the economic life of the army will thus be ruined.

How Trotzky Accused Teutons.

A detailed account of the Brest-Litovsk conference session following General Hoffman's bold statement of the aims of the Central Powers was published by the Smolny Institute today.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, addressing the conference, declared that "the position of the Austro-Germans is now absolutely clear." Continuing, the Foreign Minister said:

"Germany and Austria seek to cut off more than 150,000 square versts from the former Polish Kingdom of Lithuania, also the area populated by the Ukrainians and White Russians, and further they want to cut into territory of the Letts and separate the islands populated by the Esthonians from the same peoples on the mainland. Within this territory Germany and Austria wish to retain their reign of military occupation, not only after the conclusion of peace with Russia, but after the conclusion of a general peace. At the same time the Central Powers refuse not only to give any explanation regarding the terms of evacuation, but also refuse to obligate themselves regarding the evacuation.

"The internal life of these provinces lies, therefore, for an indefinite period in the hands of these powers. Under such conditions any indefinite guarantees regarding the expression of the will of the Poles, Letts, and Lithuanians is only of an illusory character. Practically it means that the Governments of Austria and Germany take into their own hands the destiny of these nations."

Trotzky declared that he was glad now that the Central Powers were speaking frankly, stating that General Hoffman's conditions proved that the real aims were builded on quite a different level to the principles recognized on Dec. 25, and that real or lasting peace was only possible on the actual principle of self-definition.

"It is clear," Trotzky declared, "that the decision could have been reached long ago regarding peace aims if the Central Powers had not stated their aims differently from those expressed by General Hoffman."

Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied to Trotzky, declaring in principle that General Hoffman's aims were the same as those advanced at Christmas. Throughout the negotiations, he said, the Germans had kept in view the ethnological boundaries, but also the actual boundaries of the old Russian Empire. The Central Powers intended to permit free self-definition, and he scoffed at the theory that the presence of troops would prevent this. Regarding evacuation, Dr. von Kühlmann said that it must be taken up with the newly born self-defined Governments.

"If General Hoffman expresses the terms more strongly," said Dr. Kühlmann, "it is because a soldier always expresses stronger language than diplomats. But it must not be deduced from this that there is any dissension between us regarding the principles, which are one whole and well thought out."

Dr. Kühlmann consented to Trotzky's request for a postponement of the conference, declaring, however, that it would be much pleasanter if they could finish the negotiations at once, as the former recess brought about many misunderstandings.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—According to a wireless dispatch from Berne, the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been complicated by the arrival there of a second Ukrainian delegation. This delegation is identified with the Bolshevist Ukrainian centre at Kharkov, which contends that it alone is entitled to speak in the name of Ukraine. These delegates deny the right of the first delegation, with which the Germans have been negotiating, to represent Ukraine.

SAYS BOLSHEVIKI ARE AGAINST THE WORLD

Krylenko Declares Russians Will Not Be Cannon Fodder to Aid 'Allied Imperialists.'

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23, (Delayed.)—While the anti-Bolsheviki were at the funeral yesterday of the victims of Assembly Day, the Bolsheviki were holding meetings. I went to the barracks where Krylenko was addressing a meeting of soldiers with a sprinkling of workmen and two or three women.

I never heard any orator listened to by a Russian audience with such absolute attention as this little elderly Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army. He is a finished artist as an orator, this little genius, who could hold an audience of simple Russian soldiers breathlessly interested for an hour and a half while he put before them the whole complex political situation. When he spoke of the shame of the murderers of Shingaroff and Kokoshkine he became the murderer, and without interrupting his speech even by a dramatic pause, he made the whole audience see in his horrified glimpse some monster holding a pistol at the sleeping man in bed.

"A blot on the revolution were these killings," said he. "That does not mean that there should be no killing in the revolution."

He denounced those who tried to compare the deaths of the demonstrators of last Friday with the deaths of the demonstrators killed by the Czar's Government on Jan. 22, 1905. No such comparison was possible. Friday's demonstrations had as their ultimate object not the workers of the revolution, but the death of the workers of the revolution and the return of authority into the hands of the bourgeoise.

"Remember, that this revolution of yours is more dangerous to the propertied classes than any other revolution," he went on.

"In 1871 the French workmen seized power for the moment, but the propertied classes were able to set other French workers to fight against them. They were overthrown and paid for the momentary sovereignty of the working classes with their blood. Yet theirs was only a little revolution. The blood that ran in Paris after the Commune was a drop beside the rivers of blood of Russian workmen that will run here if the rival propertied classes have a chance of taking their revenge. In your blood we shall pay if we fail.

"There is no help for us except from ourselves. Our allies care nothing about our revolution. When they heard we were breaking off the peace negotiations and forming a volunteer army they pricked up their ears. First, the English and then the French came and said to me:

"'You are going to raise an army?'

"'Yes.'

"'Will it fight?'

"'We hope so.'

"'What about money?'

"Yes, they were willing to pay us money for fighting for our revolution, thinking that no matter what we fought for, if we fought we should be useful to themselves. But we shall not be cannon fodder so that the allied imperialists may celebrate a victory. We are against the whole world and we shall fight for the revolution and for the revolution alone."

RUSSIANS REFUSE TO PASS AMERICANS

Bolshevist 'Minister' at Stockholm Won't Vise Passport of Embassy Official.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.—The Bolshevist Government's "Foreign Representative" in Stockholm has refused to visé the passport of Livingston Phelps, third Secretary of the American Embassy in Petrograd, who desires to return to his post. Mr. Phelps came to Stockholm recently with his wife and intended to leave her here and return to Petrograd.

Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister, has had no relations with the Bolshevist "Minister" Vorovsky, but, inasmuch as there was no other Russian authority here whose visé would be recognized he was compelled to request the courtesy of Vorovsky, who declined to comply.

The Bolsheviki also are refusing to visé passports for American diplomatic couriers. One courier went through a few days ago with no pass except a card from a prominent local Bolshevist adherent. No regular visé was obtainable from Vorovsky.

The indications here are that the situation in Petrograd is growing more tense than ever. There has been a considerable exodus of Americans during the last few days. Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, chief of the American Military Mission to Russia, is expected to arrive here tomorrow. The advance guard of a group of Young Men's Christian Association workers bound for Petrograd reached Stockholm today and requested passes in order that they might proceed to their destination. They were told that a message had been received from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, telling them not to come to Petrograd until further notice.

Travelers arriving from Russia report uneasiness at the American Embassy in Petrograd because of the attitude adopted by the Bolshevist press and leaders, who declare they have no respect for so-called diplomatic immunity. The embassy in Petrograd is unostentatiously guarded by a number of stalwart Americans.

MAY RECOGNIZE BOLSHEVIKI.

Ambassadors at Petrograd Said to be Conferring on the Subject.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Some of the Ambassadors at Petrograd are reported to be conferring with reference to formal acknowledgment by their Governments of the Bolshevist Government. It is not stated which Ambassadors are concerned, and there is no indication as to the decision.

Egyptian
Deities
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
Twenty Five Cents
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NORTHCLIFFE FIGHTS CASTE IN THE ARMY

Tells an American Interviewer He Champions the Cause of Civilian Brains.

SAYS WE WILL FOLLOW SUIT

"Must Be a Genius Waiting to be Discovered"—Denies Enmity to Sir Douglas Haig.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Lord Northcliffe has left London for ten days' rest at his bungalow in Surrey, which he calls Nohall, Nowhere. It is six miles from the station, removed from all friends and haunts of men. He took rations for himself and a friend in an automobile, no food being procurable in the immediate neighborhood. He has been preparing Crewe House for the entertainment of the representatives of America, France, and the other allied nations coming to England on business. The banquet hall and ballroom are being renovated, and paintings are coming from the National Gallery to adorn the walls.

In spite of his seeing forty or fifty men daily in business interviews, Lord Northcliffe is in the best of health. In an interview which I had with him yesterday at Crewe House in regard to the policies of his papers he said:

"The campaign in which my newspapers are engaged is one that will eventually be followed by the United States. It is a drive for the democratization of the army—that is to say, the allotment of high rank to civilians who, in this war, have had as much experience as our men from establishments corresponding to your West Point. At the present time, despite the fact that the flower and brain of the British people from every profession and business is in the army, no civilian except General Currie of the Canadians has advanced beyond the rank of Brigadier General. This is grossly unfair and is having a bad effect. Of between 100,000 and 200,000 officers in the army only some 10,000 are said to be of the old military caste.

"The reactionary newspapers which opposed my fight for airplanes and for shells have lined up in exactly the same groups as before, employing all sorts of newspaper camouflage. Some of them state that my claims, in which I am supported by practically the whole army, are attacks upon Sir Douglas Haig. It is difficult to understand how this great democratic movement can be so construed, but there is an innate hatred of change in certain British minds that cannot believe, for example, that a Vancouver real estate man like Currie is possibly as good a General as a man trained on the old lines, which lines, by the way, have been wiped out by the totally new experience of the present war. Napoleon made his Generals from every sort of human material. I claim that somewhere in the British armies, numbering five and a half millions of men, there must be a genius waiting to be discovered. It never can, never will, be discovered so long as a small, privileged class of whose splendid fighting there are no criticisms is allowed to claim all the higher ranks.

"The fight will not be as long as the one to procure airplanes and shells, for the simple reason that every family in England has a man at the front, and when that man comes home wounded or on leave he tells the facts. The criticisms of Sir Douglas Haig made in the House of Commons have nothing to do with this matter, but have to do with the suppression of the story of Cambrai, which was sent out to the world as a great British victory and was dealt with in United States papers as a great British victory, as any one can see by looking back to the date on his own files of newspapers. The two subjects are entirely separate."

ATTACKS LLOYD GEORGE.

Yorkshire Post Accuses Him of Inspiring "Northcliffe Offensive."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A determined effort is being made to investigate "the Northcliffian offenseive against the British higher command," as it is called, and to see whether it is not at the bottom of what in some quarters is described as "the Georgecliffian offensive."

Various papers like The Morning Post, The Westminster Gazette, and The Star, together with several provincial papers which are less partisan in their predilections, agree that Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons yesterday did not sufficiently dissociate the Government from The Daily Mail's point of view.

The Star boldly says: "The Government has had a year of intrigues; let us now have a square deal for a change."

The Yorkshire Post says that great indignation exists regarding the point that information for the press offensive came from No. 10 Downing Street, (the Premier's official residence,) and "if No. 10 thinks it is able to exert press influence through such channels it will meet with a rude shock from the Conservative Party in the Commons as well as from inside the Cabinet."

The Yorkshire Post considers that "the offensive against Haig and Robertson has definitely and absolutely failed," and so does The Morning Post, which suggests that "Northcliffe changed his policy because his readers changed their papers, and that the intrigue has been defeated because the country would not stand it."

Lord Curzon, speaking at Cardiff this evening, said:

"I have no patience whatever with those foul and cruel attacks which are made in certain organs of the press upon our leading soldiers. Thos attacks are unworthy of a great nation, as well as caluminous in character. What their inspiration may be I do not know, but I believe, and I think my colleagues do the same, that they are destitute of fairness or justice."

SEES NORTHCLIFFE PERIL.

London Spectator Warns of "Ruin" if He Becomes Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—This weeks' Spectator devotes no less than three pages to Lord Northcliffe's activities and ambitions. It denounces the former, expressing not too confident hope that Lloyd George was not in sympathy with Northcliffe's attack on the military leaders, and assumes his ambition is to be Premier. The Spectator warns the country against the danger of a Northcliffe administration, saying:

"It is alleged that Northcliffe and the people around him think that like a new Chatham he can save the country and no one else can. That does not prevent us from feeling sure that a Northcliffe administration would be a very great misfortune, might indeed spell utter ruin."

The Spectator believes that Northcliffe's opportunity might come from the sudden collapse of the present Ministry, which it regards as a really serious possibility.

BRITISH RAILWAY MEN THREATEN TO STRIKE

Blame Food Shortage on Government—Labor Conference Would End House of Lords.

NOTTINGHAM, England, Jan. 25.—A resolution for abolition of the House of Lords and against any form of second chamber was reported today to the Labor Conference in annual session here.

Representatives of the railway men told the conference that the railway employes had reached the breaking point, and that the union would back them if they declined to work on account of lack of food. The responsibility, they said, would be due to mismanagement on the part of the Government.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution for the conscription of wealth for the payment of the war costs.

A Bristol delegate asserted that the American "meat trust" controlled the Allies' supply and fixed the prices, which procedure left the market bare at home and forced the people to buy meat from the trust.

John Robert Clymes, Paliamentary Secretary to the Food Control Department, declared that the food troubles were due to a general shortage, and that Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, could not work miracles or invent food. Mr. Clymes denied that his department was at the mercy of a meat trust or that rationing had been delayed through political influences.

Mr. Bromley, Secretary of the Society of Firemen and Engineers, discussing the food question, said:

"We have stood a lot of soft soap about the glory of England and the winning of the war long enough. There is now a feeling of unrest such as has not been known in this coutry before. If it is allowed to continue there will be serious danger to the country. If the Government is to continue sitting on the safety valve they must expect something to happen."

William Crawford Anderson, Labor Member of Parliament for Sheffield, asserted that the consumers had been driven to the conclusion that the real food controller was capitalism. Famine, he said, was sweeping across Europe. In addition to the danger arising from the food situation, there was an untoward industrial situation looming on the horizon. A great industrial explosion might be dangerous from the standpoint of securing a democratic people's peace, and unless the Government dealt wisely with food and profiteers there would be a national disaster.

44 GERMAN SAILORS KILLED DURING MUTINY

Machine Guns Turned on Then When They Refused to Return to Ships—73 Wounded

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A German naval engineer with the rank of lieutenant, who has deserted from Kiel, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Express, states that dissatisfaction among the men of the German fleet is much more serious than in the army. He asserts there have been important revolts, generally among the crews of mine sweepers.

Three weeks ago a squadron of mine-sweeping trawlers entered Hamburg after an expedition in which three men were lost in an encounter with the British and one of the trawlers was damaged. Before the men were permitted to go ashore, according to this account, they were notified that they must report back for duty within an hour. They asked time for rest. The Hamburg commandant refused, whereupon 150 men declined to obey the order.

An hour later a lieutenant named Wagner arrived and ordered the men to return to their boats. They refused. The lieutenant swore at the men and struck two of them, the dispatch continues. He was thrown into the water and left to drown. The commandant, who had watched the mutiny, dispatched a motorboat carrying two machine-guns, which were fired into the crowd of sailors, killing 44 and wounding 73. The others were arrested and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five to twenty years.

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Wanted
A young man who can write in an interesting way on interesting subjects. Good salary paid to the right man. Send sample of work done, state experience and salary desired. Address, in first instance, Z 323 Times Annex.

McCormick Urges Munitions Chief Here to Insure Plenty of Heavy Guns

Continued from Page One.

turbed. He was worried because the Germans did not reply. He was wondering why. I told him that I thought they were not able to do so. He could not believe it. It was the scene of the French repulse in April. They had gathered guns from all along the line and had wrecked and ruined the Germans. I have photographs and plans of that battle. I have air photographs showing the successive destruction day after day.

Senator Hitchcock—What we would like to know is whether there really is a superiority of our artillery over the Germans?

Mr. McCormick—I do not believe it, except in numbers. The Allies had up to the time of the complete Russian collapse an undoubtedly greater weight of metal.

Senator Hitchcock—But it is rather slight?

Mr. McCormick—Yes, rather slight.

Senator Hitchcock—And now it is about equal?

Mr. McCormick—Yes; the balance has been nearly restored. The Germans recently were not able to maintain an equal counterbombardment because they had sent their men and guns to Italy.

Senator Wadsworth—I want to ask you, Mr. McCormick, in your conferences with any of the French or British officers, did they make any comment on what we had thus far done in the adoption of the Enfield rifle and the modified machine guns with respect to interchangeability of ammunition?

Premier Asked About Wood.

Mr. McCormick—Lloyd George expressed great anxiety lest we be responsible for multiplying the number of calibres. * * * He was afraid we would add to the number of rifles. There were already too many kinds of ammunition over there. I spent three hours with him [Lloyd George] the days we got the last bad news from Italy. He talked very freely. Lloyd George was especially anxious to know what had happened to Leonard Wood, where he had been buried, and why he was not in Washington or Paris. He wanted him on the Allied War Council as our representative. He was very insistent upon that point. He was also insistent on the importance of having as few different calibres as possible.

Senator Hitchcock—Is he disposed to be critical of our military authorities?

Mr. McCormick—Perhaps I had better put it this way. Between the time when I first went to England and before I went to Italy, and when I returned, there was a perceptible change. When I landed they hurrahed for America, the wonder worker of the world, but when I got back there was some apprehension. They would say, "We wonder if there is a lack of co-ordination at Washington? We wonder if you have all the big men whom you might bring together in your Government?" They were very polite, but you sensed a difference in their attitude. About the 1st of October one of the British, together with one of the French Government, cabled to Colonel House, urging him to come over for the purpose of securing better coordination. They felt that they were losing time by trying to co-ordinate over here rather than on the scene of the problem.

Senator Hitchcock—Do you think that we have to make more artillery on this side, rather than depend on the French or the British?

Mr. McCormick—The French cannot do it. If your roof leaks in France, you cannot mend it. If your window is broken, you cannot have it glazed. Every man who is in France is needed to be making guns for France or to be on the line. We have to ship the steel to them.

Senator Hitchcock—General Crozier said there were some advantages in shipping the raw material because when it was lost there was no labor lost. France had the equipment and the factories and was able to go on and supply the armies.

Mr. McCormick—If the committee thinks his opinion is worth more than that of General Pétain, why —

Would Put Our Gun Burden on France

Senator Hitchcock—Do you think the French factories can supply these heavy guns or the light ones faster than we can?

Mr. McCormick—I can only say, (and I quote the man who won the battles,) that it is impossible to have too many guns. Palpably we should not put on France, which is denuded of man power, any burden which we can assume ourselves. It is true that the labor may be lost, but how much rarer and how much more valuable is the labor in France than it is here? The hands of every able-bodied and skilled worker in France are priceless. You cannot replace them. Here you can take a fellow out of, let us say, the Harvester plant and put him to work at something else.

Senator Hitchcock—General Crozier thinks it would take a great while to equip the armories for the making of artillery and that we could get it so much quicker over there.

Mr. McCormick—I do not mean to say that they should not produce the maximum of their output, but here is America, producing more steel than all Europe. We must have 25,000 more cannon, and it is impossible for the Allies to make them. We should have a munitions director. Here was Kitchener, who certainly was as big a man as Baker. I do not wish to make any derogatory remarks regarding Mr. Baker. The job was too big for Kitchener. They took the biggest in the service of the enemies of Germany—Lloyd George. In France they took Loucheur. They made him the head of munitions. They first made him the nominal assistant to Thomas. When Thomas went out Loucheur took his place. He is the head of it now.

Senator Hitchcock—He is getting results?

Mr. McCormick—He is one man of whom all Frenchmen spoke to me in praise.

The Chairman—He was an industrial man?

Said Sharpe and Crozier Should Go.

Mr. McCormick—He is a steady, driving, rather silent Frenchman. The job is bigger than the biggest man we have in America. Yet, under our system, every labor dispute must be determined by the Secretary of War. I would rather not mention any names, but the most important American officers said: "If Sharpe and Crozier do not go, we do not know what may happen."

Senator Wadsworth—I have had that from three Major Generals.

Mr. McCormick — Yes, the men on whom our burden rests said that to me.

Senator Hitchcock — Have they any way of reaching the Administration?

Mr. McCormick—I do not know. When General Biddle was recently appointed, American officers were all broken up about it. As an engineer he was well thought of; they all liked him. But when he was to be made the probable successor to the Chief of Staff it just about made them wince.

Senator New — Whom do they have confidence in over here? Do they express themselves on that?

Mr. McCormick—They talked of General Marsh, (March,) I think. Some of these names are unfamiliar to me. They spoke of General Morrison and General Wood. Those were the three names.

The Chairman—General Morrison is over there, is he not?

Mr. McCormick—So is Marsh, (March,) too, I think. Naturally, I would rather not mention their names, but as you sat with a group of men who are carrying the load, these are the three men who were mentioned as representing the best military intelligence we have.

Senator Wadsworth—General Crozier was asked whether he did not think it would be a good thing to establish a ministry of munitions in this country, as they have in England, and he answered in the negative, saying that the only thing necessary in this country was to give greater expansion and remove certain existing restrictions from the existing machinery in the department. Have you any comments to make us to that?

Mr. McCormick — In the first place, your soldier never wants to change the existing practice or to put a civilian in authority. I remember when they changed the government in the Philippines. Some of those soldiers really suffered spiritually. Here is an administrative job, the biggest in the world. There is another one that is big enough, and that is to organize an army out of nothing. The energy, direction, and decision of the greatest industrial genius in this country is not too much for this job. If Mr. Baker were another Carnot he would not be big enough for the job. Robertson runs the army over there, and he really does not—

The Chairman—That is in England?

Mr. McCormick—Yes.

Senator Hitchcock—As our army arrives in France does it appear to be equipped and well organized?

Equipment of Army Abroad.

Mr. McCormick—I heard of only one regiment which was said to have arrived short of overcoats. The men I have met seemed to be equipped very well. They were in splendid physical condition. In the course of six weeks they were outshooting their French instructors. If the Generals are as good as the line, we shall have reason to be proud. The infantry is splendid.

Senator New—How are the airplane men doing?

Mr. McCormick—There were not many up to the time that I left.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Is there really superiority of the Entente airplane force over the Germans?

Mr. McCormick—I think somewhat. Of course, here is the difficulty: You invent a new motor, or an improvement on the motor, and temporarily you have an advantage. Well, presently one of your men with the new motor is brought down. The enemy sees it and imitates it.

Senator Hitchcock—You were present at this encounter on the Chemin des Dames. How many airplanes were used on our side?

Mr. McCormick—We were using ten equipped with wireless.

Senator Wadsworth — When you say "we" you mean the French?

Mr. McCormick—The French, yes. I say that at one time there were ten or more up.

Senator Hitchcock—In the whole conflict?

Mr. McCormick—Oh, no; I could not say that. I only could see part of the twenty-five miles of the engagement. We were fairly preoccupied ourselves, with shells bursting around us and batteries going off. We would stop to take notice and see that there were a dozen or fifteen planes. You could count some of the enemy planes that came over. Then they would start the aircraft guns and your attention would be distracted by them.

Senator Hitchcock—Did they cut a large figure?

Mr. McCormick—Absolutely. They kept a record every day of the destruction. I have their figures here. They show the first day's destruction, the second day's destruction, and so on. The Chief of Artillery concentrates the stream here (indicating.) He would finish that particular job and then move up here. He would discover 3,000 Germans in this cavern over yonder. The roof would be too thick to break in, so they would decide to asphyxiate the Germans. They kept track of the whole thing. They had only ten of these planes equipped with wireless. They would give instructions to fire a little to the left, to raise, to fire to the right; they would send notice that such and such a battery is out of business and you can desist. Then, at intervals during the day, the men would come back with their cameras and discharge the old films and put in new ones. They had these photographs, which showed exactly the bombardment. Some men become expert in reading these, just as some physician diagnoses from an X-ray.

Senator Hitchcock—Are the German airplanes doing the same thing?

Mr. McCormick—Yes, sir.

Senator Fletcher—Did any of the airplanes go down?

Mr. McCormick—I did not see any fall.

Senator Wadsworth—Did any officers make any comment on our aviation program involving standardized motors?

Want 5,000 Airplanes From Us.

Mr. McCormick—Yes, sir. The Italians thought that we would have a great deal more hand work to do; that there would have to be a great deal more done on the motors than we anticipated. I spent a day with Caproni, and went up in one of his big planes. They expressed great hopes of what we would do. The French General Headquarters estimate that we should add 5,000 planes to the total and never let the total of our aviation program fall below that.

Senator Hitchcock—They said we should add 5,000?

Mr. McCormick—They are used pretty rapidly. They thought we should be able to add to the planes in the air 5,000 and should never let the total addition fall below that.

Senator Hitchcock—Is the French aviation service beginning to fail?

Mr. McCormick—They are short of officers of all sorts. I asked two questions whenever I went on the line. These questions I asked of general officers. The first was: "What must we in America do to end this war as soon as we can with the least possible loss of life; and, second, what must be done to break the line?" The answer to both questions was the same: Add enormously to the amount of artillery, and especially to the middle heavies. Pétain's chief of staff went to some pains to explain how our artillery must be massed to break the line. Hitherto they had not been able to mass it on a long enough front to make such a hole that the enemy could not stop it by sagging back.

Senator Wadsworth—On the flanks?

Mr. McCormick—So that reserves, brought from the rear, would not be able to touch the two flanks. He gave it as his judgment (Pétain by silence at least acquiesced; he is a man who spoke very little) that they would have to mass artillery on 80 or 100 kilometers. He held that it would have to be mobile enough so as they devastated the enemy batteries, destroyed them, not only would the enemy be unable to bring up reserves to stop the hole, but the allied artillery would be mobile enough to go forward, so as the Allies held one wing they could drive the other back. Now, of course, that implies not merely guns, but men in numbers that we cannot possibly have before 1919.

At the battle of Chemin des Dames there were three men engaged in the service of the artillery for every two infantrymen in the action. There were 1,000 miles of railroad track laid before that battle; about one-third of it was broad gauge; 110 freight train loads of ammunition were brought in. There was a gun for every three or four yards of the front attacked. It gives you some idea of the enormous preparation there was. When they attacked Chemin des Dames in April, under Nivelle, who since has been disgraced—

Says Nivelle Was Not Ready.

Senator Beckham—I do not want to interrupt the thread of your story; but what was the trouble with him, Mr. McCormick?

Mr. McCormick—Well, either through fault of judgment or through yielding his judgment to that of the Government, he made an attack without sufficient preparation. In the Spring Pétain was offered the command and declined it, believing that Castelnau should have it. The Government, so I was told, did not want to give it to Castelnau, who was a peppery old aristocrat. They put in Nivelle, who thrust his infantry forward against the enemy batteries without adequate preparation and they were cut down. I guess 100,000 or more were put out of business. It had a very bad moral effect on the French from which they never wholly recovered until after the second battle of Chemin des Dames. When Pétain took command he sent for his principal Generals and asked each to make a proposal of what might be done on his sector, and the Sixth Army proposed the capture of this height, and asked for certain means to do it—the wherewithal. When that at first was refused them they said they could not do the trick, so they were given practically what they wanted. That terrain there is really a series of long, low, flat-topped ridges between which there run little streams of water. The French wanted to take a large mass in this ridge in order to flank the enemy, as they succeeded in doing. They took some twenty-odd kilometers in that battle, and the enemy had to give ground on as many more within ten days.

Senator Beckham—That was the second battle?

Mr. McCormick—Yes, Sir. In the meantime, of course, the British, with their greater concentration, had been pounding on toward Roulers, trying to drive a wedge between Zeebrugge on the one hand and the coal fields on the other. The Germans had massed what men they could on the Chemin des Dames, other men to hold the British, and still more had been dispatched to Italy, so that the line in front of Cambrai was drawn thin when I was there. There was an occasional shell going overhead, but no activity. This thin line was, of course, completely surprised, and it is interesting to note that General Maurice, the head of the British military intelligence in London, a few days afterward pointed out that this success was due very largely to the pounding below Cambrai by the French and the pounding above Cambrai by the British, the artillery concentration at either end of that line. It is true, too, that the line near Cambrai lent itself peculiarly to the use of tanks. It was neither as flat nor as muddy as Flanders to the north, nor was it so hilly as the greater part of the line held by the French, which on that account is more or less impracticable for tanks. It is a rolling country, and tanks can be brought in at night and in the swales in the ground camouflaged. It is rolling enough so that it drains. When the tanks were set in motion they went at a fair rate, four or five miles an hour, and broke through the entanglements. They really serve as a sort of a rallying point or post for the infantry, and they carry forward the machine guns, as the infantry cannot do. But I found a good many English officers who were disposed to think the effectiveness of tanks exaggerated. I saw them, but not in action. I could not form any opinion of my own. They are impervious to machine-gun fire and strong enough to withstand a glancing shell shot. If there is a real shell impact, they will not stand it.

Senator Beckham—You said General Nivelle had been disgraced. Has he been put out entirely?

Mr. McCormick—I think he was ordered to Limoges. In France when they get rid of a General they do not retire him to go around grumbling; they just order him to Limoges. When a man is put out they say he is "Limoged." When I was in Italy they reported the capture of some Turkish troops, which indicated that the German staff had summoned them to succor the faltering Austrians. The Austrians, apparently, no longer had any thrusting troops, but the Italians heard that some twenty or more Hungarian divisions which are of real value had been brought over from the Bukowina. They heard that German divisions were being brought from the east and from the west. They rather looked for an attack about Asiago, where they have been pounding recently among the "seven communes." The Italians were very conscious of their shortage of guns and ammunition. They blamed on their shortage of ammunition their failure to get through the next bridge on the road, as people generally say, to Trieste, but really to Laibach. Their objective was really the old Napoleonic route to Austria-Hungary. They had two more natural positions to cross before they would get on the road to the Hungarian plains. Their troops are not of equal excellence. Sir William Robertson told me that mountaineers are as good troops as there are anywhere. I think that it can be said that the northern troops are as good as there are anywhere. The Sicilians did strikingly well, but the central Italian troops did not, and it was they who threw down their guns at Tolmino and let the Austrian troops through.

The Chairman—Why is it we hear so little about the German situation, about the morale of the German Army, and we hear nothing about its armament?

Mr. McCormick—I can tell you a little bit, or, rather, I can tell you some stories about their morale which I think are true enough. During the last weeks I was there, all along the front, from Soissons to Ypres, deserters had been coming through at night in increasing numbers.

The Chairman—Germans?

Mr. McCormick—They complained that their officers no longer stayed with them in the front line during bombardment. Each headquarters, as it would tell me this, had not heard that the going back of the officers was general; they said the officers were not sticking by their men. But when I learned that everywhere this was the case, it seemed to me to be the general plan of the German staff to save officers. The shortage is universal. The French are short of officers, very short. The British are relatively less so. There is evidence from the number of boys taken among the German prisoners that all the class of 1918 is with the colors, and some of the class of 1919.

The Chairman—How old are they?

Mr. McCormick—Sixteen and seventeen years.

Senator Beckham—The class of 1916?

Mr. McCormick—The class of 1919 and 16 years old. If I remember, during the last two years of the civil war there were tremendous desertions from the Confederacy, but that did not indicate any immediate decline of morale of the army. It indicated, rather, a decline in the morale of the civil population. I think that is the condition in Germany. Held by the iron Prussian discipline, the German divisions are very nearly as good as ever.

Senator Beckham—Did you hear of any considerable bombardment of places in Germany by allied aircraft?

Mr. McCormick—That was just beginning. The demands for reprisals in France and England were being answered just as I left.

Senator Beckham—Do you think they are carrying on these reprisals now to any great extent?

French Expect Much of Us.

Mr. McCormick—That I could not tell you. I have only the newspaper reports. Several considerable raids had been made before I left. The Germans bombed a lot of small towns not far from the line. The bombing had no military importance whatever. They were French towns; I was in some of them. The population was gone, pretty nearly.

Now, bearing on this question of artillery, the French population and the French Army have been led by their press, to anticipate efforts on our part, to believe that the industrial genius and the energy of the New World is going to accomplish the impossible. Well, if we were to do better than our best and far better than, apparently, we are going to do, we could not realise their expectations next year. If we should fail to produce by 1919, it might have very grave consequences. There is a minority in France (I do not know how large or how small) which holds that we were bluffers for three years before we went in, and that we are bluffing still. Now, if our course should be such that they could say to their neighbors, "Well, we were right; we told you so; the Americans are not going to make good," I think it would have a very grave effect. Your French infantryman, who is extremely intelligent, is rather skeptical. He is perfectly game to fight and to die, if need be, if by so doing he is going to accomplish anything. He does not believe the Western allies are going to be able to do this job unless we Americans supply the weapons with which it must be done.

Next to the essential solution of the shipping problem the most important thing, in my judgment, which we have to do, is to build guns beyond numbers that we have dreamed of. We ought to set 25,000 as the mark and 20,000 as a minimum. We ought to get the best information possible, and not merely through the normal military channels, because, as I suggested before lunch, as Lloyd George and Kerr said, the Generals have always tended to underestimate the number of guns necessary.

Senator Sutherland—Would it not be far better for them to be of uniform calibre with those of France?

Mr. McCormick—Oh, yes; I think so. As I said, Senator, Lloyd George expressed the hope we would not add a third calibre.

Senator Wadsworth—You know we have done it?

Mr. McCormick—I did not know it, but I can very easily believe it from what else I have heard since I have been home. The most disappointing news I have heard was not on the Italian front or in France, but since I have come back. I could not say specifically, except here and there what is wrong, but members of the Senate and House, and on both sides, give me the impression that we lack the coordination and energy.

Senator Beckham—The punch?

Mr. McCormick (continuing)—Which is especially marked in London—the tremendous administrative machine which they have over there. There Lloyd George sits down every day with men who represent all elements, in spite of old and bitter animosities. General Smuts, leader of the Boers, sits beside Milner, who governed them with an iron hand; Lloyd George with Carson. We have not had any animosities such as they represent since the civil war. They sit there every day, if for only an hour. They were very frank to say to me that they wondered that with their example and that of the French and the Italians, and in the light of their failure, they wondered that we were setting out on the same partisan course. They said: "Why do you not summon So-and-So and So-and-So to Washington to sit in council?"

In the British system and the French you have got the field commander, who is the best commander they can get. You have got what we will call the military administration in Paris and London, which is absolutely under the Chief of Staff. He is not really the military adviser of the civilian head of the War Department; the civilian head of the War Department is really the civilian adviser of the military executive. That may not be the legal form, but it is the actual form. Robertson, a man of tremendous driving force, has got the whole thing under his hand, and it is to him that Haig reports. You will notice that old Fouche, as Clemenceau said, was absolutely indispensable to him, as he was to Painlevé before. The Chief of the Ministry of War is of no consequence. It seems to me that that is the military organization that we have got to have here; it is just about as essential as it is to create the Munitions Department.

Senator Wadsworth—The Chief of Staff in the United States is absolutely supreme in the military sense as the Commander in Chief is in the field?

Mr. McCormick — And every man is there integrated in that staff. How are you going to get community of action and immediate action and the best decision if you create a council to sit on the supply of the forces across the seas independently of the staff, which, presumably at least, will have command of the army here? It ought not to be the Secretary of War who is to determine on the judgment of the plucking board that such a General is to go; it ought to be the Chief of Staff. All the time I was over there I wished that half a dozen Senators and members of the House could have been over. I was there eleven weeks, and it was too short a time to see, as you only can first hand, and to hear as you can only hear when you get to know a man a little and talk to him.

Beef That Took a Round Trip.

Major Gen. Sharpe, Quartermaster General, testified in executive session as to the return of spoiled beef in a transport ship. It appeared that a transport took a consignment of beef to France and for some reason not all of the consignment was unloaded and it was returned to New York without the knowledge of the American authorities in France. When it reached here 10,000 pounds were unfit for use.

General Sharpe at the suggestion of Senator Chamberlain, made an inquiry which brought this telegram from officials in New York:

New York, Jan. 22, 1918.

Quartermaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Number 500 reference your telegram 150 tons of beef loaded on ship New York, consigned to France and not unloaded there. This beef was shipped on steamship Covington, operated by the navy, which sailed from this port Oct. 18. Ship returned to New York Dec. 6, and had aboard 356 quarters beef in cold storage. This beef taken from ship, unloaded into freezer, found 36,000 pounds in good condition, 10,000 pounds unfit for issue. This latter now being surveyed. This office has no information as to why beef was not unloaded.

(Signed) SLAVENS, 4754.

Quartermaster General Sharpe's confidential statement included approval of plans to call into service several hundred thousand more men than had been originally planned and also for hastening the transportation of an American force abroad, although he knew and notified Secretary Baker that clothing shortage would result.

"I think it is to our advantage," General Sharpe said, "to put as many men in the field as we can possibly get there, even if they have to suffer somewhat. The greater the number the greater the effect will be on the enemy."

When Senator Chamberlain said the lack of equipment cost lives, General Sharpe replied:

"No one regrets that more seriously than I do. I think, however, that the effect upon the Germans will be worth it, even though a few lives are sacrificed in the cause."

On April 16 a memorandum from General Sharpe to Secretary Baker stated that, because of a decision to call out an extra 500,000 men after July 1, "it will not be practicable to properly clothe and equip this or any other number of men more than was provided for in the original plan."

General O'Ryan a Witness.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of New York, commanding the 27th Division, with headquarters at Spartanburg, S. C., told of the condition of the Antilles, a transport which was sunk. He with other officers went to France on this transport. His testimony was as follows:

General O'Ryan—We left New York on Sept. 22. I was assigned to the transport Antilles.

Senator Weeks—Do you know anything about that transport, General? The reason I asked is this: It was reported to me that she had no watertight compartments and that she was entirely unfit for that kind of service.

General O'Ryan—We asked about the watertight compartments, because we were all interested in that subject going over. They told us that she did have them. The torpedo struck opposite the engine room and she went down in exactly four minutes. That was on the return trip.

Senator Hitchcock—A 15-knot vessel would ordinarily be reasonably immune, would it not?

General O'Ryan—They seemed to think if she had had more than 15 knots she would have had a pretty good chance, but I believe at the time she was hit she was going much slower.

Gorgas's Urgent Pleas for Building of Camp Hospitals Were Unheeded

Continued from Page One.

as head of the Medical Department, consulted at any time with reference to the establishment and the selection of these cantonment sites?

General Gorgas—No, Sir, I was not.

The Chairman—That was due, in part at least, to the disposition to decentralize and to leave to the division commanders jurisdictional matters within their particular district, was it not?

General Gorgas—I think that was the reason for the organization in the early part of the war. The country was divided up into military districts, with a general officer at the head of the district, and the selection of the camp sites was left to the general officers.

Tells of Sanitary Conditions.

The Chairman—General, will you state to the committee generally the conditions that you found on the occasion of these personal visits? I am referring to the conditions as you found them in these cantonments with reference to sanitation.

General Gorgas—As you see from these reports, they were, in general, the same. The sanitary conditions were, in general, good. The camp sites were well selected, and I think that the routine sanitary conditions with regard to cooking, drainage, care of the camps, and so on, was good. It was certainly good for the character of untrained troops that were in them. The unsanitary conditions that I refer to are the epidemic conditions that existed. The amount of measles was the thing that was causing the death rate, or, rather, the pneumonia following the measles. Outside of the epidemic conditions, I think the sanitary conditions were good.

The Chairman—What about the floor space that ought to be allowed for the individual soldier?

General Gorgas—I have always recommended sixty feet of floor space.

The Chairman—Sixty square feet?

General Gorgas—Sixty square feet. I say, "always." That was the original recommentation when the question of construction first came up in May. I have modified that at various times. Afterward I recommended to the Secretary 50 feet. We finally came down, in some of our recommendations, to 45. I would always like to get as much as possible of floor space.

The Chairman—You had some other reason for reducing that from 60 square feet to 45 square feet, thus bringing it to what you consider an irreducible minimum for health and sanitary purposes?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir. We were endeavoring to meet the question of expenses and the feasibility in various ways.

The Chairman—You consider a floor space of less than 45 square feet does not provide good sanitary conditions?

General Gorgas—I think anything less than that would be extreme overcrowding.

The Chairman—What is the size of the pyramidal tent?

General Gorgas—Those tents are 16 by 16. No, I beg pardon, I do not recollect. Most of these tents are square tents. They are 16 by 16.

Room for Five in Tent.

The Chairman—This tent that is 16 by 16 has a floor space of 256 feet. With due regard to space, sanitary conditions, how many could occupy a tent of that sort?

General Gorgas—Five.

The Chairman—In visiting these cantonments did you find cases where there was a larger number than five men in a tent?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir. I do not recollect, in those reports, a higher number at that time than nine, but there had been as high as twelve, as I recollect it.

Senator Hitchcock—That would be about 21 feet.

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—That is too little.

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—General Greble testified that in September last there were twelve men in the tents at Camp Bowie. He realised the dangers and advised the Quartermaster General of those conditions, suggesting that unless those conditions were changed, the epidemic diseases would be common. Would that likely follow, from your experience?

General Gorgas—I think so. It would be much more likely to spread.

Senator McKellar—Had the hospitals been completed at the various camps when you were there?

General Gorgas—No, none of them.

Senator McKellar—To what extent had they been completed at the various camps, so far as you can recall?

General Gorgas—None of the camps were provided with steam heat.

Senator McKellar—You mean the hospitals at none of the camps were heated with steam heat?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir.

Senator McKellar—Nor were they provided with sewerage, nor had the wards been finished.

Senator Sheppard—What time was this? When was this?

General Gorgas—I have in mind the latter part of October.

Senator McKellar—To what extent had they been completed then?

General Gorgas—Well, that would be a hard question to answer as to the ratio of completion. None of them were complete. Probably they were nine-tenths complete. Some very important things like water and heat and sewage had not been put in.

Senator McKellar—Are they all complete now?

General Gorgas—No.

Senator McKellar—How many are incomplete now?

General Gorgas—I should say—I can write it into the record afterward and give it accurately—but I should say now that the heating and sewerage in none of the National Guard encampments are completed. I mean by that the steam heating. They all have stoves.

Senator McKellar—How many of them have sanitation—sewerage?

General Gorgas—I should say in general terms none. I would like to have an opportunity to look that up and qualify that when I look over the record.

Senator McKellar—Certainly.

Senator Wadsworth—You are not speaking of the national army?

General Gorgas—No, Sir.

Senator McKellar—Are all of the national army camps furnished with sewerage?

Uncertain About Sewerage.

General Gorgas—Pretty well. I would like to have an opportunity to qualify that.

Senator McKellar—As a matter of fact, in completing the cantonments the hospitals were left to the last as a rule?

General Gorgas—They were, very generally.

Senator McKellar—What is the natural effect of housing together great numbers of men such as are in these National Guard camps without sewerage? Is it not a dangerous proposition?

General Gorgas—The direct effect upon health may not be so great. I am speaking now purely of the health, leaving out the question of care and convenience at the encampments.

Senator McKellar—Is there any reason why we should not have sewers at these camps?

General Gorgas—I cannot say. In talking to the Quartermaster General I got this idea about the sewerage and the steam heat, that they were unable to get material and to do the work in time; that this has held them back. About that, however, I cannot say.

Senator McKellar—Have arrangements been made or contracts been let to have water sewerage at the various cantonments?

General Gorgas—I understand so.

The Chairman—When you visited these cantonments did you find that the floor space had been engaged, or was being enlarged, to meet the conditions?

General Gorgas—In all the number of men to a tent at the time I was there in October was less than it had been at some previous time. They were getting more tents and putting fewer men into a tent.

The Chairman—The epidemic diseases that you found were due to what? Do you think they were largely spread by this overcrowding?

Illness from Overcrowding.

General Gorgas—I think it was greatly increased by overcrowding.

The Chairman—Was there any effort in any of the departments to establish what might be called an observation camp, where these men, coming in from infected areas, would be held in detention until it developed whether or not they had been in contact with epidemic diseases?

General Gorgas—That was the general scheme provided for in the case of epidemics. It had been put into effect at Funston, for instance, which was the first one affected. Funston began to have spinal meningitis before any other camp.

The Chairman—How large a camp was it? I mean this observation camp.

General Gorgas—They had one camp finished for 2,500 men. They were erecting another for 2,500 more. They have now an observation camp for 5,000 men.

Senator Hitchcock—Can you tell what percentage had spinal meningitis?

General Gorgas—About, roughly, I should say, at Funston, 6 or 8 per cent., but I will give that more definitely in the record from the reports themselves.

Senator Hitchcock—They brought that with them from their homes?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir.

Senator Hitchcock—That is, 6 or 8 per cent. of the men in the observation camp—they would not bring it with them?

General Gorgas—Oh, not near as much as that. I do not know that I could give any records of all the men being examined.

Senator Hitchcock—One man might come in and contaminate fifty?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir.

Senator Hitchcock—So when you said 6 per cent. you meant that 6 per cent. were contaminated?

General Gorgas—What I had in mind was this: You could take an observation camp where you would find a case of meningitis. Probably on the average, in examining the company, you would find 6 per cent. of the men had meningitis.

Senator Hitchcock—Those six were held up?

General Gorgas—They were housed in small bodies of five to a tent. The men are sent to the hospitals, and their throats are examined, and as soon as they are free they are sent back to their command.

Senator Hitchcock—Has the rate of mortality been greater or less than might reasonably have been expected?

General Gorgas—The mortality up to the present time has been a little higher than the mortality among men in the general population between 20 and 40 years of age. The mortality would be about 7 per 1,000 if we went in the country.

Mortality Rate in Camps.

Senator Hitchcock—When you say 7 per 1,000 in the normal population, you include sickly men and all classes of men?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir.

Senator Hitchcock—Having selected healthy men, what should be the rate of mortality?

General Gorgas—The only figures I could give would be regular army figures in time of peace. That would be about 5 per 1,000. Up to the present time, if the present rate of mortality continues for a year, it will be about 8 per cent.

Senator Sheppard—Does that mean National Guard camps?

General Gorgas—That applies to the whole army of the United States.

The Chairman—It is larger proportionately in the national army and the National Guard than in the regular army, but the general average is 8.2.?

General Gorgas—Yes, sir.

Senator Hitchcock—We had figures showing that in one camp 8,000 men had gone to the hospital. Was it contemplated that any such number as that would be admitted?

General Gorgas.—In our tables you will see that we give a rate of the constantly sick. That would be the best measure of the hospital accommodations.. The camps were built with hospitals to cover 500 to 800 men normally.

Senator Hitchcock.—The testimony of the witnesses who have been before the committee shows that a camp will approximate 35,000 men. How many men would you have there in the way of nurses?

General Gorgas.—About 300 male nurses.

Senator Hitchcock.—What are they termed?

General Gorgas.—Orderlies.

Senator Hitchcock.—What, in the way of physicians, would you have?

General Gorgas.—We have normally about fifty in the hospital. Of course, there are a great many physicians attached to the train that belongs to the division. Probably there are sixty or seventy more.

Senator Hitchcock.—If you have 300 men in this hospital in this camp, how would it be that one man had to wait on eighteen men?

General Gorgas.—Of course, those men are probably in shifts. They are not all on duty at once. It would depend upon the night orderlies they had and the number of patients in the hospital.

Senator Hitchcock.—Are they on eight or twelve-hour shifts?

General Gorgas.—Eight, I think.

Complaints About Hospitals.

Senator Hitchcock—All the Senators have received letters, I think, and I know that I have, from parents and freinds of men who have been sick, some of whom have died, and the complaint was that there was almost nothing in the way of nursing in the hospitals. There were no female nurses in most of the hospitals, and apparently no trained nurses. As one father expressed it, his boy did not see a nurse for two days at a time.

General Gorgas—Did he mean by that—and I suppose he does—female nurses? I will say that a man might be in the measles ward or in the other wards and not get the nursing of the female nurses. Of course, the head nurse and the doctors and those people should have jurisdiction and should be inspecting and going around. The orderly is an untrained man.

Senator Hitchcock—He is untrained?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir. He is an enlisted man that we got in the draft.

Senator Hitchcock—He knows nothing about keeping patients clean?

General Gorgas—Nothing more than a country boy.

Senator Hitchcock — Nothing about when to have drinking water and how warm to keep them?

General Gorgas—Of course, the patients he would have would not be the real sick ones. He would have no special training.

Senator Hitchcock—You have these orderlies for those cases. Whom have you for the serious cases?

General Gorgas—The female trained nurses.

Senator Hitchcock—In all the camps?

General Gorgas—In all the camps now.

The Chairman—How many medical corps men have you now per 100 men in camp? You have not over four?

General Gorgas—About 80,000.

The Chairman—So that you have about 8 per 100.

Senator Sheppard—Does that mean officers?

The Chairman—That is the enlisted personnel. Have they enough commissioned personnel in Europe?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—Have they of enlisted personnel?

General Gorgas—No, they are short there, too.

The Chairman—Is it not a fact that the number of enlisted personnel assigned for duty in the medical corps in Europe as recommended by General Pershing has not been filled?

General Gorgas—I think that is a fact.

The Chairman—Have you anything to show what shortage there is in the enlisted personnel assigned for hospital duty in Europe?

General Gorgas—I can give that.

Effect of Clothing Shortage.

The Chairman—With reference to conditions as you found them—pneumonia and other similar diseases which come from pneumonia—did the clothing situation, as you found it, in your opinion, have anything to do with the percentage of disease?

General Gorgas—The pneumonia?

The Chairman—Yes.

General Gorgas—I felt that the men should certainly be clothed. I felt that they should have their full allowance of clothing. I am not prepared to say generally as to whether a man who is exposed to cold is more likely to have pneumonia than a man who is not. I certainly would not want to expose men to the cold, but you can have epidemics of pneumonia, as we had at Panama, when the cold has no relation to the disease.

The Chairman—In your experience as a physician is it not generally true that men who are not properly clad for a particular climate are more likely to have a disease or more likely to be sick than men who are properly clad for that particular climatic condition?

General Gorgas—I think that is true as a general rule.

The Chairman—Do you think improper clothing would be a contributing cause to any disease?

General Gorgas—Yes, Sir.

Senator Hitchcock—Were you consulted concerning the construction of the hospitals at these camps?

General Gorgas—The plans—the hospitals, yes, Sir. We were furnished the plans of the hospitals.

Senator Hitchcock—When was the work on the hospitals commenced?

General Gorgas—In general, the cantonments have been pretty well completed before the hospitals were commenced.

Senator Hitchcock—Was that in accordance with your advice?

General Gorgas—No, Sir; I thought just the contrary, that the hospitals ought to have been commenced and completed first.

Senator Hitchcock—If the hospital work had been concurrent, the other hospitals would have been ready when the men were clamoring for admittance, would they not?

General Gorgas—Several would have been as far along as the rest of the camps provided with steam heat and water. It was slower—I mean, it was not in the rest of the cantonments, around in barracks, &c., at the time I was there, but the hospitals were in those respects behind the rest of the cantonments because the construction was later.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Was there not an order issued to the Quartermaster General, General Littell, to stop building the hospitals and finish the camps, somewhere around July?

General Gorgas—I could not answer as to that. I may say that I am not aware of any such order.

Gorgas Not Consulted.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Were you consulted in regard to any such order?

General Gorgas—No.

Senator Frelinghuysen — Has it ever been suggested that the Public Health Service be placed under the Medical Department, and that that branch be expanded so that you might supervise and inspect these camps and cantonments?

General Gorgas—There has been, and such question is under consideration. I do not know whether it has gotten as far as the Secretary officially.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Would it be a good plan, would it enable you to improve the sanitary conditions in these camps, if you had that organization expanded and enlarged?

General Gorgas—I think it would be an excellent plan. What I would be most in favor of would be not so much as to the camps, which, I think, we can manage pretty well, but we might extend the cantonment area, which, I think, would help us out a great deal.

Senator Frelinghuysen—General, have you entire charge of the medical conditions and the health of these cantonments? Is that all under your department?

General Gorgas—Yes, sir.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Are you interfered with in any way in its direction?

General Gorgas—No, sir.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Have you sufficient authority?

General Gorgas—I think I could do a good deal better with some changes. We have the ordinary military authority. I do not think I can complain of lack of authority in anything that has occurred that we are discussing now.

Senator Frelinghuysen—What changes would you recommend?

General Gorgas—Well, one of the things that I am very anxious about is what Senator Chamberlain mentioned about organization, that for this national army during the war we should have the same medical organization that Congress gave us in 1916 for the regular army in time of peace. We are going into this war with a medical organization or reserve corps, the National Guard, and the regular army. I would like to have it all consolidated under one head, as under the bill of 1916. That is one of the things that I am anxious about. It is very hard to think just now of all the things I want.

Public Clamor for Haste.

Senator Thomas—You are aware, are you not, of the clamor from certain parts of the public for haste and speed in mobilizing our so-called national army and in getting the young men into these camps?

General Gorgas—In a general way, as I have seen it in the papers, yes, Sir.

Senator Thomas—Is it not a fact that that had something to do with speeding up, the undue speeding up of the construction of the cantonments, and so the crowding of soldiers in before they were as complete as they ought to have been?

General Gorgas—Of course I have no knowledge of the cause, but I will be glad to express my opinion on it.

Senator Thomas—I would like very much to have an expression of your opinion.

General Gorgas—I presume that what has occurred is something of this kind: I will illustrate that by my own recommendation. Take the recommendation, for instance, such as was made about the building of hospitals first, which I was very anxious for, and which I made to the department, and various other recommendations of that kind. Now, they go to the department; they go to the Secretary, supposedly, and he settles the matter. I presume that he said, "No; build the cantonments first," because we had some military reason for it. I presume he has been pressed by our allies to get troops over to Europe as rapidly as possible, and if he delayed the cantonments until the hospitals were finished, or put the hospitals in first, it would delay for a longer or shorter time getting those troops into the cantonments. Of course I have no official knowledge that he was pressed by the Allies.

Senator Thomas—I understand that you are merely expressing your opinion.

General Gorgas—Yes, sir. I presume that was the case. I judge that, as a military commander would, he accepted the say-so that they were going to have all sorts of trouble with those cases, "but it is more important for us to get our army off soon, and therefore I will approve it."

Senator Thomas—Is it not a fact, in your experience, that the men were rushed to these cantonments before they were as well prepared and completed for the reception of those young men as they would have been a little later?

Cantonments "Very Incomplete."

General Gorgas—Yes, that is my own knowledge, and that is the general knowledge because the cantonments were very incomplete.

Senator Thomas—Do you not think it would have been better for the welfare of the young men and also as respects a more speedy training and shelter, to have made haste a little more slowly?

General Gorgas—I can express a very positive opinion about the young men. It certainly would have been better for their physical health to have gone more slowly, but I imagine from what I saw in the papers as to what has gone in Europe that it would have been a very unfortunate thing to have delayed this two or three months—to have delayed our mobilization two or three months on that account.

Senator Wadsworth—General, I know you won't mind me saying, after listening to the inquiries thus far—and I say it without the slightest reflection on your department—that there seems to have been a lack of team work, not only inside the War Department, but in the War Department's relations with other departments of the Government. You have in a sense illustrated today, that there is no special power which is planning the activities of our Government in this war.

General Gorgas—I was never in their confidence, no.

Senator Wadsworth—Of course I can only make the observation. Of course this is not under General Gorgas's supervision at all, but to my mind, Mr. Chairman, it is a perfect instance of the lack of planning, and the lack of planning as applied to the general situation that the wooden hospitals were not commenced until very late in the game, and are not yet completed. They might just as well, it seems to me, have realized in conference with the Shipping Board that they could not have ships enough to send a large number of National Guard divisions abroad, and hence they would need your hospitals, which you wanted build, General, another thing. Are you suffering from any lack of team work between the different branches of the Government with respect to the shipment of hospital supplies?

General Gorgas—No, we have gotten over everything that we wanted to, and are very well supplied over there.

292 Deaths Last Week.

Senator Weeks—What is the death rate in camps now, in percentage, a week? Is it 1-100 of 1 per cent., or what?

General Gorgas—I could give you the actual number of deaths that have occurred in the last three or four weeks. The last week's report showed there were something like 292.

Senator Weeks—Does that include all camps and cantonments?

General Gorgas—Yes.

Senator Hitchcock—I want to ask General Gorgas about the hospital ships for bringing back our wounded from the other side. Have you taken up that matter?

General Gorgas—That has been considered for some time. It is a question of whether the army is to have charge of the returning sick and wounded or the navy.

Senator Hitchcock—How did the matter originally come up?

General Gorgas—It came up over the request for hospital ships.

Senator Hitchcock—Who made that request?

General Gorgas—Our department.

Senator Hitchcock—When was that, General?

General Gorgas—Five or six months ago.

Senator Hitchcock—What became of that recommendation?

General Gorgas—It has been considered since that time from various points of view. It finally went back to the Secretary, probably ten days ago.

Senator Hitchcock—Has the navy any hospital ships?

General Gorgas—It has three hospital ships.

Senator Hitchcock—Are those hospital ships of sufficient capacity for the army purposes?

General Gorgas—No; that would not be enough.

Senator Hitchcock—Has anyone indicated any other way in which hospital ships could be procured, except the navy ships?

General Gorgas—The question has come up as to whether we could not use transports for that purpose. That will no doubt have to be done, because we could not get hospital ships in time.

General Gorgas described the extensive plans being made for army hospitals outside the camps. It is hoped, he said, to provide 100,000 beds, and established hospitals have offered the department as many as 40,000 beds besides.

The 14,000 physicians in the service, he declared, were ample to take care of the men now under arms. He said the army had the "cream of the profession," and when Senator Weeks suggested civilian doctors might have to help out, General Gorgas said: "The shoe is on the other foot," as army doctors might be called upon to do the work of civilians.

Of the new Psychological Board which was studying qualifications of officers and men, the General said he had little confidence in the system when it was first undertaken, but now regarded it as a really efficient asset to the department.

OVERSEAS SICK RATE HIGHER

In Pershing Force 55 Men in Each 1,000 Are "Noneffective."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. — Figures made public by Major Gen. Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the army, today show that the sick rate among the soldiers in General Pershing's force in France is higher than that for all troops in the United States and is one-tenth of one per cent. higher than it was a week ago, both in the United States and in France.

The noneffective rate for the Pershing force on Jan. 18 was 55.1 men in every thousand. This means that if he has 300,000 men there could be not fewer than 16,530 on the noneffective list. The noneffective rate for our army in France on Jan. 10, seven days prior, was 54.1. The noneffective rate for all troops in the United States was 47.6 on Jan. 18 and 46.4 on Jan. 10.

Figures on the admission rate for the troops in France and in America on Jan. 18 and Jan. 10 were also made public today as follows:

	France.		America.	
	Jan. 18.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 10.
Injury and disease	44.9	45.2	33.8	33.7
Disease only	42.3	42.0	32.0	32.2
Pneumonia	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.4
Blood disease	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4
Measles	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.0
Meningitis	0.1	0.05	0.08	0.09
Scarlet fever	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Typhoid fever	0.004	0.01	0.0008	0.001

The admission rate in these figures is the number of new cases to a thousand men first reported in the weeks covered by the official reports. The "noneffective" rate is the total number in a thousand off duty as the result of any injury or ailment, whether or not the patient was ordered to hospital.

CANADA'S ARMY MAY FIGHT WITH OURS

European Experts Are Satisfied with the Showing Made by Pershing's Troops.

U-BOAT PERIL STILL ACUTE

Destruction of Shipping During 1917 Said to Have Exceeded 6,000,000 Tons.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Among the subjects discussed by Paris is Clemenceau's strength in face of his difficulties. He is famed as a controversialist and debater rather than as a man of action, and his best friends were prepared for some measure of disappointment when executive responsibilities devolved upon him. The Premier has held himself under the severest restraint, accepting none of the tempting offers to play the orator, and has devoted himself singly to keeping hold on the steering gear. All his serious qualities have been transmuted into steady force.

The prosecution of Caillaux & Co. in the well-known circumstances existing in France is one of the biggest tasks ever undertaken by the Government, and the combination in Clemenceau of audacity and sustained energy renders it possible to make head against the reactionary and disintegrating influences heretofore so potent in French public life.

New Enthusiasm Over Our Army.

There is a new burst of enthusiasm here over the American army. The slight reaction that followed the super-optimism and overgreat expectations of six months ago have in turn been succeeded by confidence grounded on experience and knowledge. The Americans' fighting qualifications have been examined in the flesh and pronounced satisfactory by the European experts.

At the beginnng France was carried away by America's entry into the war, and inclined to expect impossibilities. Also actual contact with Americans disclosed the inevitable difference in habits and language. This process of disillusion was a wholesome one and led to the establishment of those sound relations to which mutual personal knowledge is necessary.

An analogous process has been going on among the Americans themselves. The enthusiasm of the new adventure has worn off, and in its place comes full realization of what coming to grips with the Boches means, and cold confidence of Americans' capacity for the job. I have seen and talked to a number of American officers, all of whom speak in similar vein.

One task of the prolonged American management in France has been to maintain close relations with all the allies. It would have pleased the Americans to be associated with both the French and British, and there has been no desire to discriminate between the two. Our choice of sector and headquarters was dictated by the sea base and lines of communication. These considerations were decisive and peremptory.

While between the French and English the Americans have no preference, neither can object to the close feeling naturally existing between the Americans and their fellow-Americans, the Canadians. There have been overtures back and forth to get together somehow and to some extent, but circumstances have not hitherton permitted. It now looks as if some association may come about. Prince Arthur of Connaught went today to General Pershing's headquarters with a personal and official message from General Sir Arthur Currie, the Canadian commander in France.

Submarine Danger Ever Present.

Paris takes the current figures of sinkings by submarines with due allowance for the periodicity of U-boat effectiveness. When the figures are small it means that the Boches are getting ready for a splurge. There could not be a greater mistake than to count the submarine danger ended. To say the submarines are no longer a decisive element in the war because certain German leaders a year ago predicted England's ruin within four months is like saying the German army is no longer dangerous after failing to take Paris in 1914. The effort that will eliminate the U-boat as the most serious single menace has yet to be made, and unless that effort is made the submarines will certainly win the war for Germany. This inexorable fact must be kept constantly before America, to whom the Allies are looking for the bulk of the work in checking the submarines.

The total destruction for 1917 by the U-boats was something over 6,000,000 tons. Everybody is reckoning on not only the big reduction in tonnage loss dating from January, but also the huge increase in construction. Both elements are necessary to cover the coming destruction by submarines and to the winning of the war. It is useful in this connection to make clear that the U-boats do not hunt in squadrons—a fiction that seems to appeal to uninformed correspondents. The U-boat is by nature doomed to prowl solitarily. Its blindness and other conditions prevent squadron formation.

Trouble in Germany Sensed.

While Paris thinks it very unsafe to build hopes on either Germany's starving quietly or revolutionizing tumultuously, the conviction grows that something is happening across the Rhine different from, and more serious than, past troubles. One hears more frequently these last few days expressions of belief in Germany's reaching a frame of mind "to talk Turkey." Short rations, Germany's internal political differences, press recriminations and the threatened secession of Austria and Turkey have all been discussed so much that the present news is received without excitement. But there has always been foundation for reports of this character, and every time they have revealed that there is more truth behind them.

Many persons believe Germany cannot possibly go through another Winter, and all her moves, particularly those wearing a belligerent aspect, have a peace objective. All the belligerents who have been fighting these three and a half years are affected with war weariness, but the Allies are inspired by the entrance of America, which alone brings a fresh point of view which keeps the war's interest alive. The morale of the European Allies is vastly better than Germany's. War is terrible at all times, but when the novelty wanes and immense slaughter is suffered in a spirit of dreadful dullness it becomes increasingly difficult to marshal human energies for the conflict. The hope is expressed that America's mighty effort may not fall short of maximum efficiency because of lack of cause, counsel and co-operation with the other Allies.

AMERICAN KILLED IN ACTION.

Pershing Also Reports Several Deaths Due to Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—General Pershing today reported another American soldier killed in action on Jan. 22, but gave no details. The man killed was Private Fred P. Thompson. His brother, Ralph Thompson, lives at Georgetown, Ill.

The following deaths abroad, not in action, also were reported:

DAY, FREDERICK D., Sergeant, meningitis; 119 Hancock Street, Auburndale, Mass.

HINTON, FLORENCE, nurse, meningitis; 1,502 East Wood Street, Decatur, Ill.

HILTON, ERNEST, mechanic, disease; R. F. D. No. 1, Wells Beach, Me.

ROSSI, WILLIAM, private, tuberculosis; Lodi, Cal.

BOLEN, FLOYD, private, pneumonia; 19 Raymond Drive, Athens, Ohio.

LOHR, WILLIAM B., private, sarcoma; 97 East Twelfth Street, Covington, Ky.

HALL, HOWARD, private, pneumonia; Derby, Ohio.

BRISK VERDUN CANNONADE.

French Repulse Raids—German Guns Active Near Ypres and Cambrai.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Spirited cannonading on the Verdun front and the repulse of German raids there and in the Aisne region are reported in today's War Office communications.

That issued tonight says:

An enemy raid against our small posts to the north of Caurières Wood (Verdun front) failed completely. The cannonade continued spirited during the afternoon.

Elsewhere the whole region remained calm.

The text of the afternoon communication follows:

North of the Aisne we easily repulsed two raids against our small posts. Our own and the enemy's artillery was fairly active during the first part of the night on the front of Chaume Wood. The night was calm everywhere else.

Aviation—Two German airplanes were brought down during the day of Jan. 24, one of them by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The afternoon report from the War Office says:

The hostile artillery was active yesterday evening and in the early part of the night west of La Vacquerie and in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

Otherwise there was nothing of special interest.

Tonight's official bulletin reads:

After heavily barraging our position, the enemy raided one of our posts this morning east of Loos. Four of our men are missing. We captured positions in patrol encounters south of Lens.

Hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Flesquières, Bullecourt, Bailleul, and Poelcapelle.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (via London.)—The official report from General Heanquarters today follows:

In the afternoon the fighting activity revived between Poelcappelle and the Lys, near Lens and on both sides of the Scarpe River. There also were reconnoissances at various points.

Elsewhere nothing new occurred.

GUNS ACTIVE IN TRENTINO.

Italian Fire Effective There and to the East of the Brenta.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The War Office today reports that Italian batteries have effectively countershelled enemy guns on the Trentino front and between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, and that Austrian patrols have been dispersed east of the Brenta.

The text of the official statement is as follows:

In the Lagarina Valley [Trentino front] and between the Brenta and Piave Rivers our batteries have effectively answered hostile guns which showed more activity. On the northern summit of Monte Melago and on Monte Asolone [east of the Brenta] Austrian patrols were dispersed.

There has been considerable hostile aerial activity from the Adige to the Brenta and along the Piave, but the machines were kept from our front lines by bursts of machine-gun fire.

Don't trust to luck. Serve

Club Cocktails

and trust exact blending of selected liquors to do your taste justice.

B. Altman & Co.

The Remaining Assortments of
MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS
and
YOUNG MEN'S WINTER SUITS
have been subjected to general reductions in prices.

SPECIALLY FEATURED ARE

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, at $72.00 & 87.50
and
Young Men's Suits . . at $21.50 & 24.50

(Departments on the Sixth Floor)

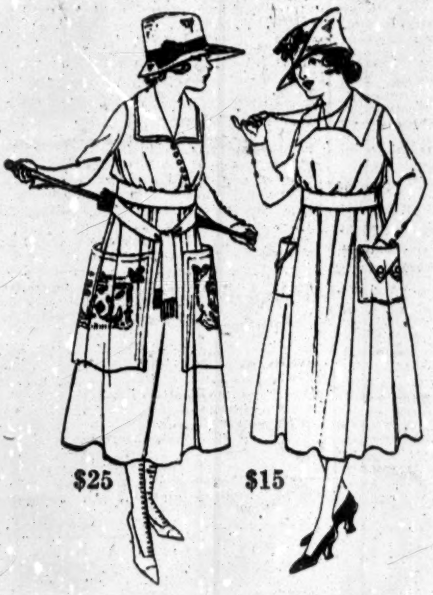
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today, Saturday

Misses' New Spring Frocks at $25



Clever adaptations of the most exquisite imported models beautifully developed in fine Serge, in Navy Blue or Tan. Also—Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe Meteor, and Foulard combinations.

Features of more than usual interest are the new knitting, petal and slash pockets, and the dainty trimmings of worsted or silk embroidery. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Individually-Styled Frocks for Misses at $15

Tailleur and dressy effects, in side-tunic, pleated, tucked and straight-line styles. Fashioned of Navy Blue Serge, or Taffeta in Hague, Silver, Beige, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Radically Reduced Today—

Misses' Suits, Coats, Evening Dresses

The Values Are Most Remarkable

Suits	Formerly $25 and $29.50	Now $12.75
Suits	Formerly $39.50 to $45	Now $29.50
Coats	Formerly $25	Now $15.00
Coats	Formerly $29.50 to $35	Now $19.50
Coats	Formerly $39.50 to $45	Now $29.50
Coats	Formerly $49.50 to $65	Now $39.50
Evening Frocks	Formerly $35	Now $20.00

Smart School Dresses for Girls $1.59 and $1.95

New, practical dresses of large plaid or checked Gingham, Striped Twill, plain color Chambray, Ratine, and Japanese Crepe. Empire, Regulation, Coat and Straight-line styles with dainty collars and pockets. Sizes 6 to 14 years. *Second Floor.*

Today Only, an Extraordinary

Sale of Fashionable Furs

at ⅓ to ½ off regular prices

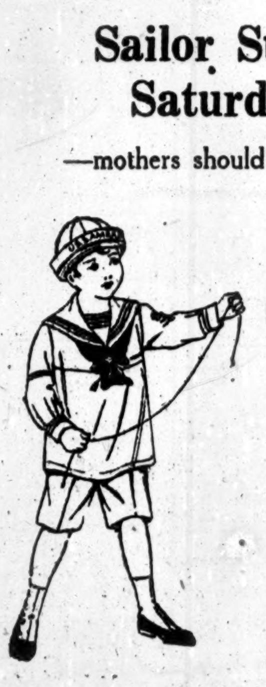
Quantity limited. In some cases only one of a kind.

At $19.50	At $12.50
Skunk Scarfs or Muffs, Wolf Scarfs or Muffs, Hudson Seal Scarfs or Muffs. Mink or Mole Muffs.	Skunk Scarfs or Muffs, Natural Raccoon Sets, Hudson Seal Muffs, Hudson Seal Scarfs in the newest styles.

Black Fox Scarfs or Muffs, Black Coney Scarfs or Muffs, Siberian Wolf Scarfs or Muffs, Natural Raccoon Scarfs.......... $7.50

Sailor Suits for Boys Saturday at $5.75

—mothers should not overlook this offering



All-Wool Navy Blue Serge Suits, in regulation model. Exceptionally well made, smart appearing, and will give excellent service. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits Special at $10

In a new Spring model, tailored in All-Wool Serge, coats lined with Mohair lining. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Winter Overcoats Special at $12.50

Roomy, military models, with comfort in every fold, tailored in a wide range of plain or fancy mixture overcoatings. Well lined throughout. Exceptional values.

Initial Showing of New

Spring Suits for Women

Plain Tailleur, Dressy and Sport Models

Both European and American couturiers have created unusually charming suits for Spring. The most original, those best suited to the requirements of the American woman of Fashion, are now assembled here, featuring Eton, Pony, Bolero, and strictly tailored coats. The new skirts are in straight line, draped, tunic, pleated, and strictly tailored effects.

Prices $25 to $175

Women's Suits for Immediate Wear, Special at $26

New Spring models skilfully tailored in fine quality Velour, beautifully lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Obtainable in Navy Blue, Taupe, Plum, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44. Remarkable values. *Fourth Floor*

Women's Smart Winter Coats

Much Below Regular Prices

Only the most desirable and individual models are represented, fashioned of Pom Pom, Wool Velour, Baffin Seal, Salt's Velour de Nord, Plush, Arcadian Lamb, Burella, and Waterproof Tweeds, trimmed with the most fashionable furs. Lined throughout and interlined.

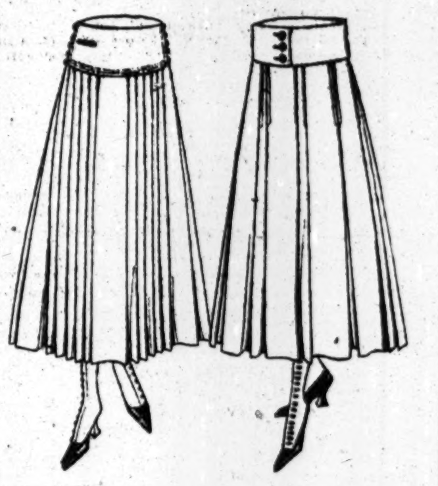
79 Coats	Were $22.50 to $25	$15.00
135 Coats	Were $35 and $39.50	$25.00
110 Coats	Were $39.50 to $45	$29.50
97 Coats	Were $49.50 to $55	$39.50
47 Coats	Were $59.50 to $75	$49.50

65 Women's Rubberized Rain Coats Special at $5.95

Guaranteed waterproof. Made of mercerized Poplin, or Cantonette. All colors and sizes.

Beginning This Morning—An Important

Sale of Women's Skirts at $9.75

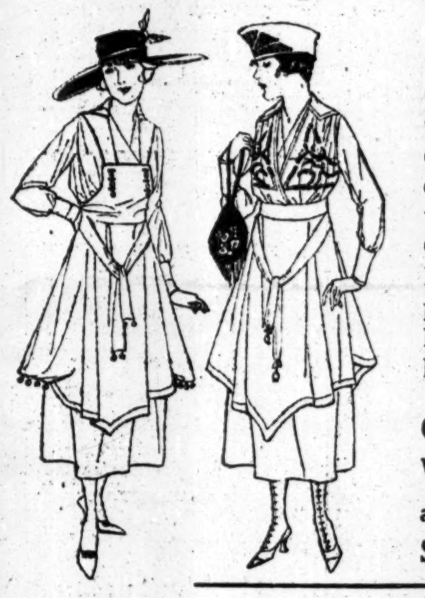


Smart side and box pleated and yoke models, featuring wide belts and new pockets. They are all offered in this sale at very much below their regular cost.

Tailored in Army Grey Pure Worsted, Novelty Wool Plaids, Striped materials, Men's Wear Serge, and Wool Poplin. Sizes 25 to 36 waistbands.

We Shall Present Excellent Values Today in

Women's Early Spring Afternoon Dresses, Special at $20



Two stunning models, as *illustrated.* One with Georgette Crepe waist artistically hand-embroidered, the other with waist of Georgette Crepe and Taffeta. Both have the new pointed tunic and hand-made buttonholes.

Colors: Navy Blue, Wisteria, Black, Grey and Copenhagen Blue. Sizes 34 to 44.

All-Wool Men's-Wear Serge Dresses at $18.50

Delightful straight-line effects, surplice model with pleated tunics, and waistline styles with straight-line skirts—all very new and suited to different types of figures. The way these frocks are made, and the splendid quality of the Serge in which each model is developed, make satisfactory service certain. Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Triple Stem Switches Saturday at $4.85

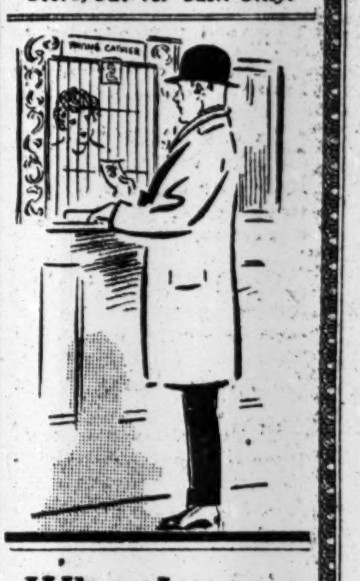
In all shades except Grey. Made of carefully selected hair that will give lasting service. *Third Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



What Is a D. A.? How Does It Work?

Every day people ask us these questions. They want to know about this shopping convenience, identified exclusively with this sixty-year-old store of cash buying and cash selling. So all may know, we say:

The D. A. is the Depositors' Account—an institution which does the work of the customers' credit department of other stores without increasing the cost of merchandise in doing so.

You Open a D. A. by depositing here any sum of money you desire. At the same time you sign a signature card and receive a card bearing a D. A. number to make shopping easy.

When you make a purchase you have the amount deducted from the money you have deposited, eliminating the necessity of carrying large sums of money with you. Every time you make a purchase you give your name and D. A. Number to the sales person so that the transaction may be properly recorded.

At the end of the month you will receive a statement showing the purchases you have made and the balance still on deposit subject to your order. It represents a "receipted bill" for everything you bought here during the month.

Interest at 4% is allowed on your daily balances up to the moment you draw upon them to pay for merchandise. You may withdraw all or part of your money any time you wish.

The D. A. is open to every one. Quite unlike the charge account it does not ask you to face an inquisitive credit man or file lengthy references of your ability to pay later for things you buy today. The D. A. asks that you arrange to have on deposit at least as much money as you will require to pay for contemplated purchases.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Belgium

BRAND WHITLOCK is writing the story of the sack of Belgium.

As our Minister and as Director of the American Relief, he was eye witness to that cruel and stupendous crime.

Brand Whitlock is able, forceful, a trained observer—a rarely gifted writer. He starts like a thoroughbred, tense with reserve power.

With hardly a hint of tragedy he begins by showing us little Belgium as he found it, happy—simple—kind-hearted.

And yet as the story grows, the sense of what is impending grips one by the throat.

Without these opening chapters no reader will fully realize the pathos, the exquisite literary charm, or the contrast of his crashing climaxes.

Those with appreciation will recognize that the tragedy has wrought upon him until the result is such literature as may never again come out of the War,—such history as America must know to stand united.

PERSHING. The French Government sent its official painter, Boucher, to paint Pershing. Everybody's prints it in color—you who have men over there will frame it.

RAOUL LUFBERY, "ACE," tells of one of his daredevil air raids. Look for it over in the advertising.

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS wakes up America this month for fair.

"TAM 'O THE SCOOTS"—There's another battle story of this dauntless little Scot.

Including February, the Whitlock articles will run through at least ten issues. No more magazines than necessary will be printed on account of the price of paper.

To make sure of getting every copy you should leave a standing order with your newsdealer.

Everybody's MAGAZINE

For February

15 Cents a Copy $1.50 a Year

THE late Sir Hugh Lane of Ireland, who went down with the Lusitania; offered the British Red Cross $50,000 if Sargent would paint his portrait. Upon his death, the National Gallery of Ireland resumed the offer and named President Wilson as the subject. The portrait, on its way to Dublin, is now being exhibited for a short time in the Metropolitan Museum—easily reached by services 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

War and Battles and Trenches described by a Frenchman in *Under Fire*, the one big and great book on War. Here is a human book which has humor and pathos and all those things which only a genius could describe for the humans with feelings and brains of all countries. *Under Fire*, the greatest of all war books. Over 300,000 sold in France. Everybody is reading and praising this book. Published by E. P. Dutton and Company, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Price $1.50 net.

The Value of Criticism.

Louis Marshall sees in free criticism an advantage for a nation at war. An interview with him appears in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

MOTONO DECLARES JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP

Says Mission Established a Full Accord with America as to War Co-operation.

APPROVES CHINA'S COURSE

Foreign Minister States Tokio Must Maintain "Our Seniority" in Far East.

TOKIO, Jan. 22.—Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in his speech tonight to both Houses of Parliament, announced that the members of the Japanese Mission recently sent to America had established, after a frank exchange of views, a full, mutual accord between Japan and the United States in regard to military co-operation in the war.

"The great war which has bathed Europe in blood for the last three years continues its grievous course, and it would seem difficult to predict the end," the Foreign Minister said. "The valiant sea and land forces of all our friendly allied powers have fought throughout these long years amidst sufferings of every kind with supercourage and unalterable confidence which call for the admiration and esteem of the entire world.

"Japan, faithful to her international engagements, has made every effort to aid the Entente Allies to secure the objects of the war and has co-operated by every possible means with her military and navy.

"I am happy to be able to state that Japan's co-operation is highly appreciated by the peoples and the Governments of the Entente Allies. Our alliance with Great Britain always has been the fundamental basis of our foreign policy. It was, above all things, the reason why Japan participated in this war. Since then Japan has spared no effort to assist her ally. It is an undeniable fact that the relations existing between our two countries have become more firmly cemented and more intimate.

"We are unable to foresee now what may be the situation in the world after the war, but it is certain that while the common interests of Japan and Great Britain in Asia exist the Governments and peoples of the two nations will understand more and more the necessity of a loyal maintenance of the alliance, and I am firmly convinced that this should be the guiding principle of our nation.

Policies Toward China.

"With regard to our policies toward China, I, on a previous occasion, declared the Japanese Government had no intention of interfering or taking sides in internal political dissensions in China. The Japanese Government will maintain good relations with a stable Government in China without regard to party or faction. Such a stable Government will have always our assistance and recognition so long as the attitude and policies of that Government are compatible with the interests of our country. Since this statement was made the Government scrupulously has followed the course outlined. We now are able to greatly felicitate ourselves upon the appreciable improvement in the relations resulting therefrom.

"One thing I desire particularly to speak of, namely, the decision taken by our neighbor to declare war against Germany in August, 1917. The increased German power was the greatest menace to the security of the Far East. All the powers having large interests bordering on the Pacific recognized the danger. It was for this reason that Japan forced Germany from Tsing-tao. China recognized that her interests marched with ours, and I wish now with you gentlemen to extend the heartiest congratulations to China for her wisdom in deciding to place herself resolutely in the camp of the Entente Allies.

"The Chinese Government expressed a desire to increase the customs tax, to suspend indemnity payments, and also to modify certain conditions. Japan, therefore, in accord with all the interested powers, and wishing to show sympathy with China in recognizing the just demands, acceded to these requests.

"The question of the customs increase required careful regulation, and a conference of delegates of the powers interested has now gathered at Shanghai for a discussion of the details. The Government will convey to you the results of this conference as soon as possible.

Accord With America.

"The Government last year sent a special mission to America for the purpose of conveying our sincere felicitations and at the same to consult with the American officials regarding the co-operation of the two countries in the European war. The members of that mission exchanged frank views with the American authorities and the result was the establishment of a full mutual accord with regard to military co-operation.

"Profiting by this opportunity the Chinese question was made the subject of a full and frank discussion. Being convinced of the sincerity of our determination to maintain and safeguard the independence of China and the integrity of Chinese territory, the American Government gave recognition to the special Japanese position in regard to China. Official notes were exchanged between the two Governments. Japan and America may well feel gratification at this outcome of the negotiations, because it demonstrates that the relations which already were cordial have been cemented more closely.

"For some time there existed a certain doubt in America with regard to Japan's intentions toward China, while at the same time it is a fact, clearly proved, that by intrigues and underhand methods our enemies conspired to create antagonism between the two nations. It is an inestimable result obtained by our mission that it has been able to convince the people of the United States of the true sentiments of Japan and thus dissipate all misunderstandings. I desire to express the profound gratitude of the nation and Government of Japan for the reception and treatment, so spontaneous and warm, extended by the American Government to our mission.

Relations With Russia.

"With regard to Russia, events have followed quickly. The Government which is at present in power already has concluded an armistice with our enemies and appears to be at the point of signing a separate peace. Information reaching us regarding the negotiations are more or less contradictory. We are unable to secure definite information, but it will be necessary to exercise extreme prudence in considering measures which we may be called upon to take. We are unable to say whether the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk will reach a definite conclusion, but in view of the friendly relations hitherto existing between Japan and Russia, the Japanese Government earnestly hopes the Russian nation will be able to establish a strong and stable government without prejudice to the interests of their allies or the honor and prestige of Russia.

"In this connection the enemy powers have frequently attempted by indirect means to draw the Entente Powers into pourparlers, but it is necessary to regard with much circumspection alleged proffers of peace from our enemies. We know from declarations of our friends and allies what they consider the basis of future peace. These differ appreciably from those well known to be the objects of our enemy.

"We must conclude, then, that so long as the views are thus widely apart, there is little hope of peace in the near future. Nevertheless I desire to show you the position of the Imperial Government regarding peace. You know that by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance the two countries have engaged reciprocally not to conclude a separate peace. At the outset Japan adhered to the Declaration of London of Sept. 5, 1914, which obliges the signatory powers and those which may hereafter adhere to make peace only in common, and to consult mutually upon conditions proposed by the enemies. Not only has Japan not received up to this day any proposition from any allied power whatsoever concerning peace conditions, but we do not believe the time has yet come definitely to take up negotiations.

Pledges Support to Allies.

"Japan is continuing to exert every effort to co-operate. It is entirely superfluous to declare that Japan will continue with loyalty to support her allies with every means of assistance materially possible. This would merely be honorably carrying out the duties and the obligations of loyalty toward our allies.

"Gentlemen, the responsibility for maintenance of the security of the Far East lies entirely with Japan. It is proper that we should not hesitate at a moment's notice to take necessary steps in the event that our seniority should be menaced. I will add that in order to assure lasting peace in the future we are firmly convinced that Japan must not recoil from any sacrifice she may be called upon to make."

Accuse Cloakmaker of $12,000 Theft

Max Zaritsky, a cloakmaker, was arrested last night at his home at 1,409 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx, upon a charge of grand larceny brought by Philip Herzog & Sons, cloaks, of 1,289 Broadway. The amount alleged to have been lost by the cloak company is more than $12,000. The arrest was made at the direction of Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Sullivan.

STETTINIUS HEADS SUPPLY BUREAU

Continued from Page One.

Baker will take the opportunity which offers.

The committee adopted the following resolution submitted by Senator Reed:

"Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to reply to the Secretary of War's communication by inviting him to appear before the committee next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock unless he requests an earlier date, the place of meeting to be the room of the committee."

Chairman Chamberlain said the committee had extended the War Secretary all courtesy within the rules and regulations of the committee in conducting its deliberations.

"I assume," he added, "we will have the right of cross-examination. The Secretary did not ask to correct his previous statement regarding general conditions. Ordinarily a witness would not be recalled except at the request of the committee, but we are glad to extend the rule and have him make any statement he desires."

Chamberlain Congratulated.

On Senator Chamberlain's desk in his committee room today was a high pile of telegrams that had come from persons all over the country congratulating him on his speech of yesterday and expressing sympathy with his endeavor to obtain a new order of things in the management of the military end of the war. Other Senators who side with Mr. Chamberlain also received many messages of encouragement.

Senator Wadsworth of New York was urged by a considerable number of his constituents to stand behind Mr. Chamberlain. Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey got many telegrams of a similar nature. It was said that few, if any, members of the Senate were without reminders from home that the Chamberlain speech had produced a profound impression, and that a remedy was necessary for the conditions of which he complained.

Scores of Senators and Representatives, particularly those of the Democratic faith, are finding themselves in an embarrassing situation on account of the Chamberlain revelations. On the one hand the Democrats were confronted by insistence from party leaders and members of the Administration that it was their duty to stick by Mr. Baker, and on the other by the knowledge gained from word "from the folks back home" that those who have sons or other relatives in camps and cantonments were tremendously worked up over army conditions.

There is a rather general feeling in Congressional circles that the Administration will win out in the present contest, at least to the extent of preventing the enactment of the War Cabinet bill advocated by Senator Chamberlain's committee. But feeling is almost as strong that the indignation aroused by the testimony before the Senate Military Committee concerning camp conditions will grow in volume until President Wilson will feel obliged to take the action demanded.

Secretary Baker had arranged to appear today before the House Committee on Military Affairs to explain the charges against his administration. He decided, however, that it would be well to postpone his appearance before the House Committee until he had had an opportunity to make a statement to the Senate Committee. It is expected that on account of Mr. Baker's appearance before the Senate Committee on Monday the intention to report the War Cabinet bill from that committee on that day will not be carried out.

James to Reply in Senate.

The Administration, it was understood today, has already laid its plans for combatting the effect in Congress of Mr. Chamberlain's accusation. Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, it is said, will defend Mr. Baker in the Senate, and Representatives Glass, of Virginia, and Dent, of Alabama, will perform a like service in the House. Mr. Dent is Chair of the House Committee on Military Affairs. He was opposed to the Selective Draft bill and that measure was put through the House under the leadership of a Republican member of the committee, Representative Kahn, of California. Mr. Kahn conferred with Secretary Baker today and it was reported that he would take up the cudgels in Mr. Baker's behalf when the storm bursts in Congress.

Mr. Stettinius has been mentioned by Senators in favor of the creation of a War Cabinet as the sort of man who would make an excellent member of that governing body. Critics of the Administration's war policy are attributing his selection as Surveyor General for all army purchases as due to a desire to placate those who are insisting that a War Cabinet composed of men of large affairs and proved ability is necessary to the proper conduct of America's participation in the war. In a statement issued today announcing Mr. Stettinius's appointment Secretary Baker said:

"Edward R. Stettinius of New York has been appointed Surveyor General of all army purchases. He will be in charge of the procurement and production of all supplies by the five army bureaus, viz., Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, Engineer, and Medical. It will be his duty to co-ordinate such purchases and properly relate the same to industry to the end that the army program be developed under a comprehensive plan which will best utilize the resources of the country.

"From the outbreak of the war Mr. Stettinius has been in sole charge of the allied purchases in this country and has been responsible for the development of the production of war materials. His intimate knowledge of war conditions in Europe and in the United States as related to industry and the practical means he has used to accomplish his plans pre-eminently qualify him for his position.

"Mr. Stettinius will assume his new duties at once and establish his office in Washington."

Secretary Baker added to his formal statement the oral explanation, in response to questions, that Mr. Stettinius would serve under Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, who has been placed in charge of the new Bureau of Supplies. This bureau was created recently, and it was alleged at the time that its formation was due to the criticism that had been leveled at the alleged lack of system in the War Department and to the desire to overcome the growing agitation in favor of the creation of a War Cabinet and a Directorship of Munitions.

Mr. Baker explained that the difference between a Director of Munitions and the office to which Mr. Stettinius had been appointed was that the Munitions Director would not only supervise, but would actually make all purchases of war supplies, while Mr. Stettinius, as Surveyor General of Purchases, would co-ordinate the means of obtaining supplies, leaving the actual purchasing to be done by the chiefs of the several War Department bureaus with which the Bureau of Supplies will deal.

It was apparent from what Secretary Baker said that Major Gen. Goethals, for example, would continue to carry out the functions of Acting Quartermaster General by actually making contracts for the purchase of supplies and superintending the manufacture of such supplies as his branch of the army was responsible for.

Mr. Stettinius, it was explained, would be charged with the duty of ascertaining where supplies could be obtained to the best advantage, and would place this information at the disposal of the Acting Quartermaster General. Action by the Surveyor General, it was said, would be subject to the approval of his chief, Colonel Pierce, who would be vested with supreme authority over the administration of the Bureau of Supplies.

When Secretary Baker was asked if Mr. Stettinius would receive a commission in the army, he answered: "Not for the present."

When the War Cabinet bill was being drafted members of the committee said that it would be essential to the success of the measure that the President should form his War Cabinet of three distinguished Americans who would have the confidence of the country. One of these, it was explained, should be a man of broad vision, intimate knowledge of governmental affairs, and possessing qualities of statesmanship. Such a man, it was pointed out, was Elihu Root.

Another member of the War Cabinet, its advocates explained, should be a man of quick judgment and known courage. Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, was suggested as a man who would measure up to these qualifications. The third member, it was said, should have had large business experience and be able to deal with great financial questions in a masterly way.

It was in this connection that the name of Mr. Stettinius was suggested, and some persons in Washington are disposed to believe that his selection for Surveyor General of all army purchases was due to knowledge on the part of the Administration that he stood well with the men who had been insistent upon the formation of a War Cabinet.

It is expected that Secretary Baker's experience before the Senate Committe on Monday will mark the effort of his life. Whatever he will say in response to the accusations of Senator Chamberlain will be subjected to close scrutiny by members of the committee.

Mr. Baker will be required to answer many questions as to discrepancies between the evidence brought out before the committee at its previous hearings and the explanations of Mr. Baker as to the manner in which his administration of the War Department had been conducted.

STETTINIUS'S BIG TASK.

Spent $1,500,000,000 for the Allies in One Year.

Edward R. Stettinius, who was appointed Surveyor General of Army Purchases yesteday, has had experience in such work. For nearly two years prior to last April he spent $100,000,000 a month as head of the Export Deparment of J. P. Morgan & Co., and he was virtually the purchasing agent of the Allies in this country.

At the start of the war the Allies were unprepared to purchase the materials they required from this country, and there grew up a band of profiteers who made enormous profits, until the Allies decide to centre their buying in London, and the Morgan firm was named fiscal agent of the Entente in America. The Morgan business had no department peculiarly fitted to handle the enormous purchasing task, and so it was decided to organize an export department.

Mr. Morgan, in search of a man to head this important branch of his business, selected Mr. Stettinius, then head of the Diamond Match Company. He took a job with enormous difficulties and succeeded from the start. As soon as the men who had options on things the Allies wanted or who had those things to sell learned that they must deal through Morgan & Co. Mr. Stettinius had a steady line of manufacturers and dealers passing through his office every day. In the first year it is estimated he spent $1,500,000,000 for the Allies in this country. And one year after he joined the Morgan forces he was made a partner.

The British Government at all times expressed approval of the work done by J. P. Morgan & Co., and that meant the work done by Mr. Stettinius.

When the United States entered the war the opinion was expressed both by Mr. Morgan and the Washington authorities that the American Government should do the purchasing for the Allies here. When this arrangement was put into effect Mr. Stettinius turned to other branches of the Morgan business.

Mr. Stettinius was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1865. His father was a merchant. He was graduated from St. Louis University, and entered business in 1883. Nine years later, after having been in the stock brokerage business in his home city for five years, he went to Chicago, and in 1892 was made Treasurer of the Stirling Company, manufacturers of machinery. In 1904 he was made Director of the Diamond Match Company. The Stirling Company was consolidated with Babcock & Wilcox Company in 1906, and Mr. Stettinius was made Vice President. In 1906 he was made President of the match company. He held that post when he went with the Morgan firm in February of 1915.

In 1894 Mr. Stettinius married Miss Judith Carrington of Richmond, Va. They have four children—William, Isabel, Edward, Jr., and Betty. The Stettinius home is at Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Stettinius is a member of the Lotos Club, the Lawyers Club, the Bankers Club, the Engineers Club, the Railroad Club, the Richmond Country Club, the Chicago Club, and the Chicago Athletic Club.

Mr. Stettinius spent yesterday at his office closing up his affairs in order to go to Washington tomorrow night. It is understood that he will not be required to resign as a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., although he will give all of his time to Government work for the remainder of the war. He is the second member of the firm to withdraw from active participation in banking, Henry P. Davison having devoted practically all of his time to Red Cross work since his selection as Chairman of that organization.

CABINET MEETING CALLED OFF.

President Cancels All Engagements—Said to be Suffering from a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson canceled all his engagements for this afternoon, including the Cabinet meeting, and remained in the White House study at work. There were no outward indications of whether the international situation or the attacks on the War Department in Congress were engaging the President's attention.

It was said at the White House offices that the President had a slight cold.

PUBLICITY CHIEF FOR LOAN.

F. R. Wilson to Direct Work for the Coming Liberty Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Frank R. Wilson, now Assistant Secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board, has been chosen Publicity Director for the Third Liberty Loan campaign, to succeed Oscar A. Price, who is private secretary to Secretary McAdoo as Director General of Railroads.

Mr. Wilson formerly was editor and owner of The Sioux City (Iowa) News and for the last year and a half has been connected with the Federal Farm Loan Board. He acted as an advance representative for Secretary McAdoo on his Liberty bond speaking tours and also preceded the Farm Loan Board when it toured the country before the organization of the land banks. The date of the campaign has not been announced.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Fifth Floor Broadway Front.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

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Winter Overcoats

Overcoats for men of conservative and extreme tastes—Overcoats of warm, all wool fabrics—Overcoats in almost every size and style—Overcoats at prices that invite buying now for next winter—

From Our Annual Clearance Sale of

Men's and Young Men's

Winter Clothing

Overcoats that were $19.75 $16.75

Overcoats that were $24.75 $20.75

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All Sizes but not in every style

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats at $19.50

Originally $22.50

Chesterfield Model, of all wool dark Oxford and Cambridge Overcoatings, winter weight, silk lined throughout, velvet collar. Best of all, they were specially priced originally, therefore they are a better buy than you will expect.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Will Offer Today an Extraordinary Purchase of

1200 Men's "Olus" Pajamas

Regular $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5

Special at $1.35

¶ "Olus" pajamas are known the country over for their exceptional make and comfort-giving qualities. They are made in one piece, eliminating entirely the awkward drawstring to which so many men object.

¶ "Olus" pajamas are not only made right, but are also the most sightly sleeping suits obtainable.

¶ All sizes, including a splendid assortment for the big fellows.

Men's Silk Cravats at 55c

Reduced from 75c.

¶ Broken assortments of our very fine fancy neckwear in a most unusual collection of tasteful colorings and patterns. The values are most remarkable.

9,000 Men's 'Kerchiefs, 6 for 65c

¶ These 'kerchiefs are made of imported Egyptian Cloth with satin and corded borders, and were purchased a year ago, otherwise they could not possibly be offered at this price. Packed six in a box.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue TODAY, JANUARY THE 26th 34th Street

Purchases will appear on bills rendered March 1st

Semi-Annual Clothing Event

Offering Unrestricted Choice of Entire Stock

Men's & Young Men's Suits & Overcoats

Except our regular lines of Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits

A most exceptional opportunity to purchase a Suit or Overcoat at less than present wholesale cost.

$17.50

The Season's Greatest Value in High-Grade Clothing

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—FIFTH FLOOR

FREIGHT CONGESTION BEGINS TO EASE UP

Movement of Cars on Eastern Lines Yesterday Showed the Greatest Gain Since Jan. 1.

HOPE FOR MILDER WEATHER

Merchants Asked to Keep Shipping Departments Open on Mondays to Help Clear Terminals.

Notwithstanding the handicap of fresh snow, the freight situation on the eastern railroads showed the largest improvement yesterday of any day since the Government took over the operation of the carriers on Jan. 1. The number of cars above normal on the lines east of Chicago showed by yesterday's reports a reduction of nearly 6,000. A continuance of that rate of improvement for twenty days would wipe out the congestion on the main lines, without regard to accumulations in terminals. This reduction in the number of cars above normal on the eastern lines was due to improvement in the conditions in the middle western gateway regions, which are recovering from the tie-up caused by the recent blizzards.

Reports made by the Presidents of the roads in eastern territory to A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, yesterday showed eastbound loads above normal to the total of 57,438, and eastbound empties above normal, 9,026. This was a decrease in loads over the preceding day of 4,931, and an increase in empties of 871, a total gain in eastbound traffic of 4,060 cars. The reports showed westbound loads above normal, 37,621, and westbound empties above normal, 29,434. This was a decrease in westbound loads of 1,773, and a decrease in westbound empties of 40, total westbound gain of 1,813. These reports showed a net gain for the preceding twenty-four hours of 5,873 cars on the eastern lines.

The total number of cars above normal on the eastern lines yesterday was 133,519. This number represents those cars tied up on lines or in yards, including the accumulations of eastern freight at the Chicago and Pittsburgh gateways.

Milder Weather Helps.

Reports yesterday showed improvement in all sections of the eastern territory due to milder weather, and stated that unfavorable weather conditions due to snow prevented greater progress. The reports said that switching and interchange at Chicago were still impeded by snow and ice in the yards. Chicago was able to dispatch all shipments of live stock and dressed beef that were offered. The coal receipts at Chicago were given as 1,613 cars, which was 11 per cent. above normal.

The weather reports from the various lines said that weather was generally moderating. New England reported temperatures ranging from 15 below in the northern part to 28 above in the southern sections. New York City temperature for the preceding twenty-four hours averaged 30 degrees. Pennsylvania reported 2 degrees above in the northeast and 20 above in the south.

In the preceding twenty-four hours there was light snow over practically the whole eastern territory. In Central and Northern New York high winds filled cuts and tracks with drifts. This condition was responsible for a decrease of 200 cars of freight sent all-rail into New England, because train tonnage had to be cut. Reports from the anthracite region said that the car supply was practically normal. There was some difficulty in getting empties to the mines because of snow and ice.

The reports of the grain situation showed that wheat was moving well from this port. The reports yesterday showed that the following amounts were on hand in elevators and boats at New York: New York Central, 1,450,000 bushels; Lehigh Valley, 323,000 bushels; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41,687 bushels; Erie Railroad, 119,696 bushels, and Lackawanna Railroad, 200,000 bushels, a total of 2,134,383 bushels. On the preceding day this total was 2,275,566 bushels. The reports of yesterday showed also that there were twenty-nine cars of grain on hand, and 205 in transit for this port. A car of grain holds about 720 bushels.

Warehouses Open on Mondays.

Mr. Smith sent to the Merchants' Association yesterday an appeal that the merchants and manufacturers of the city be asked not to let removal of freight from terminals lag on Monday, which is "workless" under the orders of Fuel Administrator Garfield. Mr. Smith pointed out that Dr. Garfield had made it clear that nothing in the industrial suspension order was intended to interfere with the movement of freight, but that last Monday there had been a sad reduction in the amount of goods removed from railroads, piers, and terminals in New York City. Mr. Smith's letter follows:

Jan. 25, 1918.

Mr. William Fellowes Morgan, President Merchants' Association of New York,
233 Broadway, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Morgan: The co-operation of your organization is earnestly solicited toward securing the maximum movement of freight from all terminals at the Port of New York, with particular reference to next Monday, the 28th, which is the second of the weekly days of partial industrial suspension provided by the fuel administration.

Last Monday, apparently through a general misunderstanding on the part of merchants, wholesalers, warehouse and drayage managers, only about 40 per cent. of normal freight deliveries were made from local terminals and trucking was almost wholly suspended at the noon hour. It is of the utmost importance that a repetition of this condition be prevented next Monday and that, instead of there being a relaxation every possible effort and facility be employed to clear freight from cars, platforms, warehouses, and piers, the relief of freight congestion being one of the prime objects of the partial suspension order. If New York consignees generally fail to remove freight ready for delivery, as was the case last Monday, they will defeat the main purpose of the suspension and balk the special efforts for better railroad conditions.

The scope and meaning of the suspension order is clear and should be understood by every receiver of freight. On Thursday, Jan. 17th, I telegraphed all Eastern railroad Presidents, and made public through the press, the following notice:

"Anything which helps in the movement of cars is not forbidden by Dr. Garfield's order. Formal notice will be issued by the Fuel Administrator at Washington. I am giving you information in advance, however, in order that you disseminate as widely as possible in your immediate territory. This means that freight can be loaded into cars and unloaded from cars at all industrial plants and suggests the possibility of diverting labor now otherwise engaged to unloading freight and releasing railroad equipment."

Warehouses can be kept open on Monday to receive freight without violation of the fuel order, and they should do so, every consignee exerting himself to take from the railroad the largest possible quantity of freight now accumulated and necessarily blockading and holding back other needed shipments. The trucking activities can proceed undiminished in any way under the regulations, and they also should make special effort to perform full capacity service on Monday, when suspension of other industries affords possible employment of extra labor and facilities and removes obstructions of some other business traffic.

If every person concerned can be impressed with the importance of this part of the task and will enter into the work with a spirit of full co-operation each Monday can be made a banner day in freight clearance.

Trusting you will advise your members promptly in advance, and in a manner to secure their active assistance, as well as the co-operation of any other interests concerned which you may be able to inform or influence, I am, Yours truly,

A. H. SMITH.

Mr. Smith also sent the following telegram to the Presidents of the Eastern railroads asking them to see that patrons did a full day's unloading on Monday:

Suggest you give prompt consideration to question of requesting, through the newspapers and by all other available means, that shippers throughout your territory arrange to have their shipping and receiving forces on hand next Monday, the 28th inst., to take freight freely and thereby bring about relief to the railroads, calling attention to the fact that such action will not be in violation of the Fuel Administration's order. Believe this is important and should have prompt attention. Advise what you do.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna, and Chairman of the New York Committee of Executives, also issued a notice to the public asking that freight moving be not held up next Monday.

The delivery of freight from New England to Brooklyn consignees will be made directly over the Hell Gate bridge route after next Monday, it was announced yesterday, instead of being floated over from the New Haven's Bronx yards.

The railroads got an appeal yesterday from the army officers in charge of the Bush Terminals in Gowanus Bay to break some of the ice that was blocking their piers. President F. D. Underwood of the Erie heard about it and also heard that there was a shortage of tugs and labor. He closed his desk and called for the A. J. Stone, the largest of the Erie's tugs, got aboard himself and went down to Gowanus Bay in search of "icebergs," as he said. Mr. Underwood is a pilot for New York harbor and the Atlantic Coast and used to navigate his own yacht.

GIVES OFFICIAL LIST OF EXEMPT INDUSTRIES

Fuel Administrator to be More Strict on Workless Mondays.

Profiting by the mistakes made last week on the first of Dr. Garfield's workless Mondays, Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, is planning a stricter observance of the day next week. The Stock Exchange and most of the trading organizations have announced their intention of observing the closing order. The department stores will remain closed, and food stores are expected to close at noon.

In order that there may be a clearer conception of what places may remain open and what places must be closed, Mr. Schley gave out yesterday the following list of industries that are exempt:

1. Industries for producing and transporting fuel.
2. Warehouses, firms, and corporation are permitted to operate their storehouses to the extent of receiving incoming freight, and for this purpose may operate freight elevators only.
3. Manufacturers engaged in making duck into tents and equipage for the United States Government.
4. Manufacturers of 12 4-10 and heavier duck for the United States Government.
5. Schools.
6. Manufacturers of print paper.
7. Plumbers are permitted to operate to the extent necessary to take care of emergency work for the preservation of the health of the community.
8. Canneries are permitted to operate to an extent necessary to prevent loss of goods in process, but must not start new work.
9. Manufacturers of farm machinery necessary for Spring orders.
10. Newsdealers are exempt to an extent sufficient to distribute the newspapers issued.
11. Tobacco manufacturers may finish stock in process which would become useless otherwise.
12. Manufacturers of fire brick.
13. Manufacturers of optical glass.
14. Optometrist and eye specialists.
15. Ice harvesting.
16. Laundries.
17. Blacksmith shops.
18. Offices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.
19. Manufacturers of airplanes and airplane parts.
20. Manufacturers of necessary medical supplies and surgical instruments.
21. Manufacturers of 16 to 30 ounce meltons.
22. Spongers and shrinkers of meltons.
23. Manufacturers of woolen and cotton yarns for the purpose of weaving into 16 and 30 ounce meltons.
24. Manufacturers of necessary equipment for mining.
25. All dry docks.
26. Manufacturing plants operated by hydro-electric power may continue to operate, but must only use sufficient fuel to keep their plants from freezing.
27. Plants operated by burning waste fuel only, such as shavings and sawdust, may be operated to an extent sufficient to produce waste required to keep their plants from freezing.
28. Barber shops are permitted to be open on Mondays to the extent they usually open on holidays.
29. Street railways may operate to the extent necessary for the purpose of transporting employes to and from plants which are exempt.
30. Manufacturers of thread and cotton yarns for the manufacture of cotton duck, who have contracts for such duck, as well as finishing plants engaged in dyeing these ducks.
31. Stores selling surgical instruments and optical glass may be open to the extent necessary to sell such goods only.
32. Wholesale food dealers are exempt from this order. Retail food dealers are permitted to keep open until noon, and must then close excepting for the receiving of food merchandise from the wholesalers.
33. Garages may operate elevator for incoming and outgoing cars.
34. American Red Cross Society offices.
35. Drug stores may remain open for the purpose of selling medical and drug supplies and food supplies only.
36. All shipbuilding plants, airplane companies, and manufacturers of explosives. Subcontractors for the above must not operate before receiving specific exemption by applying to the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy or the Resident Director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, upon whose recommendation the Fuel Administrator at Washington will issue exemption.
37. Government arsenals.
38. Companies using wood waste for fuel or companies furnishing wood waste as fuel for domestic purposes are permitted to operate to an extent necessary to supply such domestic purposes.
39. Saloons are not exempt from this order.
40. Hotels and restaurants may not serve intoxicating drinks with meals on Mondays.
41. Bars in cafes, hotels, and clubs must be closed on Mondays. Turkish baths and candy stores are not exempt.

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, is accredited with having suggested that each closing day be made an "Odd-Job Monday" by householders, and on that day they endeavor to give employment to the men and women who have been laid off without pay.

An amendment of the closing order of the Fuel Administration, by means of which the restaurants will hereafter be enabled to offer their cabaret performances as usual on Tuesdays, was announced last night by Captain James Churchill, proprietor of Churchill's. No cabaret performances of any sort were given in the city last Tuesday, but a committee of restaurant men, headed by Captain Churchill, visited State Fuel Administrator Alfred H. Wiggin on Thursday and pointed out that the omission of their entertainments did not tend to conserve fuel, as the same amount was required whether or not performances were given.

Administrator Wiggin, according to Captain Churchill, decided that in these circumstances the performances could be given as usual.

FIND BONDS IN BOSTON.

$14,000 in Alleged Stolen Securities Located in House There.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Fourteen thousand dollars' worth of bonds, alleged to have been stolen by two messenger boys from Hemphill, Wight & Chamberlain of Wall Street, New York, were recovered today in a house in the Dorchester district. The bonds were in sealed envelopes and hidden behind pictures and radiators.

New York officers came here to search for the bonds on the information said to have been furnished by Harold Unvant, who had been employed in New York as a messenger. Unvant, the officers said, is under arrest. The name of the other boy, who has not been located, was not made public.

A representative of the firm of Hemphill, White & Chamberlain yesterday declined to discuss the theft of bonds from the firm further than to say that all the lost securities had been recovered on Thursday, when a member of the firm went to Boston to check them up.

COAL RECEIPTS HERE APPROACH NORMAL

Fuel Administrator Wiggin Believes Pooling Arrangement Will Solve Problem.

16 MORE SHIPS BUNKERED

25,000 Tons of Anthracite Reach City and 54,050 Tons Are Being Towed Here.

The last twenty-four hours has seen an improvement in both the anthracite and bituminous coal situation at this port. The more moderate weather was a help in unloading coal at the terminals, and the railroads in co-operation with the towboat men, increased their efficiency in getting barges through the ice jam in the harbor. It was estimated by the State Fuel Administrator that about 25,000 tons of coal reached this city, an improvement over the day before. Indeed the officials said that the situation would be nearly normal if weather and labor conditions remained favorable.

The proposed new demurrage changes and the pooling arrangement were discussed at a meeting held in the afternoon in the office of President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad Company. There were present Arthur L. Learoyd and James B. Neale of the National Fuel Administration, who came from Washington to see what could be done to smooth over the disagreement that apparently existed between the National and State Administrations. As things stand now State Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin has won every concession he asked from Dr. Garfield for the handling of coal in this territory, except one, the working of the dock gangs by the railroads in three eight-hour shifts.

Wins Nearly Every Point.

Mr. Wiggin several days ago requested of Dr. Garfield that all anthracite be pooled; that a director of docks be appointed with power to speed up distribution; that the regulation permitting cars to remain on tracks free of demurrage for five days be allowed to remain in force, and that the railroads be asked to work the docks twenty-four hours each day. Dr. Garfield appointed A. K. Morris as director of distribution and now he has compromised in the matter of the demurrage charges. The only thing that remains to be settled is the matter of working the coal dock gangs in twenty-four-hour shifts. Under the new agreement demurrage charges will begin at the end of three days. This is a compromise between the forty-eight-hour proposal and the old five-day plan.

Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee, was much pleased yesterday with the outlook.

"The anthracite operators have gone even further than acting on the suggestion of the State Administration that all anthracite be pooled," he said. "We suggested that two sizes with very little difference be merged as one size. This was to give us less grades to carry. The pooling arrangement goes further. The operators have agreed to three sizes. This will mean that between 200 and 300 more cars of anthracite will be dumped each day. We knew it was the only solution of the fuel situation."

The coaling of ships showed improvement yesterday. It was said that the number of vessels waiting to be coaled has been reduced by one-half within a week. The report of Joseph E. Parsons of the United States Shipping Board showed that in the twenty-four hours that ended at 9 o'clock yesterday sixteen steamers were supplied with bunker coal, leaving only forty-four waiting for fuel.

The report of A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railways, showed that at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, 54,050 tons of coal were being towed to this city. Of this amount 24,511 tons were anthracite and 29,539 bituminous.

More Coal at Tidewater.

W. B. Pollock, Marine Superintendent of the port, said that the ice slowed down towing considerably. His report yesterday showed that there was seventy-six barges loaded with 32,851 tons of coal waiting at tidewater to be towed to this city. This included 17,346 tons of anthracite.

This improvement in the situation is shown by the amount of coal reported at tidewater. The following is the report of coal at tidewater:

	Anthracite. Cars.	Bituminous. Cars.	Total Cars.
Dumped	886	729	1,615
In barges	529	327	856
In cars	1,621	1,261	2,882

The report showed 1,142 cars of anthracite and 824 cars of bituminous within twenty-four hours of New York, and 408 cars of anthracite and 955 cars of bituminous within forty-eight hours of tidewater.

The report showed that there were dumped for New England 170 cars, of which sixty cars were bituminous; there were in vessels waiting for transportation to New England 139 cars of anthracite and forty-four cars of bituminous. Altogether, according to Mr. Pollock, there were yesterday 384 cars of coal delivered into New England and 594 cars on the way. In response to the request of Mr. Peters, the Federation of Hebrew Retail Grocers' Associations of New York City, representing 8,000 stores, yesterday adopted a resolution agreeing to close their places of business at 8 P. M., instead of midnight as at present.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, is expected to make his first public address since becoming the target for criticism resulting from his Monday closing order at the reception to soldiers and sailors to be given by the Williams College alumni at the Hotel Biltmore on Feb. 16. Music will be supplied by the Camp Dix army quartet, led by Francis Stetson Humphrey, and speeches will be made by Major Donald Guthrie of the Canadian Black Watch and Captain Royal E. T. Riggs.

ORGANIZE ZONE SYSTEM FOR COAL DISTRIBUTION

Producing District Divided and Practical Fuel Men Put in Charge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Division of the country's bituminous coal fields into twenty districts as the first step toward instituting a zone system of coal distribution is under way by the Fuel Administration. Boundaries for seven of the districts already have been established, and Fuel Administrator Garfield has named a representative in each.

With the aid of the Railroad Administration, the Fuel Administration next will define consuming districts, each to be supplied from one of the producing districts. A joint committee working on the problem probably will announce a definite zoning plan within a few days. Distribution by zones has been successfully tried out in England. Fuel Administration officials say it will work just as well everywhere, saving thousands of miles of transportation and insuring the speediest possible movement of coal from the mine to the consumer.

The producing districts already established and the Fuel Administration's representatives therein are: Southeastern Kentucky, Georgia, and Tennessee, E. R. Clayton of Harlan, Ky.; Gauley fields of West Virginia, on the Baltimore & Ohio, D. R. Lawson of Fairmont, W. Va.; Gauley fields of West Virginia, on the Chesapeake & Ohio, and part of the Norfolk & Western field in Kentucky, A. H. Land of Huntington, W. Va.; Alabama, E. A. Holmes, Birmingham; Indiana, C. G. Hall; Terre Haute, Southern Ohio, and Mason County, W. Va., W. D. McKinney; Northern Ohio, J. R. Zerbey.

The district representatives in every instance will be operators or men familiar with coal production. They will allot all orders received from State Fuel Administrators and will be made responsible for the prompt movement of coal out of the producing fields. All demands for emergency coal will go directly to them.

The plan as now contemplated calls for periodical reports from the producing district representatives as to the amount of coal each district is mining. These will be turned over to J. D. A. Morrow, the coal expert just named by Fuel Administrator Garfield as manager of distribution and apportionment, who will make up budgets for each consuming district.

To prevent a situation arising next Winter similar to the one that has just forced a shutdown of industries, Fuel Administration officials plan to create in the Summer reserves in every consuming centre. These would not be touched except in cases of emergency, and then they would be replaced when the emergency was over.

Creation of a zone system on the Atlantic seaboard for handling freight to seaports was proposed to Director General McAdoo today by Representative Frank R. K. Scott of Pennsylvania as a means of relieving freight congestion in the East. Mr. Scott would have a base port within each district to handle the export freight from that section. Present conditions, Mr. Scott said, had resulted from an attempt to handle nearly all export freight through New York, while other ports were left idle.

Only Three Days' Supply in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—This city had only three days' supply of coal tonight. The Fuel Administration said a similar condition prevailed elsewhere in New England, with no immediate prospect of relief. If the situation grows worse it will be necessary, according to the Fuel Administration, to cut off fuel from many office buildings. Fuel Administrator James J. Storrow left for New York late today to confer with A. H. Smith, Regional Director General of Railroads, to see if something could not be done to speed up work between the collieries and New England.

MURDERED SAILOR COMRADE

Bluejacket Confesses to Robberies and Assaults at Great Lakes Station

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—According to the police John Bell Claude, alias John King, a sailor at the Great Lakes Training Station, confessed today, clearing up the murder of John Henry Becker, another sailor, on Nov. 10, and numerous assaults and robberies of other sailors. Becker lived in St. Louis.

Claude, or King, with Raymond Dunn, was arrested at St. Louis Jan. 10. His confession implicated Dunn in the Becker murder and other crimes, but according to the police Dunn denied guilt. Claude is alleged to have said that they found it easy to lure their comrades to lonely spots by promising that they would meet girls or find other entertainment. Becker was lured in this way to the Sharpless Building, where he was beaten to death with a piece of lead pipe. Another victim is now in a hospital recovering from a fractured skull.

Claude is said to have confessed that the crimes were committed to get money to buy whisky.

Harvard Prize to Blind Man.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—Scholarships for 295 Harvard University students, announced today, included the Bassett Scholarship awarded to William C. Plunkett of Washington, a blind student, now in his fourth year. Graduates of Boston and Cambridge schools led in the number of scholarships received, while next came the Central High of Springfield with five and Exeter, Andover, and Central High of Pittsburgh, Penn., with four each.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

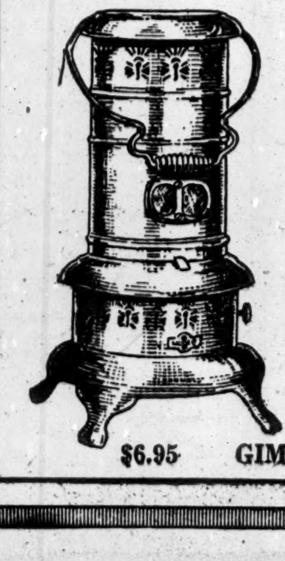
Men's Winter Overcoats for Today

Men's $30 and $32 Winter Overcoats
At $24.50
Full satin-lined, with velvet collars, in the Chesterfield model.

Men's $40, $42, $45 and $47.50 Winter Overcoats
At $36.50
This is a big assortment of our finer overcoats in Chesterfield models, trench models, ulster models, in the season's latest style cloths. Dark Oxford grays, as well as fancy mixtures.

Men's $50, $55 & $60 Winter Overcoats
At $42.50
Foreign and domestic materials. Genuine meltons, Shetlands and warmth without weight materials. Single or double breasted models. Trench models, Ulster models and the much wanted Chesterfield model, with velvet collars, Oxford gray and mixtures.

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats
At $87.50
Muskrat lined with otter and beaver collars. Black outside shell. Double breasted model, good, full length.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor



Keep Warm Over Sunday and Monday
With Big Oil Heaters
GIMBELS have an ample supply at reasonable prices. A big new shipment just arrived. We are prepared to accommodate large and small orders on short notice. Handy to take along if you wish.
$6.95, $7.25 and nickel trimmed, $7.95
$6.95 GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered March 1st.

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale
Men's & Young Men's Winter and Spring Overcoats
Here's the whole story in telegraphic form: All sizes, all styles (dignified, swagger, snappy, business or dress). Newest materials, domestic or imported. Plenty of the warmth-without-weight kind. Some Fur collared. Blues, Black, Oxfords, Browns, Grays, Heather Mixtures and several Tans.
Six Great Groups—All Greatly Reduced!
$21.75, $25.75, $29.75, $32.75, $36.75, $43.75
Fourth Floor.

Men's Smart Boots
Correct English Lasts $5.85 Black or Tan Calfskin
Priced on low leather cost of an opportune purchase, arranged for months ago. Shoes that will command the approval of the most critical New Yorkers; for style, leathers, lasts and workmanship make for comfort, durability and appearance.
AA to D Widths.
Ground Floor.

A Sale of Men's Shirts
An Event Offering Extraordinary Economies
Heavy Silk and Silk Crepe Shirts Special $5.45 Unusually smart colors and patterns.
Heavy Tub and Fibre Silk Shirts Special $3.25 Novelty stripes in colorings.
Madras, Percale and Mercerized Shirts Special $1.00 Negligee stripes with soft French cuffs.
Ground Floor.

FOR WOMEN
Just Received 500 More Splendid Winter Coats
To Sell Today
at $14.50 and $19.50
Models, new, smart, thoroughly desirable, developed in fabrics of assured dependability; perfectly tailored. Fur-trimmed Coats, plain tailored Coats in every fashionable color.
Third Floor.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

A Great Reduction Sale
Men's Suits and Overcoats
That Were $30.00 to 40.00
at $22.50
THE finest works of Kirschbaum shops, in a great variety of suit and overcoat models, figure in this event—from conservative sacks for business men to the smartest young men's suits; from great auto coats to evening dress overcoats.

OVERCOATS
Plain Meltons
Fancy Meltons
Velours
Kerseys
Fancy Mixtures

THE SUITS
Unfinished Worsteds
Serges
Fancy Cassimeres
Homespuns
Tweeds

Open Saturday Until 9 P. M.
**334 Fifth Ave.
at 33rd Street**
"Opposite the Waldorf"

Hilton's

This Sale at No Other
Joseph Hilton Store

Offering De Luxe
**456 Suits
and
Overcoats**
At Decided Savings

*Sale Still Continues
Stock Still Complete*

$30 Values at $17.50
$35 Values at $21.50
$40 Values at $25.00
No Charge for Alterations

French Montagnacs
Were $100.00 *Now* $50.00

Store Closed Monday.

Girlish Frocks for Graduates
—or girls who will be confirmed.
Charming variety. Delightfully youthful models, lace trimmed.
Excellent Value.
$4.98, $5.98, $6.98, $8.98, $9.75, $11.75, $16.75 up to $19.95;—others for as little as $2.95 and $3.95.
Main Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

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Selected from the Private Portfolio of Ad-Man Davison, the highest-paid letter writer in the world.

IN THIS remarkable collection are endless new word pictures that will help you revivify your business story. Uncommon phrases of pith and power. Warm, winning, human arguments adaptable to your own selling talk. Straight-to-the-mark sentences that compel action. New-coined Websterian as unique as it is convincing. Rich philosophical flashes that light up the trade appeal. Epigrammatic gems that sparkle with sellability. Thousands of magnetic paragraphs so characteristic of Mr. Davison's style!

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Many meritorious works cost less. But also bargain brains, dear at any price. They're speculation. *This*, an investment. These letters hold *bankable* ideas for you. You "hire" for a song the world's foremost letter writer.

You want ideas that bring the business *right in!* Stuff that *makes up the other fellow's mind*—that lands you *a deluge of orders, a rain of remittances!*

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1. A supplemental collection of Mr. Davison's special Mail Order Letters, on Investment, Medical and other subjects included without charge.
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3. Ad-Man Davison invites every purchaser to write him personally about any selling-by-mail problem, or unproductive letter, circular or booklet. Criticism given free, but in sending your material with order, mark it "PERSONAL."

TO ARMS
(La Veillée des Armes)
Translated from the French of MARCELLE TINAYRE by Lucy H. Humphrey. Introduction by Dr. John Finley. 48th edition in France.

Dr. Finley says of this inspired book in closing his Introduction: "As one passes from the early chapters with their petty homely incidents and their simple dialogue to the later chapters, sees all France moved by tenderness, and brought suddenly into one great family, sees selfishness melted into the pure flame of universal sacrifice, one can hardly regret the bloody cost and the tragic folly of war, that France was called to this Veillee des Armes in a cause that exalts every defender."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Special!

Members of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City are invited to the annual meeting at the Manhattan Opera House, 34th St. and 8th Ave., Sunday, Jan. 27th, at 8 o'clock sharp.

The Argonaut says:—"The best the war has produced."

A STUDENT IN ARMS
By DONALD HANKEY

Current Opinion says:—"One of the outstanding books of the war. It has its own peculiar quality—a blend of realism and tenderness—and it penetrates the soldier's nature with touching fidelity."

$1.50 *net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

MARCOSSON URGES WAR CABINET HERE

Writer Says Contest Cannot Be Waged on Town-Meeting Principles.

WOULD USE "BIG BUSINESS"

Calls Struggle Vast Merchandising Scheme in Terms of Men, Not Material.

Isaac F. Marcosson, the writer and war correspondent, who has visited all the allied fronts, and who has been the guest of General Pershing and also of General Haig on the western front, spoke in Carnegie Hall last night on "The Business of War." Mr. Marcosson said that he believed after his observations in Europe that a small, compact cabinet and an efficient ministry of munitions was essential in the proper waging of war as it is now conducted.

"You cannot wage war, any more than you can conduct business," he said, "with a town meeting. It was not until England purged the War Office of politics, cut red tape, and put business men into high administrative tasks that the wheels began to whirr and the German advance was stopped.

"War has become a business—the most stupendous business in the world. It is civilization's supreme task to win it. The path to victory lies through organization—through standardization of efficiency and the projection of the vast agencies of supply and transport on a definite business basis conducted by seasoned business men. When you have seen this war at close range you find that it is nothing more or less than a colossal merchandizing proposition in terms of men instead of material. Instead of translating pig iron into steel girders it means the transformation of raw human material into finished fighting units. The price of freedom as fought for today on the battlefields of Europe is nothing more or less than infinite but organized toil, knit by discipline, fed by fire, and stoked by an energy that would drive an empire. If more Americans realized that war is a business there would be no question as to the proper gearing up of our resources and our patriotism to the titanic task.

Says Vision Must be Large.

"In other words, no man who has seen anything of the war can have any other feeling save that our war operations, certainly the provision and equipment of the armies, must be in the hands of a compact War Cabinet, composed of a few men, big in business experience, large of vision, and with years of practical training in handling men and material behind them. Always remember that when you look at the war, whether under the spell of a monster heroism or enthralled by the spectacle of heroic sacrifice, that plain, every day business organization—months of sweat and blood and preparation—lie behind it.

"When you have studied England's war procedure you realize how vital and essential a small War Cabinet is. You cannot wage war, any more than you can conduct business, with a town meeting. I once asked Lord Northcliffe why he did not enter the Cabinet, and he replied: 'I could never do business with twenty-seven men who are always late.' It was only when Lloyd George stepped into authority, slashed away red tape, put the politician out of commission, surrounded himself with a few practical men of affairs, left the conduct of highly specialized work to specialists, that England got out of the dumps and her offensive began. It was only when this same Lloyd George set up a Ministry of Munitions that there was an adequate shell output, that the British guns that had stood impotent before the German avalanche of steel replied not shell for shell, but five shells for one.

Praises Sir Eric Geddes.

"What we need in our war administration is a man of the type of Sir Eric Geddes—that many-sided wizard who has risen from section hand on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to be one of the props of empire. I have seen him in action in every stage of his marvelous and progressive journey from obscurity to fame. Three times he offered his services to the British Government and thrice was he refused. He had to literally break into the business of war. His experience is being duplicated at Washington today by scores of patriotic business men bent on serving their country and yet rebuffed at every turn by precedent, tradition, and red tape.

"The big, solemn fact that confronts America at this moment is that unless we put big business men into authority at Washington—and, what is equally important, leave them alone—we will fail in our obligation to our allies, who look to us to deliver the knockout blow. There has been too much press-agenting of our war policies. Deeds, not words, count in war. The tremendous hot-air campaign about the expansion of our air program has only made the Germans work the harder and build up the mightiest aviation fleet she has ever had. We must know the truth and by that truth—whatever the cost—we shall rise to victory.

"You cannot attack a problem like fuel—and coal in this war is life—with academic theories of curtailment and distribution. Those three vast agencies of war—fuel, food, and finance—must be dominated by practical men. In the way we wage war we will find the formula for the colossal readjustments of peace. If our conduct of the war is swift, businesslike, and efficient we will be able to turn to reconstruction with courage and action.

"Linked up with this urgent need of a business administration of the war are two kindred facts. There are two words that have no place in the shifting vocabulary of this war. One is prophecy; the other is optimism. No man who has had any contact with the war will ever presume to prophesy, because the hope of today is the ruin of tomorrow.

Tells of Germany's Strength.

"It is dangerous optimism to believe that everything is all right when everything is all wrong. It is dangerous to believe that the German is beaten or on the road to defeat. The plain, sad truth is that the Germans are in a better strategic position today than they have been in a year, and the Allies' position was never more precarious. We are only complicating our own efforts when we keep business brains out of the business of war. It is as important to mobilize the civilian front as it is the fighting front. This is every man's war, and it is up to every man to do his part. Otherwise the contest which is costing $100,000,000 a day and which has drawn 40,000,000 men in all the belligerent countries to the colors will end in a stalemate. The fruits of victory will merely be the bitter herbs of vain regret.

"No menace to American participation in the war is quite so sinister or subtle as the German propaganda working in our midst. Every time I come back from the war I am amazed at the brazenness of the Teutonic machine in the United States. If we were to shoot a few German spies, and then conduct a good publicity campaign on what we had done, it would do more good than a year of agitation and protest.

"We must realize that we are fighting two German enemies. One is in the open on the field of battle; the other, working in secret, is at our threshold, often in our very households."

Frederic R. Coudert presided, and many prominent men were present.

RECEIVERS FOR RAILROAD.

President and Vice President of D. & R. G. to be Named Today.

DENVER, Jan. 25.—Judge Walter H. Sanborn, presiding at the hearing of a petition brought by the Elliot Frog & Switch Company for the appointment of a receiver for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, announced at the close of today's session that he would appoint Edward L. Brown, President of the road, and Alexander E. Baldwin, Vice President and General Manager of the Western Pacific Railway Company, co-receivers of the road tomorrow. He also granted permission to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, which as trustee of the bond issue of the old Western Pacific, holds a judgment for $38,000,000 against the road, to intervene in the suit. Representatives of protective committees of bondholders of the railroad attended the hearing.

The appointment of receivers for the Denver & Rio Grande is the result of the judgment obtained against the road by the Equitable Trust Company, although the etition for a receiver was not actually filed by that company, which had previously moved to enter its judgment and to attach the non-operating assets of the road. The appointment of receivers is the latest development of a legal fight since 1915, and is the outcome of a plan conceived by George J. Gould, in 1902, whereby the Denver & Rio Grande was made to guarantee principal and interest of the Western Pacific $50,000,000 bond issue.

The Western Pacific defaulted the interest on its bonds in 1915, and has since passed through receivership and a reorganization. Meanwhile the Equitable Trust Company, as trustee for the bonds, brought suit on the Denver & Rio Grande's guarantee to compel that company to pay the balance of the principal and accrued interest on them. Judgment against the railroad finally was obtained in the Federal courts and affirmed on appeal about two weeks ago for $38,000,000, representing the unpaid balance of about $32,000,000 and accrued interest.

As the Denver & Rio Grande already had about $123,000,000 of funded debt outstanding, this claim was sufficient, after all attempts at an amicable settlement had failed, to throw the road into bankruptcy. The appointment of the President of the road as receiver apparently was due to a desire to comply with the spirit of President Wilson's proclamation taking over control of the railroads, in which changes in the management of the roads, or interference with their operation and control, were forbidden.

TO CUT ELECTION COST.

Mayors' Conference Suggests Keeping Polls Open Later.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—With a view to reducing the cost of elections, which is bound to climb considerably because the women are to vote at the next election, the State Conference of Mayors today suggested to the Legislature several amendments to the election law. Among them is one to keep the polls open until 6 o'clock in order to allow more persons to vote at one polling place and thus make it unnecessary to create additional election districts.

Statistics gathered by the conference show that the average cost of each vote in thirty-seven cities of the State last Fall was $1.56. The highest price paid by any city per voter was $1.89 in New York, based upon a total registration of 695,999 in the five boroughs and a total cost of $1,316,247. It cost many cities more than $1 to register each voter.

The conference would fix the maximum pay of election officials at $8 a day. The pay now ranges from $5 to $15. The conference also would frown upon mandatory legislation calling for an increase in the number of election districts at the special local option elections next April, irrespective of restrictions as to the number of voters who may live in a single district. Another amendment would permit a city having an insufficient number of voting machines to use paper ballots in districts not having machines.

FIVE KILLED BY GAS.

Eleven Others Overcome—Probably Due to Effects of Thaw.

Five persons were fatally asphyxiated yesterday by gas and eleven others were overcome through leaks in stoves and joints that company employes were unable to explain. Officials of the Consolidated Gas Company said the pressure in the mains had been normal and they knew of nothing that would cause the flow of gas to fluctuate. They said the higher temperature might have thawed frozen pipes, loosening joints and allowing gas lights or fires to go out.

Harry Schneider, a tailor, and Gilbert Leibeisch, a baker, died in a furnished room at 86 Cannon Street, and Mrs. Frank Walters in a furnished room at 257 West Fourteenth Street. Her husband is in Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition. Mrs. Josephine Ennis and her son, John Ennis, died in their flat at 505 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

Leaking gas in a three-story frame house at 282 Birchall Avenue, the Bronx, was ignited by a fire in a coal stove. The explosion wrecked the house, shattered windows in houses several blocks away, and seriously injured Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Danella and a 5-year-old child. Danello was hurled through a door and suffered a broken leg and lacerations. His wife and child were badly cut and bruised and surgeons in the Fordham Hospital said their condition was serious.

PRINCETON CLUB MAY MOVE.

Members to Vote on Invitation to Share Yale Club's Home.

The Council of the Princeton Club has completed its plans for the acceptance of the invitation of the Yale Club to share its clubhouse at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street for the duration of the war, and the proposal will be submitted to the members of the Princeton Club for ratification at a meeting on Feb. 4, it was announced yesterday by S. Hinman Bird, Treasurer of the Princeton Club.

The proposed temporary combination of the clubs is said to be caused by the fact that the Princeton Club has outgrown its clubhouse at 121 East Twenty-first Street, and although it has purchased property on Park Avenue for a new home, it decided to defer building until after the war. The Yale Club, on the other hand, recently erected a new clubhouse, which is larger than its present needs, owing to the departure of hundreds of members for war service.

SOCIALIST MEMBER BALKS.

Waldman to Insist on Quorum or No Session at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Lewis Waldman, Socialist Assemblyman, served notice on the lower house today that his party colleagues would permit the advancement of no legislation unless a quorum was present. This procedure will seriously disarrange the legislators' plans, as it has been legislative practice of years' standing to permit the advancement of non-controversial measures on Fridays in order to allow the majority of the members to attend to their private business at home. Waldman announced his new tactics objecting to the advancement of a minor amendment to the village law.

Leaders of the Assembly have already taken steps to forestall obstructive measures by the Socialists, and this new move was construed by them as an effort at retaliation.

OUR CAVALRY FORCE ON SOUTHERN LINE

18,000 Picked Men, Largest Body Ever Assembled Here, Guard Mexican Border.

EQUIPMENT ALL UP TO DATE

5,000 More Men Than Wilson Led in the Civil War, and Far Better Fitted for Service.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 25.—Formed quietly along the Mexican border, with headquarters here, during the last month or two, the largest body of mounted United States troops under one command since the close of the civil war, the Fifteenth Cavalry Division of more than 18,000 picked men, is training for its ostensible purpose, that of strengthening the overseas expeditionary forces, meanwhile keeping vigil on the Mexican uncertainty. If any marauding band along the Rio Grande doubts that the boundary is not under about the best protection it has been since the Mexican troubles began, an attempt to cross and raid would bring such an answer as the 8th Cavalry has been giving in the Big Bend region of late. The swift riding protectorate extends from Nogales, Ariz., to Brownsville, Texas. It is peculiarly a cavalryman's job.

Organization of the Fifteenth Division is part of the War Department's program to form three such bodies of mounted troops. Major General George Windle Read, West Pointer, and native of Iowa, has practically completed his staff organization in El Paso, where all the headquarters troops provided for in the new tactical scheme of a mounted division are assembled, besides one brigade of three regiments, the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth, the Eighth being temporarily directed from Marfa, Texas. Another brigade, made up of the First, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth regiments has its headquarters at Douglas, Ariz. The other brigade, the Sixth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth, reports to San Antonio, Texas. At Columbus, N. M., the Twelfth Cavalry holds the port where Pershing's expedition entered and emerged from the Villa chase.

At Fort Bliss, El Paso, the Eighty-second Field Artillery, a cavalry outfit converted, is under canvas, with all auxiliaries such as supply, sanitary, ammunition, signal, engineers' and headquarters trains, plus an expected squadron of twelve airplanes, and other useful units.

General Read's command follows, historically, the famous cavalry division of the army of the Mississippi, commanded by Major General James Harrison Wilson, daring leader under Sherman, who vanquished the Confederate, Forrest, captured Jeff Davis, and destroyed the last arsenal in the old South at Selma, Ala., after a memorable campaign, offshooting from the march of Sherman's columns to the sea. General Wilson still lives at Wilmington, Del., in his eighty-second year. His memoirs recount war adventures of that epoch that have caused his command to be written of by military authorities, home and abroad, as the best body of mounted soldiers ever gathered together up to that time in the western hemisphere.

Wilson, however, had only 13,000 men. The 15th Cavalry Division on this border numbers 5,000 more. Wilson had only three batteries of artillery. Read has twice that number. Wilson's men had to pick up horses best they could. Read's troopers have the finest trained animals in the service and many remount stations to back them up. Scouts in the civil war discerned only by ground approach. Flying cavalry in the shape of Liberty motors on wings will pilot the new division and set its fire ranges.

Wilson was a hustling engineer and was proud of his men's achievements in that line under fire, but modern science has furnished the Fifteenth Division with apparatus not dreamed of a half century back. Noneffective troopers now will be cared for in the field as in a home, with the aid of hospital and ambulance units, motor, and horse. There is no danger of food or fighting materials lacking, with companies of motor trucks to follow the fighting men.

General Read is recently from Camp Upton, N. Y., whence he received his second star. He is a medal of honor officer, and won that on the Mexican border last year. His service in Indian wars, Cuba, and the Philippines has been notable. His elder son, Captain Burton Y. Read, is on his staff, and his younger, George W. Read, Jr., is a Sergeant at Fort Bliss. Mrs Read and his daughter, Miss Margaret Read, are prominent in Red Cross affairs.

Any threatening developments in Mexico will find United States cavalry firmly holding the north line of this country ready to put down lawlessness. If the Blanton bill passes Texas may be authorized to mobilize a division of cavalry for strictly border patrol. There is sufficient infantry along the border to keep the peace, but infantry is most needed in the great struggle overseas. Cavalry, therefore, and especially this greatest body assembled in fifty years, will no doubt have the irksome job of riding the line for some time to come.

MEXICANS REPULSED IN FIGHT AT EL PASO

Soldiers and Policemen with Rifles Drive Off Forty Who Cross the Rio Grande.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 25.—Forty armed Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in the southern part of El Paso tonight. Soldiers and policemen armed with rifles were rushed to the scene. Fifteen minutes later firing was still in progress. Private Linn, on outpost duty, was brought in with a bullet wound in his body.

After firing several hundred shots the Mexicans retreated across the river. A company of United States infantry on guard at the Santa Fé Street International Bridge fired at the retreating Mexicans, but it is not known if any was hit.

Patrols have been sent north and south along the river in anticipation of an attempt by Mexicans to rush the guard on the theory that the men on duty would be attracted by the firing in El Paso.

LIVINGSTON LETTERS SOLD.

Important Revolutionary Correspondence Brings $3,735.

Important Revolutionary letters, the unpublished correspondence of Robert R. Livingston, first Chancellor of New York, owned by James R. Keane of this city, were sold yesterday at the American Art Galleries. The highest price was $330, paid by A. Swann, agent, for catalogue number 131, an autograph letter signed by George Washington, dated Newburgh, June 5, 1782, addressed to Chancellor Livingston and referring to the prospects of a naval engagement in the West Indies, Rodney's victory, and a communication from Lafayette. Among the other items were the following, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 1—Letter by Benedict Arnold, camp before Quebec, Feb. 10, 1776, written soon after the death of General Richard Montgomery and relating to the latter's private papers; Pierce & Scope	$57.50
No. 8—Letter of Donald Campbell, Colonel in the Revolution, March 28, 1776, giving an account of the attack on Quebec under General Montgomery; bought on order	120.00
No. 15—Letter of William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Aug. 17, 1776, referring to a forthcoming battle on Long Island between Howe and Washington: F. W. Morris	75.00
No. 16—Letter of William Hooper, Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1776, mentioning the British retreat from Boston and the burning of New York; A. Swann, agent	150.00
No. 36—Letter of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1776, about his being chosen Governor; R. H. Dodd	110.00
No. 67—Manuscript account book of Captain Richard Montgomery, Dec. 10, 1766; bought on order	51.00
No. 70—Letter of General Montgomery, New York, June 7, 1775; A. Swann, agent	80.00
No. 72—Letter of General Montgomery, Albany, Aug. 6, 1775, relative to the campaign against Canada; C. F. Heartman	115.00
No. 73—Letter of General Montgomery, camp near St. John's, Oct. 5, 1775, about the capture of Montreal; F. W. Morris	110.00
No. 79—Letter of General Montgomery, Headquartes before Quebec, Dec. 16, 1775; Lathrop C. Harper	102.50
No. 80—Letter of General Montgomery, Dec. 17, 1775, about the proposed attack on Quebec; Lathrop C. Harper	135.00
No. 88—Letter of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1776; R. H. Dodd	72.50
No. 114—Letter of George Washington, Aug. 8, 1776, giving secret information regarding the strength of the American forces; bought on order	260.00
No. 122—Letter of George Washington, Oct. 20, 1776, referring to the defense of New York and the Hudson; James F. Drake	300.00

The 132 lots brought a total of $3,735.

DEFEND TAX BLANK SALES.

Stationers Say Government Is Not Yet Ready with Free Forms.

Printers and stationers, particularly in the financial district, who sell income tax blanks at 5 or 10 cents each and have incurred the criticism of Collector William H. Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue District, yesterday defended their action. The Collector, in a statement issued Thursday, said the public was being imposed upon in the matter of blanks, which the Government furnishes free.

A representative of a stationery concern had this to say yesterday:

"It should be understood that the blanks we are selling are exact duplicates of the official forms, and were gotten out in response to a demand from our patrons, many of whom had been unable to obtain blanks from the revenue office. Many customers are giving considerable orders, as they are tired of waiting to be supplied from Washington. We believe we are entirely within our rights."

To Help Prevent The Grip.
Colds cause Grip—LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets help remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.—Advt.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

for Immediate Disposal

Day & Evening Gowns
Formerly $125 to $195—at $65 & $85
Broken lines—suitable for Restaurant Wear—Calling—Receptions—Dinners and Dances.

Rich Fur-trimmed Wraps
Formerly $125 to $225—at $75 & $125
Street and afternoon styles of velveteen and chiffon velvet.

Street & Costume Suits
Formerly $125 to $195—at $48 & $75
Fur-trimmed styles of cloth and velvet.

Motor & Street Coats
Formerly $125 to $145—at $75 & $95

Fur Coats, Sets and Separate Pieces
Of Sable, Kolinsky, Mole, Seal, etc.,
AT 1/3 TO 1/2 LESS THAN THEIR FORMER PRICES.

B. Altman & Co.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE
will be offered to-day (Saturday) in
Men's Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs
uniformly reduced, irrespective of former prices, to
65c. each

At the same time a large selection of
Men's Negligee Shirts
will be on sale at the following very special prices:

Shirts of madras in a variety of colored-stripe effects; (soft cuff model) . . . . at $1.15

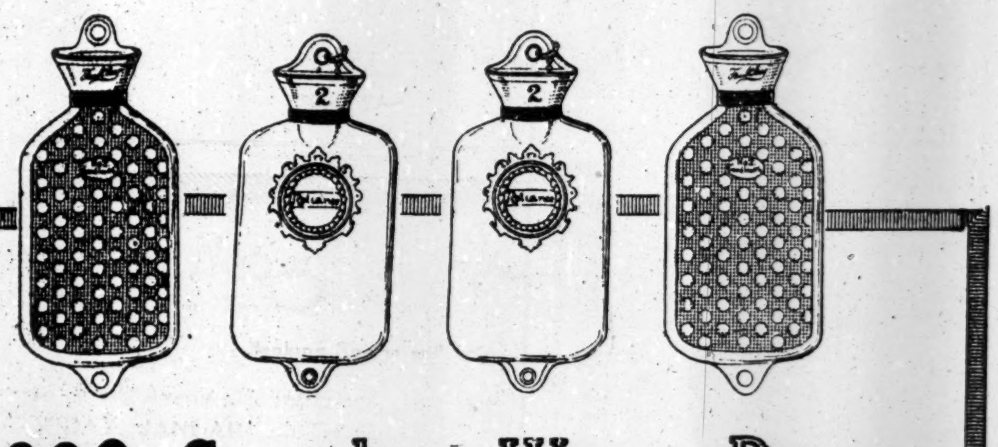
Shirts of madras (with stiff cuffs) or of madras and mercerized materials (with soft cuffs); presenting a large and varied assortment of smart patterns and colors . . . . at $1.45

The above Sales will take place on the First Floor.

ANOTHER REDUCTION SALE OF
Men's Laced Calfskin Shoes
at $6.25 [illegible] pair
will be continued [illegible] the Sixth Floor.

These Shoes are modeled on a [illegible]uthful last, and may be obtained in black gunme[illegible] or mahogany color.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street



3000 Seamless Water Bags
New Live Rubber—Number 2 Size

Two Kinds Only—"Reliance" and "Good Health"

95c

Excellent Values if priced $1.25 and $1.50

Not Luck—But GIMBEL ingenuity has brought about this large purchase of Seamless Water Bags at just the psychological time. It's just another instance of THREE store purchasing power.

Every Water Bag is guaranteed.

The Water Bags ("Reliance" and "Good Health") signify everything the two names imply.

Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses particularly should take advantage of this offering.

Provide yourself with a remedy that can be instantly requisitioned against the ills of the present season.

Buy now and in two, three and half dozen lots for warmth and comfort. You should have at least one for every bed in the house. An excellent way to Meet the Coal Shortage.

GIMBELS—Main Floor and Subway Balcony Drug Store

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

GERARD GIVES CAMP CLEAN HEALTH BILL

Ex-Ambassador Praises Upton Cantonment After Thorough Investigation.

FINDS MORALE EXCELLENT

Says No Damage Has Been Done by Delay in Furnishing Machine Guns to Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard was the guest of honor here today at the review of the 305th Infantry, the first of a series of inspections that will be made of the various units which make up this division. In the temporary absence of General Johnson, the division commander, the troops were reviewed by Brig. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer, commander of the 153d Infantry Brigade. General Wittenmyer was formerly military attaché at Havana and received Ambassador Gerard when he visited there. Following an inspection of the camp Mr. Gerard made this statement:

"During the Spanish-American war I was in Camp Black, Long Island, and for the last two and one-half years in Germany I spent considerable time in visiting not military camps, but prison camps and, therefore, learned by experience how to look at a camp, and in Camp Upton I went through it just as I would a camp in Germany, for the purpose of seeing how the men were treated.

"I examined the sleeping quarters today and found them clean, well-aired, warmed, and sufficient bedding for the men; ample bathing facilities, hot and cold shower baths. I was present with three separate companies during their dinner hour and tasted the food—also the bread and cocoa which were being distributed in one company. The quality was excellent and the food was well prepared, everything very clean.

"I visited the hospital, looked through the window in one quarantined ward, visited operating, X-ray and laboratory rooms; also the operating room during an operation, and the ward among others for severe pneumonia cases, diet kitchen, kitchens, &c. I found the wards well warmed, light, with good ventilation, sufficient bedding and beds. I did not inspect the food in the hospital, but found, especially in the pneumonia ward, all precautions taken, with screens between beds, everything exceptionally clean. There are seventy-two female nurses in the establishment, and I could not see anything wanting in any particular in the hospital or dispensary.

"The spirit of officers and men in the whole camp is excellent. I am speaking just as I would have written a report on visiting a German camp, because owing to certain discussions recently, it is probable that people in the United States will care to know something about a detailed view of an American camp.

"I witnessed also some drills, some with machine guns. These machine guns are not the thing that will be issued. Of course, I had occasion while abroad to try to learn something about the German Army. There has been a great deal of loose talk in this country about the machine guns and the Lewis gun question. In the first place, the Lewis gun is not a machine gun. It is an automatic rifle, probably very useful, but is the kind of arm which is used by infantry companies, not by separate machine gun detachments, as will be the new machine gun when adopted.

"The first thing in a camp with new troops is to make soldiers of them. They take up their specialized work afterward. A man who has been made a soldier, which probably requires at least six months' training, even for the intelligent men who form the new American army, will only require about twenty days' instruction under experts to learn the details of actual machine gun drill. Therefore no damage has been caused or delay in the training of the army by the fact that machine guns have not so far been delivered to the camps.

"The men look in excellent health and are carrying themselves already in a very soldierly way. The review in the morning showed very good marching by some of the companies, and the whole appearance of the camp shows an alert eagerness and an excellent working spirit between officers and men. The bayonet instruction of Sergt. Major Covington of the British Army is something new and interesting. He is teaching the men quickness and bayonet practice, and turning out graduates who in turn will act as instructors."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., came here tonight for a three days' visit as the guest of Charles Wayland Towne of the Y. M. C. A., whom he first met when they were freshmen at Brown University in 1892. Mr. Rockefeller came out from the city in a day coach and his dinner consisted of two sandwiches, which he ate on the train. He talked for twenty minutes to an audience of several hundred New York City soldiers, denouncing intoxication and immorality, and told the men that fighting the Germans would not be their fiercest struggle, but that the hardest fight would be against wrongdoing while they were on furlough. In beginning his remarks, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"The only place one can keep warm today is in these cantonments. We don't get any coal in the city. It all comes here."

ODD FELLOWS PLEDGE AID.

Members to be Assessed $1 Each for Cantonment Fund.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A war fund of approximately $132,000 will be raised by the New York State Lodge of Odd Fellows. At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge here today, attended by 500 delegates, it was voted to assess each member of the order $1 for the war fund. The fund will be used to provide recreation centres for members of the fraternity at the fifteen camps and cantonments where New York troops are stationed, and also will be disbursed among the various lodges throughout the State in order that the members in military and naval service may be kept in good standing in their respective lodges and thereby eligible to participate in the benefits.

The Grand Lodge also voted to recommend that the lodges of Rebekah, the Women's Auxiliary, levy a similar assessment for the same purpose on the 55,000 members of the organization.

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

WADSWORTH GUNS TO BOOM

Artillery Ready for Firing Practice on the New Range.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 25.—Actual firing practice on the artillery range, thirty miles northward, was forecast today by an order which directed that all officers of the 105th Artillery cease school attendance and report at the range. The regiment is already there and has been engaged for several weeks in preparing the range.

The 105th will put in a week at the three-inch guns, the 104th will follow for a like period, and the 106th will spend a week trying out its 4.7 guns. While the artillerymen are at work battalions of infantry will hike to the butts and spend seven days in target practice.

Warm weather, which softened the ground, practically made the camp mudbound today.

The following enlisted men today were transferred to the aviation service and ordered to Camp Kelly, Texas:

Charles E. McLaughlin Company C, 106th Infantry; William A. Shea, Sanitary Detachment, 105th Infantry; Carl Eton W. Decker, Company D, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and George H. Goodrich, same company and battalion.

577 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Voluntary Enlistments Since April 1 New Total 360,992.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The regular army yesterday obtained 577 recruits, bringing the total since April 1 up to 360,992 men. The showing for New York and neighboring States follows:

	Obtained Jan. 24.	Total Since Apr. 1.		Obtained Jan. 24.	Total Since Apr. 1.
Connecticut	5	4,571	N. Jersey	18	9,051
Delaware	..	726	New York	95	38,848
Maine	20	2,140	Penn.	33	41,225
Maryland	8	3,526	R. Island	2	2,260
Mass.	20	17,867	*Vermont	1	504
N. Hamp.	..	1,180			

*Quota not obtained.

DAN BEARD ON KAISERISM.

Sees No Good in Present Germany—Would Oust German Books.

Dan C. Beard, the boy scout leader, artist, and poet, made it plain in a signed statement at his home in Flushing, L. I., yesterday just how he feels about the Kaiser, and indorses the stand of his neighbor and fellow-author, Ellis Parker Butler, that German books ought to be removed from the shelves of our public libraries.

"A tree is known by its fruits, and the tree of Kaiserism has brought forth the most horrible and revolting fruit of any in history. Nero was a piker and amateur compared to these Hohenzollerns. The German people were originally a spiritual race, full of poetry, music, and art, but the pernicious doctrine of the superman that 'might makes right,' has contaminated and changed the whole character of the nation.

"There are thousands of Americans of German ancestry and many comparatively recent immigrants who will agree with me when I say that the statement of Ellis Parker Butler is timely and to the point. The whole trend of German argument and propaganda is dishonest, vicious, and criminal. This is true from the greatest modern philosophers down to the blatant soapbox pro-German orator.

"Their philosophy and even their theology are part and parcel of a carefully worked out campaign to uproot Christianity, to trample chivalry in the mud, to kill decency, and to honor with gold lace, titles, and money the pirate, libertine, degenerate, and murderer."

CALL THOMPSON TO EXPLAIN

Federal Officials Inquire Into Tale of Arms Sent to Germany.

A statement made in the name of the American Defense Society by C. S. Thompson, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the society, wihch was to the effect that two steamers had cleared from New York since the outbreak of the war with 1,500,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition for Germany, is being made the subject of an investigation by the Department of Justice. Mr. Thompson was called up yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox and asked if the Defense Society was correctly quoted in yesterday's New York Tribune regarding the alleged efforts to get small-arms ammunition from the United States to Germany. Mr. Thompson replied that the quotation was correct.

Mr. Knox then told Mr. Thompson that he would have to come to the Federal Building, and said he could do so voluntarily or be subpoenaed. Mr. Thompson said he would come voluntarily, and 10 o'clock this morning was set for his examination by Mr. Knox.

Mr. Knox said last night that under the law any citizen having information of the commission of any treasonable act against the United States must impart that information to the proper authorities. Failure to do so is punishable by seven years in prison or $1,000 fine.

"But please make it plain that we do not say that Mr. Thompson has any information that he should impart. There are no charges against him. We are simply going to talk matters over and try to find out who told him about those ammunition ships."

ALIEN PROPERTY HEARINGS.

Estates of Americans Living in Germany Are Involved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, granted a hearing today to attorneys for five estates belonging to American citizens in Europe at the outbreak of the war, to decide whether the estates should be seized until the war is over.

The estates involved are the Nuttall purchase, or Gruntland sale; the estate of Anna Woerreshoffer, Gottfried and Bertha Krueger, A. Rosenberg, and James Loeb, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Early Commencement at Rensselaer

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Speeding up for the war, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Trustees decided today to graduate the senior class in May instead of June, and the succeeding class will be kept in continuous session throughout the coming Summer and prepared for graduation about Jan. 1, 1919, a gain of six months.

TOWN'S LABOR MEN MEET IN CITY HALL

Organize in Aldermanic Chamber and Make Demand for Recognition.

PROGRAM IS VOLUMINOUS

Municipal Ownership After Seizure of Traction Lines Heads List That Covers Many Other Things.

Representatives of labor descended upon the City Hall yesterday and filed a demand upon the city officials for recognition. The representation consisted of delegates from the various labor organizations in the city, and at a meeting in the Aldermanic Chamber a city body of labor was organized, following the lines of the Labor League which was formed to support Judge Hylan in the recent Mayoralty campaign. Peter J. Brady, Supervisor of The City Record and Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Union, engineered the proceedings. He said later that it was the first time in the history of the city that a labor meeting had been held in the City Hall.

After a temporary organization had been formed, with the election of Thomas B. Clark of the Electrical Workers as Temporary President and Mr. Brady as Temporary Secretary, a general plan of what it was thought the organization might accomplish was formulated. Committees were then appointed to take in hand the grievances and the general work of organization. Secretary Brady read the following program of grievances or demands upon the municipal authorities:

Municipal ownership of all systems of transportation and immediate seizure by the city authorities.

The elimination of exorbitant salaries and bonuses being paid to favored transit officers.

Reorganization of the Public Service Commission, the Commissioners to be elected, one from each borough.

The Board of Education to be paid and elected, educational tax to be levied separately, and to provide for a liberal building program.

The police to stop wire tapping and listening on telephone wires.

No legal interference with strikers and pickets.

The police to have strict supervision and control of all private detective agencies.

Public markets to be established throughout the city for wholesalers and retailers, who are to be licensed, and prices fixed and strictly enforced.

Private employment agencies to be eliminated, except those which do not charge a fee.

The minimum salary for all city employes to be $1,000, except for minors.

Primary election and registration to be on the same day and in school houses, fire houses, court houses, police stations, and other convenient public buildings.

The eight-hour prevailing rate of wage law to be strictly enforced for all city employes.

Election expenses to be published before election.

Dental, medical, and surgical treatment and care, compulsory and free to all school children.

Adequate pension system for all city employes.

All so-called charity and settlement work to be eventually eliminated.

A labor press to be organized and encouraged.

Widows' pensions to be increased and extended.

Same pay for the same work for men and women.

Labor representatives on school boards, all public committees and commissions.

A program of preparation for the care of dependent soldiers and sailors after the war.

Reprimand for Judges for unnecessary and illegal use of powers in issuing injunctions.

A declaration that no person shall profit by the war.

Complete security for free speech and free assemblage properly regulated.

The labor of a human being not to be considered a commodity.

James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, pointed out the necessity of presenting the grievances of labor before the city officials and keeping them constantly reminded of labor's demands upon the municipal government.

"We believe that the present Mayor will look after the labor interests instead of toadying to the 'high-brows,'" he said. "One 'high-brow' has been put out of office already, and we believe it was well that he was removed."

The speaker referred to Police Commissioner Bugher, and he added that he wished all the "high-brows" would go the same way. Delegate J. Donahy of the marble trades spoke against the plan, saying it was needless.

"We have had grievances in the past against city officials," he said, "but they were eliminated by the defeat of those officials in the recent city election." Paul McNally of the electrical workers replied that labor unions always had grievances against all the departments of the city government, and he urged the organization of a Labor League of New York City. Melinda Scott of the Women's Trade Union League concurred, and spoke in favor of perfecting an organization at once. At this point Secretary Brady arose and made a strong plea for harmony. He said it was absolutely necessary that a Labor League be formed at once.

"Are we, as labor leaders, going into politics?" demanded James Bagley. "If you people really want to do something for yourselves you wouldn't be here, but would lay such matters before your Central Labor Union councils, where they belong." Max Margolies of the International Ladies' Garment Makers' Union wanted to know who had been invited to the meeting. He said he represented a union of 10,000 members.

"And not one of them does a lick of work for the city," broke in President Holland. "You have no business here." Edward J. Edwards of the pressmen wanted permanent officers elected, but Leon Rouse, President of Big Six Typographical Union, asked: "Why not wait and see what kind of members we are going to have before electing permanent officers?" Alderman Kenneally made a motion that when the delegates meet again none but those with credentials be admitted. It was carried. The meeting then adjourned to meet again in two weeks, either at the City Hall or such other public building as officials may allow for the purpose.

Before the meeting broke up President Holland offered a resolution indorsing Mayor Hylan for selecting a "man from the ranks" to fill the office of Police Commissioner. The resolution was passed unanimously.

5% INCOME CLEAR

Our Tax Exempt First Mortgage Participation Certificates are the best investment for those who cannot afford to lose their money.

Just now you can invest any sum from $200 up and receive 5% interest.

These Certificates are parts of a specific Guaranteed First Mortgage.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Some Good in the Garfield Shock.
Ex-Judge E. Henry Lacombe analyses the effects of Dr. Garfield's recent order in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

New February Numbers of
Columbia Records

Vernon Stiles sings the Song that won the Soldiers

When you hear this recording of "Then You'll Remember Me," you will understand why Vernon Stiles won such a great patriotic triumph as official instructor in singing at Camp Devens.
A2435—$1.00

A Record Worthy of Rigoletto's Famous Quartette

As a rainbow soars and disappears amid storm clouds, so contrasting emotions of love and hate mingle in this wonderful recording of the Boston Opera artists.
49259—$1.50

There is a Columbia Grafonola in every Y.M.C.A. and Knights of Columbus Army Hut. Send some records to your soldier.

Oscar Seagle sings "There's a Long, Long Trail"

The song the soldiers are singing everywhere. Writes one from France: "We sing it under shell fire as a kind of prayer—you ought to get it; then you will be singing it when I am."
A2452—$1.00

The only "Butterfly" record of the only Japanese Prima donna

Madame Miura, the only Japanese in grand opera, now sings exclusively for Columbia. She has chosen for her first "Butterfly" record that most appealing melody, "*One Fine Day.*"
49260—$1.50

Barrientos in Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"

When Barrientos sings "Deh vieni non tardar" you will not wonder at poor Figaro's jealousy as he hears this exquisite love song, much too tender and true for any imaginary lover. A wonderful recording of Mozart's most beautiful aria.
48651—$3.00

Columbia Grafonola Price $215
With electric motor, $240

The Paulist Choristers

Father Finn and his Paulist Choristers, who were decorated by the French Academy and concluded a triumphant European tour by appearing before Pope Pius X, now record exclusively for Columbia. Their pure voices make music truly sacred in "*Veni Jesu*" and "*Alleluia Haec Dies.*"
A2449—75c

Remember that these are only a few numbers from the splendid Columbia February list that totals over 39 records.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

Food will win the war. Don't waste it.

HEARN
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

LAST SATURDAY
18TH JANUARY SALE

Worth-While Savings in

Undermuslins
Babies' Dresses
Babies' Woolens
Blouses, Petticoats
Negligees, Corsets
Linens
Towels
Muslins
Sheets and Pillow Cases
Blankets
Quilts, Pillows
Towelings
White Goods
Rugs, Curtainings
Women's Suits
Frocks, Skirts
Women's Coats
Furs
Misses' Wear
Men's Furnishings

CLEARANCE BARGAINS in Winter Apparel

Interesting Shopping Now!

Misses' and Juniors' SPRING FROCKS
Charmingly Different—Prices Pleasingly Low

Frocks of Georgette or Taffeta at....21.50
Semi-Evening or Afternoon Models

The Georgette has a distinctive collar, is picoted and caught at waistline with gold bands; the ends form tabs that finish off top of a gracefully draped skirt—which is silk lined—in new shades of gray, beige blue also white and flesh. Fashion's newest Spring touches are found in the Taffeta Frocks at this price also.

For the Sweet Girl Graduate

Fine White Voile, with frilly handkerchief collar and cuffs, graceful, tied-in-the-front sash, and quaintly tucked blouse and skirt. 8.75

Exquisite Frock of White Net. The bolero bodice of embroidered net, picturesquely shirred, satin sash and handkerchief tunic of embroidered net. 15.75

A lovely little frock of White Crepe de Chine, featuring quaint shirring on bodice and sleeves, inserts of filmy lace, and skirt finished with graduated tucks. 19.75

White Georgette Crepe—a fascinating style, with round baby neck and deep bib collar, satin girdle, skirt gracefully draped. 23.75

Also Smart Serge Suits for Spring
Natty models—short coat—button trimmed tabs... 22.50

January Sale Specials

Women's and Misses' New Serge Dresses—smart models, in navy, Copen, Burgundy and brown—our reg. $12.50....8.47
Silk Petticoats—full range of changeables, including black—our reg. $3.93............2.77
Extra Size Silk Taffeta Petticoats—new street shades, also changeables—our reg. $3.93..3.15
Black Silktaff Petticoats—fitted bands—our reg. $1.17.. .94
Soft Sateen Petticoats—black or white—our reg. $1.36..............1.08
Women's Corset Waists—garters attached—our reg. $1. .74
Women's Corsets—Medium or low busts—long over hips—sizes 18 to 30—our reg. $3.00.2.10
Fine Corsets—coutil or fancy broche—white or pink—best models—sizes 19 to 30—our reg. $5.00...............2.95
White Brassieres—Hook in front, of firm material—elaborate trim—our reg. $2.00 to $2.50......1.54
Girls' Winter Coats—Belted—large velvet collar and pockets—lined throughout—8 to 14 years—our reg. $6.94..5.00
Girls' Repp Frocks—Pretty models, in white, pink or cadet blue—6 to 14 years—our reg. $1.38..............1.00
Girls' Tub Dresses—Excellent gingham—large or small plaids—also chambray—6 to 14 years—our reg. $1.94....1.44
Girls' Middy Frocks—smart models of repp in pink, blue or white—6 to 14 years—our reg. .94................. .77
Cluny Laces—desirable widths and patterns—our reg. .19.. .14
Lace Allovers—white and ecru, double width—our reg. .47.. .37
Embroidery Flouncings—26 to 40 inch—our reg. .47.. .37
Embroidery Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17-inch—our reg. .27................ .23
Dainty Embroideries—edgings, insertions, beadings .10
Embroidery Edgings—assortment of neat patterns .04
Tailored Blouses—various models—our reg. .92....... .78
Tucked Voile Blouses—lace trimmed or embroidered collars—our reg. $2.79......2.34
Smart Costume Blouses—crepe Georgette, richly embroidered or with lace trimmed collar and cuffs—smart suit shades; also white and flesh—our reg. $4.94..............3.77

Excellent Reasons
Why you should shop here on Saturday for the best values in
RUGS
Offered in a Long, Long Time
Medallion, Oriental and Small Carpet Designs.

Alex. Smith's Seamless Axminster Rugs—deep pile—8.3x10.6 ft. (note size) value $26.50.............21.77
Same grade—6x9 ft.—value $19.98.............14.97
Famous Wiltona Rugs—Seamless, 9x12 ft.—Special........31.50
Purchase of 700 Colonial Rag Rugs—solid colors, with chintz borders or fancy chintz centres—27x54 inch—value $1.19—Special....... .87
Alex. Smith's Tapestry Rugs—Seamless—6x9 ft.—Special.................11.97

SWEATERS
That Combine Comfort With Style

To quote special prices on these cold weather necessities such times as these is a feat we are proud of.
The following are representative of great stocks bought months and months ago way below today's market prices.

Women's Sweaters—sailor or convertible collar—with or without belts—good colors—our reg. $4.94..............2.68
Brushed Wool Sweaters—large sailor collar with contrast stripe—belt—grey, Copenhagen and rose—reg. $5.64.......4.68
Sweaters—with roll shawl collar belted—depend on combination of stitches for their style—rose, white, Copenhagen and maroon...........Special 6.94
Pure Silk Sweaters—plain weave with fancy sailor collar—wide sashes fringed—also entire body in fancy weave—tuxedo collar—and novelty belt—rose, gold, Copenhagen, American Beauty, grey, purple and black—reg. $19.94........17.94

Graduation Frocks
For the Sweet Girl Graduate
Are Here in a Charming Assortment of Appealing Models, Appropriate for This Very Important Event.

Four Special Groups for Today

White Frocks Special 5.77
Many pretty models, in Batiste, Net and Voile—showing dainty combinations of laces, embroideries, tucks and finely pleated ruffles—white satin ribbons used for sashes and girdles.

White Frocks Special 8.38
Charming models in Voile, Net and Organdy—made effectively different, by various uses of dainty laces, embroideries, tucks and ruffles, with white satin sashes and bows to make these just the fussy frocks for graduation.

White Frocks Special 11.88
Two exquisite models are shown—one in Crepe de Chine, owes its individuality to a pointed tunic edged with blonde lace; while the other, of soft, white net, effectively combined with rows of white satin ribbon.

Necklaces
Of Oriental Charm
SPECIALLY PURCHASED
And Offered for Sale at
.65 Each
Values from $3.00 to $3.50

This exceptional purchase comprises an unusual variety of charming necklaces in Egyptian, Japanese and other Oriental designs—hand-painted beads, jades, lapis, amethysts and many richly colored stones are represented.
JEWELRY DEPT.

Boys' Graduation Suits
of Navy Blue

Our assortment of Navy Blue Suits is the widest in New York City. Prices are low, and the serges are all of the pure worsted kind—worth seeing!

Serges, cheviots, unfinished worsteds—Norfolk models, plain and pleated styles—many style belts, some finished with buckle—smartly tailored and silk sewn throughout—some have extra trousers.

8.74 9.74 10.74 11.94 and 13.50

Boys' Norfolk Suits

Single and double breasted models—plain or various pleated styles—some with yoke—cheviots, cassimeres, homespuns and velours—striped, plaids, checks or fancy mixtures—excellent tailoring—8 to 18 years—majority with extra trousers.

Our regular $8.74.................... 7.50
Our regular $9.74.................... 8.50
Our regular $10.74.................... 9.50
Our regular $11.94.................... 10.50

Boys' Corduroy Suits in Brown, Navy or Mouse—Some have extra trousers—8 to 17 years.
Our reg. $4.96......... 4.00 Our reg. $5.94........ 5.00
Our reg. $6.87......... 6.00

The Young Men's Overcoat Question

Lots of rough weather ahead. Think what overcoat prices will be next Winter! But better still, study these prices now:

33 to 42 Chest Measurement in the Lot.
Our regular $14.50.................. 9.50
Our regular $16.50..................13.50
Our regular $19.50..................15.50
Our regular $17.50 and $18.50.........14.50
Our regular $21.50..................17.50

The assortment includes form-fitting and Trench styles—single or double breasted—many double faced cloth, plaid back, also various Cheviot Overcoatings—velvet or convertible collars—satin shoulders and sleeve linings—plain or storm sleeves.

Saturday Offerings in
Gloves and Veilings

Women's Capeskin Gloves
One clasp—in shades of tan, pearl and ivory—our reg. $1.96.............1.57
Men's Washable Gray Kid Gloves our reg. $1.96.............1.68
A Veiling Special
Smartest scroll effects, as well as chenille dotted—our reg. .74...........yard .50

SHIP BOARD ASKED FERRIS TO RESIGN

Chief Designer Was to Receive Commissions from Builder, Witness Asserted.

HIS SALARY $30,000 A YEAR

Bowles and Others at Inquiry Urge Passage of Bills to House Workers at Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The fact that Theodore E. Ferris of New York, naval designer of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, had resigned, by request, was confirmed today by Chairman Edward N. Hurley. Mr. Ferris, it was said, had submitted a statement to the Shipping Board and to Senator George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, which has been investigating his activities in connection with the general shipping inquiry. These statements were not made public.

The general statement was made at the Shipping Board offices that Mr. Ferris had left two days ago because some of his methods in connection with the letting of contracts were not the methods which his superiors approved. There the matter was left. It was stated that Mr. Ferris' had done important work in getting the shipping program under way. His successor has not been named.

The first public intimation that Mr. Ferris was at odds with some of the other officials of the Shipping Board was received yesterday through the testimony of Philip D. Sloan, a witness before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate.

Mr. Ferris received a salary of $30,000 a year from the Government. Mr. Sloan, a member of one of the firms involved in shipping contracts, testified that Mr. Ferris had also arranged for the payment of about $78,000 to himself as commission on contracts received by the Sloan Company. The payment represented a commission of about 1 per cent., and was to be paid to Mr. Ferris for work he had done as a private designer and not as a Government official, according to the story told.

It came out also that the Sloan contracts were obtained through the Clinchfield Navigation Company of Dante, Va., which was scheduled to receive a fairly generous commission.

Officials Are Reticent.

Officials of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation refused to discuss the testimony of M. E. Sloan at length and intimated that they looked on the resignation of Mr. Ferris as a closed chapter in the many troubles of the Shipping Board. The policy of permitting any employe of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to obtain an outside fee for work in which the Government was involved, it is understood, is not to be tolerated.

Mr. Ferris was the chief designer of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and passed upon specifications.

In continuing its investigation today, the Senate Commerce Committee inquired into a contract between the Government and the Clinchfield Navigation Company for twelve wooden ships, which was sub-let to the Sloan Shipbuilding Corporation of Seattle. Mr. Sloan told the committee that the Government had advanced to the Clinchfield Company $1,700,000 on the contract, although no ships had been completed. The money was used, he said, to purchase materials, but since then the Government had exercised its option under the contract and taken over the operation of the Sloan yard. He confirmed previous testimony that he was relieved of responsibility for ship construction, but received a salary of $10,000 a year.

The witness asserted that under the Government's management of the yard all of the company's assets would be wiped out and a deficit created. He added that shipyards under private ownership could complete ships from thirty to sixty days more quickly than they could be built under Government management.

F. C. Knapp, a shipbuilder of Portland, Ore., told the committee he had no grievance against the Shipping Board. He had a contract for eight wooden ships, and urged the continuance of wooden ship building, declaring that England, France, and Italy had approved the building of such vessels.

Advocate Housing Bills.

Former Rear Admiral Bowles and other officers of the Shipping Board urged passage by the House of bills recently enacted by the Senate, authorizing the expenditure of $50,000,000 for housing facilities for shipyard workmen and to create military zones around yards building Government ships.

Mr. Bowles said both Government and private yards were working less than 50 per cent. capacity, with about 180,000 men employed, and that the present housing facilities at Sparrows Point, Hog Island, and Newport News were inadequate. He said shipyard workmen had increased 70 per cent. since October and that the 180,000 now engaged were about all the yards were ready to employ, but that within a few months there would be a decided increase in the demand for men.

There was a shortage of skilled labor and Superintendents, but Mr. Bowles said that by means of training schools and a gradual development of the work, there would be no difficulty in supplying the needs. When the shipbuilding program was well under way, he added, the yards would need 300,000 men. The witness explained that three-shift work was not practical on the ships themselves, as that work required daylight. The three-shift plan, however, was practicable in the shops.

Mr. Bowles said rail transportation was a great factor in the ship yard work, and that at his request Director General McAdoo had detailed an assistant to work with the fleet corporation in facilitating freight for the yards, particularly the Submarine Boat Company's plant, where work had been badly delayed by a freight embargo on three lines.

Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania thought much of the freight congestion could be relieved by diverting rail shipments from New York to Philadelphia, where he said about 50 per cent. of the wharves were idle.

OUR WHEAT NEEDED TO INSURE VICTORY

Continued from Page One.

about 100,000,000 pounds a month during the last two years. During the next three months they are asking for over 150,000,000 pounds monthly. As our supplies are below normal, we need to save at least 20 per cent. until such a time as our hog supply increases.

"If the Cuban sugar crop yields as estimated, we will need to save 200,000 to 400,000 tons of sugar, or about 10 per cent., from our normal consumption if the Allies are to be supplied.

"The results of voluntary conservation during the last six months abundantly prove the desire of the vast majority to make the sacrifice necessary to feed the Allies and our own soldiers. There is, however, a national risk that we fail to secure the necessary conservation through opposition of a minority disheartening the majority. We should like to have the authority to make the minority bear its share of the burden. The situation does not bear delay and we propose to do the best we can on a voluntary basis, plus what authority we possess.

"It would be easier for us to ask less than necessity demands. What we do ask are not large percentages; there is no privation in them. In any event, we have no intention of exporting more than our savings, for we must and will protect the food supply of our own people. Therefore, the fullness with which we can meet these demands is determined simply by our monthly saving. We have abundant other foods which we can substitute for the exports wanted, and if we could only eliminate all waste and all unnecessary consumption it would solve the problem.

"A large number of our people are not in a position to reduce consumption. Their daily life is of necessity one of continuous economy and saving. The responsibility and the burden of these savings must, therefore, fall in a larger degree upon those more fortunately situated. Those who have most must save most."

Shipping to carry the food to Europe would be supplied, Mr. Hoover stated, and the American people must be prepared to face many sacrifices to prevent a food crisis abroad.

BAPTIST CHURCHES MERGE.

Broadway Congregation Unites with Washington Heights Body.

Two important consolidations among the Baptist churches of Manhattan are about to take place. The Broadway Baptist Church at 105th Street, till lately known as the Hope Church, will unite with the Baptist Church on Washington Heights in a new body to be known as the Wadsworth Avenue Baptist Church. For the present services will be held in the house of the second congregation, at Wadsworth Avenue and 179th Street, with the Rev. Dr. E. S. Holloway of the Broadway Church as pastor of the united congregations. The Broadway property, valued at $300,000, will be sold; and the building on Wadsworth Avenue may later be sold also and the proceeds applied to the construction of a new edifice.

The Collegiate Baptist Church in Thirty-third Street, near Ninth Avenue, which has suffered considerably by the alteration of the neighborhood incidental to the creation of the Pennsylvania Terminal, will unite with the Calvary Baptist Church, on West Fifty-seventh Street, which a few years ago had a temporary alliance with the Fifth Avenue church which has since been abandoned. The Collegiate property will be sold, and the Rev. Dr. Oscar Haywood, pastor of the church, will retire. The Calvary Church has also had difficulties in retaining its pastors for the last few years, and a new leader will be chosen for the united body. This change, agreed to by committees, has not been confirmed by congregational action, but such ratification is expected soon.

ROCKEFELLER FUND BUDGET

First List of Items from $10,000,000 Appropriation Given Out.

The first budget of the $10,000,000 fund to be spent in 1918 by the Rockefeller Foundation was announced yesterday by George E. Vincent, President of the foundation. The largest appropriation is $150,000 to be used in welfare work in the military camps, under supervision of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, appointed by the Secretary of War.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene receives an appropriation of $37,000 "for surveys of public care of mental diseases and studies in psychopathology of crime." An appropriation of $6,500 is give nto the State Charities Aid Association "for public clinics in New York State in aftercare of infantile paralysis cases."

The China Medical Board receives $11,430 to be used within five years in the maintenance of the two hospitals on the Island of Kulangsu, owned by the Mission Board of the Reformed Church of America in the harbor at Amoy, China. The announcement also said that provision had been made for bringing additional Chinese students to the United States for medical instruction.

A résumé of the work to be done by the International Health Board, as announced in December when the fund of $10,000,000 was made available, is given in the announcement. It says that provision has been made for the perfection of the program of the commission cooperating with the Red Cross and the French Government in the prevention of tuberculosis in France; the establishment of an additional unit for the relief and control of the hookworm disease in Rio de Janeiro, and the continuance of the investigation of malaria control in Mississippi.

ASKS FOR IDEAS AT DIX.

Major Gen. Scott Wants Them from All the Men at the Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Jan. 25.—Believing that among the many men called into the national service ideas of importance to the military service of the United States may be evolved, Major Gen. Scott today issued an invitation to any man in the rank or file to submit his ideas to division headquarters in writing. In a manner that called forth the praise of Colonel H. N. Cootes, Chief of Staff, the fire department of the cantonment at noon today checked a fire that started in the quarters of negro officers of the 150th Field Artillery, just across the parade ground from division headquarters. The fire, which started from an overheated stove, was extinguished with small loss to the building, but several officers had their uniforms burned.

The War Department plan for reorganization of strong cavalry forces at mobilization points in Texas today took from Camp Dix several prominent officers. Colonel Lincoln C. Andrews, head of the division training school opened here a few days ago, is relieved of this command and ordered to report at once for service with one of the new cavalry brigades now forming. Lieut. Col. C. C. Kinney of the 15th Depot Brigade, has taken command of the training school. Colonel Warren Dean is also relieved from the command of the post-graduate school established here for officers, and will be succeeded by Major G. T. Adee. Colonel S. McP. Rutherford and Major Rawson Warren of the Depot Brigade are also included in the recall of old cavalry officers to this branch of the service.

ZION DREAM COMING TRUE.

Viscount Bryce's Reference in a London Speech to Palestine.

An extract from a speech by Viscount Bryce at the Lyceum Club, London, on Tuesday last has been received here, in which he referred to the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine as a dream which may now be fulfilled. Viscount Bryce said: "In recent years a band of devoted ardent spirits had organized a movement for securing the return of the Jewish nation to their ancient capital. It was at first but a dream, but now it may be fulfilled. No act of the British Government had given more universal satisfaction in Great Britain and in America than the declaration of sympathy with the hope of the Jews."

OFFICERS AT CAMP DIX WIN NEW COMMISSIONS

War Department Promotes Fourteen Captains to Majors; 300 Second Lieutenants to Firsts.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Jan. 25.—Major Gen. Scott today announced promotions by the War Department upon his recommendations in the national army at Camp Dix of fourteen Captains to the rank of Major, several Lieutenants to Captains, and 300 Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants. Most of the men promoted are New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians who were assigned to commands here following their graduation from the first Madison Barracks Training School. The new appointments are made effective from Jan. 23, and the list follows:

155th Infantry.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

George E. Stevens.

309th Infantry.

MAJOR.

John A. Eldridge.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Robinson, Denton B.
Purchard, S. Barton.
Whitman, Guy E.
Sandors, F. K., Jr.
Stebbins, John.
Ryan, D. Bernard.
Riheldaffer, W. A.
Brown, Douglas W.
Bush, Herbert J.
Barry, M. Craig.
Nellis, Edward B.
Tolland, Drew J.
Fogg, Preston D.
Boof, Dow G.
Schaus, Maynard C.
Collins, O. B., Jr.
Brower, Harold C.
Mosher, Lewis S.
Browne, Dudley N.
Kinney, Will C.

310th Infantry.

MAJORS.

Vols, Edwin A.
Prime, Jesse N.
Lynch, George A.

CAPTAIN.

Hill, William O.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

McMillan, John B.
Hoge, Gordon.
Hylant, E. P., Jr.
Donohue, Walter E.
Doty, Kenneth M.
Thompson, R. L.
Delavan, Nelson B.
Locke, Charles O.
Harrick, Leland O.
Crouch, Charles T.
Dunn, Roderick.
Leary, Edwin M.
Kulka, William.

156th Infantry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Devereaux, F. Ramsey.

311th Infantry.

MAJOR.

Odum, Haynes.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Pirarie, Roderick.
Hillman, John A.
Robinson, W. J., Jr.
Schuyler, Roy A.
Curtis, Frank R.
Kennedy, John A.
Duffield, Norman.
Drury, Harold N.
Vanderbilt, H. E.
Ellenberger, J. T.
Balcom, Samuel B.
Lahey, William S.
Fripp, Frank G.
Smoot, John A.
Decker, Nelson.
Palmer, S. E.
Reed, Charles H.

302d Infantry.

MAJORS.

Debevoise, Paul.
Butler, Charles M.

CAPTAINS.

Dinsen, Gerald W.
Gray, Jay C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Chappin, Stanley B.
Crisfield, John G.
Wheeler, A. R.
Purves, G. T., Jr.
Schiefberling, E. N.
Crosthwaite, J. S.
Harris, Mahlon H.
Holcomb, Charles A.
Jones, Walter S.
Knapp, James C.
Lewis, Cyrus H.
McKelvey, J. B.
McNamara, J. A.
O'Malley, John E.
Smith, Merrill E.
Steel, Warren S.
Walter, Edward.
Hughes, Clifford E.
Lewis, George L.
Nacker, D. Edward.
Lewis, William L.
Little, Ward P.

153d Field Artillery.

CAPTAIN.

Small, Barrett R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Briggs, George L.
Clendenin, T. P.
Dunn, John K.
Vain, Edward.
Wetherall, R. P.

307th Field Artillery.

MAJOR.

Connell, Walter L.

CAPTAINS.

Drake, William C.
Gamble, C. Wesley.
Warren, Wm. C., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Osborne, Harold.
Thurston, Edward H.
West, David B.
Edwards, Charles, Jr.
Crawford, R. L., 3d.
Greene, Archibald W.
Carey, Wm. G., Jr.
Timberman, Albert N.
Hale, Ezra A.
Banta, Kenneth W.
Drorbaugh, Wells.
Amberg, Paul C.
Huntington, Fred. S.
Anderson, Edward E.

308th Field Artillery.

MAJOR.

Haas, George C.

CAPTAINS.

Stephens, John A., Jr.
Scudder, Henry N.
Cooper, James J., Jr.
Cawley, Frank B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Callman, William L.
Tanner, William F.
Beverley, Dayton C.
Fox, Leland W.
Daisy, George D.
Bierworth, John E.
Tillinghast, Chas. W.
Wittenberg, Carl H.
Frederickson, Felix N.
Bakeman, Frank V.
Sutherland, Harold M.
Behnken, John F.
Chalmers, K. H.
Morris, John K.
Tryon, Arthur L.

309th Field Artillery.

MAJOR.

Leonard, Hubert R.

CAPTAINS.

Gale, George M.
Simmering, Harry H.
Menahace, Robert B.
Thomson, James A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Griffith, William D.
Hanna, Miles C.
Milliman, Ross L.
Gonn, A. Harden.
Johnson, Harvey S.
McLean, Hugh A.
Falk, Elliott H.
Cohn, Marvin H.
Morrison, Ralph G.
Moore, I.
Hopkins, Edward E.
Saltus, Roland, Jr.
Macomber, William B.
St. Clair, Milton H.
Mahon, James L.
Summerville, Oren R.
Williams, Robert L.
Mumper, Norris N.

307th Machine Gun Battalion.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barr, John H., Jr.
Baird, George.
Lewis, John S.

308th Machine Gun Battalion.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ball, Raymond N.
Neff, Jesse C.
Otis, Davis B.

309th Machine Gun Battalion.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gillman, E. H.
Westfall, Chester.

303d Headquarters Train and Military Police.

MAJOR.

Taylor, Harry C.

CAPTAIN.

Brick, Charles L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Donnell, A. V.
Stephenson, G. B.
Wright, Charles N.

303d Ammunition Train.

MAJOR.

Knox, Frank.

CAPTAINS.

O'Donnell, George A.
Siebert, Rudolph.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fry, Harry J.
Kerr, Edward C.
Lambert, Robert S.
Wells, Abrend B.

153d Depot Brigade.

MAJORS.

Freeman, Edward B.
Smith, William H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Davison, Charles W.
Cotter, James P.
Soule, Mortimer J.
McCallum, W. H.
Davis, Raymond E.
Runnion, F. B.
Wheeler, T. B.
Dwyer, Joseph P.
Tolly, Harold B.
Lidall, John A.
Pullis, Stephen F.
Kosloske, Richard.
Corn, Joel.
Hyland, John H.
Morrow, Glenn C.
Frick, Stanley G.
Liddle, John.
Rosecrans, W. M.
Freeman, Allen M.
Shuhart, Carl P.
Henderson, A. D.
Peverill, N. S.
Crawford, Clan.
Shaufler, Leslie R.
Carter, Joseph N.
Johnson, L. A.
Jone, Jesse A., Jr.
Charters, Lloyd S.
Kearney, Daniel T.
McKelvey, Fred E.
Shantz, Marshall B.
Prish, Woldorf F.
Haupt, Huyler.
Clear, Robert L.
Wilson, James B.
Pierck, Walter H.
Waite, Roger H.
Vankleek, John R.
Gregory, E. S., Jr.
Ennis, Hugh J.
Mitchell, John C.
Scott, Arthur V.
Young, Harold B.
Corby, George R.
Foster, Donald C.
Moonan, J. B.
Kennedy, C. C.
Walsh, Lauriston.
Scanlon, Warren B.
O'Connor, W. H., Jr.
Bacon, Howard A.
Breslin, William W.
Renner, Harry W.
Wood, Henry A.
Dorlan, Philips, Jr.
Brewster, Frank E.
Strouse, Arthur D.
Hoak, George N.
Livingston, Brum.
Baird, George W.
McIntyre, James R.
Hamlin, Charles A.
Lindsay, John R.
Rooth, Charles W.
Steward, James B.
Roberts, Sidney L.
Ellmaker, Carl F.
Robinson, Marvin B.
Schanckenberg, G. H.
Patchen, A. Robert.
Gillette, Percival.
Wiley, Charles W.
Poole, Edward F.
Underhill, Robert M.
Peters, Charles H.
Anderson, William.
Van Arnan, Philip A.
Barrett, Raymond F.
Blauvelt, Chester A.
Burch, Clyde C.
West, Arthur M.
Dowd, John D.
Kennedy, James F.
Robinson, Lesley F.
Hamlin, Charles H.
Barten, Claude L.
Brennan, John R.
Pickard, Glenn L.
Arnold, Thomas J.
Edwards, James F.
Adler, Waldo.
Robinson, Thomas H.
Holmes, George R.

PORTUGAL SENDS MORE MEN

Will Fight to the End, Premier Says in Dispatching Troops to France.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A new contingent of Portuguese troops has just been landed in France.

Before embarking the troops were reviewed by the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Sidonio Paes, who reaffirmed the intention of Portugal to continue the war to the end.

The first Portuguese expeditionary force landed in France early last year. It holds a sector of the front in Belgium.

ROOSEVELT GOES BACK TO OYSTER BAY

Leaves Washington After Two Dinners at Which Republican Factions Got Together.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Colonel Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay tonight after being the guest of Representative Medill McCormick at a dinner attended by a large party of Congressmen, including many men prominent in the Old Guard.

Senator Lodge, a close personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt, gave a dinner in his honor last night, where a number of Senators and prominent men in Old Guard politics, including Senator Penrose, were guests. The Lodge dinner was attended by twelve men.

These social functions, in the opinion of political observers, were the first evidence of an amalgamating process going on between the Progressives and the Old Guard wings of the Republican party looking forward to harmony in 1920. Old Guards and Progressives mingled in a spirit of harmony at these different functions and while no politics was discussed the mere fact that the men who fought each other in 1912 and again in 1916 were together again seemed to assure a united party not only in the next Congressional election but thereafter.

The guests of Mr. McCormick included:

Henry Allen Cooper, Wis.; John Tilson, Conn.; John J. Esch, Wis.; Allen T. Treadway, Mass.; Benjamin L. Fairchild, N. Y.; George W. Fairchild, N. Y.; Edward L. Hamilton, Mich.; Philip P. Campbell, Kan.; Clifton McArthur, Ore.; John A. Sterling, Ill.; Clarence B. Miller, Minn.; William Rodenberg, Ill.; Frank C. Reavis, Neb.; Joseph G. Cannon, Ill.; Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., Kan.; Edward W. Gray, N. J.; Isaac Bacharech, N. J.; Frank L. Greene, Ill.

Fred A. Britten, Illinois; Clifford Ireland, Illinois; Ira C. Copley, Illinois; Niels Juul, Illinois; Thomas B. Crago, Pennsylvania; Edward J. King, Illinois; Louis C. Cranton, Michigan; Louis T. McFadden, Pennsylvania; Gilbert A. Currie, Illinois; John C. McKenzie, Illinois; Porter H. Dale, New York; William B. McKinley, Illinois; Edward E. Denison, Illinois; James C. McLaughlin, Michigan; Cassius C. Dowell, Iowa; Martin B. Madden, Illinois; John A. Elston, California; William K. Mason, Illinois.

George E. Foss, Illinois; E. R. Roberts, Nevada; Alvan T. Fuller, Massachusetts; John J. Rogers, Massachusetts; Charles E. Fuller, Illinois; John M. Rose, Pennsylvania; George E. Graham, Pennsylvania; Thomas B. Williams, Illinois; William J. Graham, Illinois; William W. Wilson, Illinois; John I. Nolan, California; L. E. Wheeler, Illinois; J. Hampton Moore, Pennsylvania; John G. Cooper, Ohio.

ASK LAY CLERKS FOR CLINICS

Civilians Needed as Doctors' Aids, Hospital Audience Hears.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Out-Patient Clinics at the Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Avenue and Seventieth Street, last night, the effect of the war on the clinics was discussed by Dr. Michael M. Davis of Boston, and suggestions were made by Dr. Charles Hendes Smith of the Out-Patient Department of Bellevue Hospital for the use of nonmedical volunteers in clinics to aid the doctors in handling the vast amount of clerical work.

Dr. Davis said that the two effects of the war felt by the clinics were the increase of the cost of maintenance and the loss of doctors who had left for war service. He felt, however, that these losses could be offset if the clinics could grasp the opportunity to appeal for public aid at a time when the public was more than ready to respond to a definite appeal to help institutions that promoted public health and welfare.

Dr. Smith said that most clinics were far behind business establishments in turning their clerical work over to subordinates. This could not be done by the clinics, he said, unless they utilized the great number of women who were eager to volunteer their services, for the clinics could not afford to hire clerks. He said that in the Bellevue Out-Patient Department an average of twenty volunteers were constantly employed with great success and with great saving of the doctors' time.

SEES LABOR DANGER HERE.

Increase in Wages a Vital Factor, Says Construction Engineer.

Unless the labor leaders control their demands for higher wages and make a more detailed study of conditions of industries which insure the United States its prosperity this country will find itself in a dangerous economic position at the close of the war, according to Thomas W. Clarke, a construction engineer living at the Hotel McAlpin. He says that the employers will have to get in closer touch with the workmen and must gain the confidence and support of their employes before conditions can hope to improve.

"Prior to the opening of the war," said Mr. Clarke, "the United States was able to compete to a certain extent in the world's market with her manufactured goods, because the ratio of the cost of labor in the greatest manufacturing districts in Western Europe as compared with our own was about 1 to 3. We were able to overcome this disadvantage by the use of automatic machinery and modern business methods, whereas in Europe many successful industries were carried on with machinery designed many years ago and used at this time with only slight improvements.

"Eighteen months ago our economic position as regards competition in the world's market had considerably improved, and if the war had ended at that time we would have been in better position to compete with foreign manufacturers than at any time in the history of our country, because in the great manufacturing districts in Western Europe wages had increased from two and one-half to three times their former rate, due to the great demands made on labor by war conditions. In the United States at that time there had been no material increase, but today our economic position is practically reversed and is getting worse as time goes on, due to the rapid advance in cost of labor here, common labor in some places prior to the Spring of 1916 receiving just half what it does now, with a possible increase in the immediate future. The general increase for all kinds of labor is about in the same proportion. Whereas the cost of labor has increased only slightly in Europe, they have learned the value of automatic machinery and higher efficiency from us."

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Dry)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from five to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

Where Will You Be This Morning from 9 to 12 o'Clock?

I Know, for Nearly Everybody Will Be at My Sale in the Greenhut Store.

From 9 to 12 This Morning the Busy Greenhut Store Will Remind You of a Kansas Cyclone—Oh, It Will Be Great!

The get-along kind are my "MILL-END" customers. Their footprints are seen in every one of my sales. They enlarge the buying power of their money by accepting my offers of Household Needs at Mill-End Prices. Read over the prices named below, and be with the big crowds at my sale early this morning.

C. A. Lockhart

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

ALL CHARGE PURCHASES made during the remainder of the month will be entered on bills rendered March first.

Sale All Day

Mr. Lockhart Says:—"Right Judgment Can Only Be Arrived at Through Experience. You Know Nothing of the Advantage I Offer Unless You Are a Patron of My Sale."

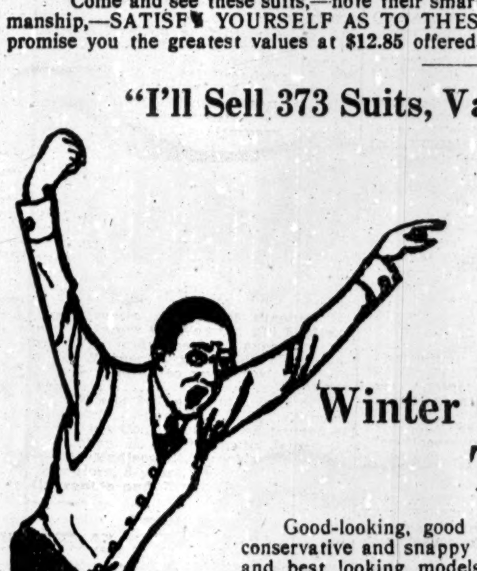
I'll Sell 1,000 Young Men's Suits
Worth $20 Each
Today at $12.85

And what handsome suits these are—what beauties—in the smartest and snappiest of the new styles, single and double breasted; belt back or belt all around. You see, these are the favorites of the hour, the very styles that best dressed young men are wearing today.

A remarkable showing of patterns in these materials:—CASSIMERES, WORSTEDS and TWEEDS in stripes, checks or neat mixtures. Sizes 33 to 38 chest measure.

Come and see these suits,—note their smartness, the excellence of the materials, the perfection of workmanship,—SATISFY YOURSELF AS TO THESE IMPORTANT DETAILS. The bargains are here. We promise you the greatest values at $12.85 offered in many seasons.

"I'll Sell 373 Suits, Values to $25, at $14.85"—C. A. L.



"This will be a busy spot in the Men's Store tomorrow, for this collection of 373 suits includes most desirable patterns in the season's favorite materials, as MOST BEAUTIFUL SILK MIXTURES, STRIPES, CHECKS, PLAIDS AND PLAIN FABRICS, IN MORE THAN 200 PATTERNS.

The very newest styles, embracing single-breasted, double-breasted, belt all around models, belt backs and other favorites that will make strong appeal to men and youths.

Winter Overcoats Worth Up to $25
Today at $14.85

Good-looking, good quality, good in every part overcoats in the most wanted conservative and snappy styles in complete size ranges for men and youths. Latest and best looking models, including single and double-breasted trench coats and Chesterfields, in plain colors and neat mixtures.

See these overcoats—if you'll do that, we know that you will buy.

Men's Hand Tailored Suits in My Lockhart Sale at $18.85

Garments worth up to $30, and the very best in quality that you will find anywhere up to that figure. Complete range of fashions and fabrics, in all sizes. The assortments are wonderful

Overcoats Valued to $30 also at $18.85

The season's best fabrics, in most wanted fashions. Handsome and serviceable garments, many lined throughout with satin.

"I'll Sell 750 Pairs of $3.50 Trousers Today at $1.95"—C. A. L.

This section will be a center of activity from the moment the doors swing open at 9 o'clock. The selling price is less than wholesale for these excellent worsted trousers. Come early.

"What a wonderful sale of Gloves I have arranged for today"—C. A. Lockhart.

Accustomed as I am to extraordinary values, I must admit that the buyer for this department did outdo herself when she submitted these values for the crowds who will attend my Mill-End Sale today. (And we have had some great glove sales, believe me).

Women's $1.50 to $2 Gloves
At 98c a Pair

We bought these gloves at a sacrifice, and I turn them over to Greenhut's patrons today, at the same ratio of money as we make. **Included are Kid, Cape, Suede. Also Women's Long French Kid Gloves.** All sizes in the entire lot. **Every pair perfect.**

Men's $1.50 to $2.50 Gloves
At 98c a Pair

In this lot men will find the season's greatest opportunity to replenish their supply of gloves of quality, at a sensationally low price. (These are resewn gloves,—also samples.) Choice of smart, stylish **PXM Sewn Cape and Pique Mocha** in tan and grey.

For Boys and Girls I Have Arranged a Sale of $1 and $1.25 Winter Gloves
At 69c a Pair

This offering is only additional proof that I always look after the children. Here you have a choice of One Clasp Suede, Warm Wool Lined Gloves, in good shades of grey. Also One Clasp Kid and Cape gloves, warm wool lined, in good shades of tan. Every pair perfect. This sale will hit the Glove Store like a cyclone, so come early today.

Sale All Day
Good People, Don't Miss These Bargains
On Sale All Day Today

Girls' and Misses' 79c Middy Blouses—sizes 10 to 22 years; at	49c
$1 and $1.50 Sateen and Mohair Gymnasium Bloomers—sizes 10 to 22 years; at	79c
Girls' $2 Washable Dresses—sizes 6 to 14 yrs.; at	$1.39
Girls' $3.95 Serge Skirts—pretty pleated model; sizes 10 to 16 years; at	$2.65
Juniors' $24.50 and $27.50 Coats—new styles; in wool velour and burella cloth; best colors, also navy and black; sizes 15 to 19 years; at	$15
Women's $4 Silk Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe Blouses—various models in sizes 36 to 44; sale	$2.39
Women's and Misses' $24.50 and $29.50 Coats—wool velour, burella cloth, kersey, novelty mixtures and cloakings; sizes 14 to 20 years for misses; sizes 36 to 40 bust measure for women; sale	$15.50
Women's and Misses' $17.50 to $22.50 Dresses—serge, Jersey cloth, taffeta, satin and crepe de chine; also a limited number of crepe de chine dresses in advance spring styles	$13.95
Women's $1.25 Silk Hose—heavy-weight; slightly imperfect; at	79c
Men's $1.00 Silk Socks—heavy-weight; slightly imperfect; at	79c
Boys' $5 and $6 Norfolk Suits—popular materials; sizes 7 to 17 years	$3.65
Little Chaps' $5 and $6 Suits—trench models, juniors and Norfolks, corduroys and fancy mixtures; sizes 2½ to 8 years	$3.65
Men's $7 "Bench-Made" Shoes—a world famous make; sizes 5½ to 10; A to C widths; at	$3.75
Boys' $2 Shoes—Blucher style; sizes 10 to 13½ and 2½ to 5½; sale at	$1.49
Misses' and Children's $2.50 to $3 Shoes—sizes 8½ to 2; at	$1.69
Men's and Youths' $2 and $2.50 Soft Hats—new shapes; silk trimmed; at	$1.25
Men's and Boys' $4.50 and $5 Sweaters—at	$2.95
Women's $1.50 and $2 Glace and Cape Gloves—colors, also black and white; at	98c
Men's $1.50 to $2.50 Gloves—PXM sewn cape and pique mochas; tan and gray; pair	98c

These Specials 9 to 12 o'clock Today

Men's and Boys' 50c to 75c Winter Caps—at 39c—Fine caps for men and boys.

$3 to $5 Corsets—at $1.89—Manufacturer's samples and discontinued models of Warner's Rustproof, American Lady, W. B., Bien Jolie and Gossard Corsets. Not all sizes in each style, but your size more than likely is in the sale.

Boys' $3.95 Suits—at $2.45—Norfolk style suits, in good quality Cheviots, Tweeds and Cassimeres; light and dark gray Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Women's Petticoat Flounces—at 45c—Values to 75c. Adjustable petticoat flounce is just what you would require to make over your Jersey top or sateen skirt. Made of good quality sateen,—colors and black. Easily adjusted by means of a drawstring.

$2.50 Fumed Oak Telephone Stand with Stool—at.....$1.95—Has a shelf for telephone book. Only a limited quantity at this price.

$21 Refrigerators—at $14—Leader Apartment House refrigerator, made by the Alaska Refrigerator Co.; 50 inches high, 21 inches wide, 15 inches deep; ice capacity 50 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber.

$3.90 "Wear Ever" Aluminum Tea Kettles—5 quart size; flat bottom and cold handle; at $2.79

$2.29 "Wear Ever" Aluminum Cereal Rice Boilers—2 quart size; at.....$1.79

7c Ball M. & K. Knitting Cotton—white only; assorted sizes; ball.....4½c

10c Bottle Bixby's Royal or Jet Oil Shoe Dressing—3 bottles for 20c

23c Bottle Hatol Straw Coloring—assorted colors; bottle.....16c

5c Box Celluloid Hair Pins—3 boxes for.....10c

6c and 8c Card of Rustproof Safety Pins—5 cards for.....20c

8c Packages of Envelopes—white only; good quality stock; package of 25 for.....5c

$1.75 Silk and Wool Poplins—35 to 40 inches wide; street and evening colors; yd.....$1

50c Lining Sateens—36 inches wide; black and colors; remnants of 5 to 12 yds. We cut any length you desire; yd.....27c

$1.75 Black Dress Satin—30 inches wide; fine quality; yd.....98c

5,000 Yards of Standard Percales—neat stripes and figures on white and colored grounds; mill remnants; yd.....12½c

Girls' $3.25 Worsted Sweaters—Cardinal only; sizes 8 to 14 yrs.; at.....$2.49

Women's and Misses' $7.95 Brushed Wool Sweaters—sailor collar and sash; popular colors; at.....$4.25

Women's $3.25 House Dresses—dozens of patterns; in Ginghams and Percales; sizes 36 to 46; at.....$2.49

50c Embroidered Bordered Voiles—38 inches wide; dainty designs on white grounds; sale, yd.....24c

Women's Novelty Chains—gold-plated or silver metal; dainty effects; set with stones.....25c

$2.19 Framed Pictures—Woodland Scenes and Figures; deep gilt and gold burnished frames; size of glass 16x20 inches; at.....$1.48

$3 Thermos Bottles—full nickel; heavily corrugated seamless case; No. 15; pint size.....$1.85

Men's $7.95 Mackinaw Coats—fine for hunting, outdoor wear and skating; sale.....$4.95

Men's $13.50 Moleskin Sheep Lined Coats—34 inches long; sale.....$10.65

Sale All Day
When it comes to
Toilet Articles
"I'm The King Pin," claims the Mill-End Man.

And it really seems so when you can buy standard articles at prices like these:—

Assorted Tooth Brushes	10c
Rubber Sponges	8c
Nail Brushes	7c
Shaving Brushes	15c
Toilet Soap—assorted odors; 3 cakes in box	19c
25c tubes **Norwich Dental Cream.**	16c

Sale All Day
Men's Shirts, Pure Silk & Fibre Silk
Worth Up to $5
Reduced to $2.95

The finest grade of pure tub silk, with heavy satin stripes and heavy weight fibre silk shirts. Three well-known brands from high-grade makers; all perfect, fresh and clean in the original boxes; beautiful patterns, including neat stripes on white grounds, also all the new effects in color combinations of tan, blue, green, heliotrope and gray; cut full size and faultlessly finished in every detail; stitched with silk and with finest ocean pearl buttons. Soft double cuffs; colors guaranteed not to fade. All sizes, 14 to 17.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the "S. & H." Office on the Fifth Floor. We give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double "S. & H." Stamps Till 12 o'clock.
Single "S. & H." Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

FIRE IN ARMY BASE MENACES SHIP PLANT

New York Called On to Help Fight Flames at Newark Shipping Post.

SET ABLAZE BY OIL SCOWS

Submarine Boat Corporation's Guards Battle with Flames Putting Ways for New Ships in Peril.

All the fire apparatus in Newark was called to the shipyards of the Submarine Boat Corporation and the new buildings of the Army Quartermaster Corps shipping base at the Port Newark terminal early this morning when four scows, containing about 600 barrels of oil, caught fire in a manner unknown to the army authorities and set fire to some of the Government piers and buildings. At the last report from the Fire Headquarters in Newark the fire was spreading in some of the unfinished buildings, and a call had been made to the Fire Department here for all the available fireboats.

The first apparatus to reach the fire was summoned by a volley from the rifles of the military guard stationed near the terminal. They saw one of the scows of oil ablaze and drifting toward one of the piers. When the firemen arrived they saw that the whole system of buildings of the Quartermaster Corps and the fourteen ways of the Submarine Boat Corporation, to be used in the building of 150 ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were in danger, and they sent in an alarm for all the apparatus in the city. Major Lamphere, in command of the military guard, ordered all of his men out to fight the fire and to prevent throngs from reaching the waterfront. Special efforts were also made by the Submarine Boat officials to keep the fire from reaching their property, and detachments of men prepared to fight the fire if it reached the piles of materials in their yards.

The flames were seen for several miles and thousands of people went to the waterfront to watch the fire. All the police reserves were sent down to handle the throng, and some of the soldiers were detached from their fire work to push the crowds out of the forbidden zone. Ordinary methods failed and they fixed bayonets and worked the throngs back slowly. Shots were also fired by the soldiers to frighten the crowds into obedience, but the police reported that no one was injured by the bullets.

All police and soldiers were warned at once to keep a strict watch for any one trying to slip through the lines from the piers, inasmuch as the first impression of the military officers was that the fire had been incendiary. Men who answered the telephone at the Port Newark terminal said that barrels of oil stored on the piers had also caught fire from the scows, and it was asserted that the scows had drifted from their moorings and through the ice floes to the docks and buildings.

The oil burned in great geysers and poured flames upon the ice in the water, from which the flames spread to buildings and piers. Great clouds of smoke hampered the work of the firemen. They were unable to see how to fight the fire in the piles of building materials, and several were overcome, but were able to return to their work. No estimate of the damage could be given by the army authorities, but it was admitted that the loss would be large. No one was able to explain how the scows of oil had been allowed near the piers and shipyards, or why oil had been stored on the piers.

PRAISES AMERICAN POETS.

D'Annunzio Says Ambulance Gift Unites Idealism with Practicability.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 24, (Delayed.)—"American poets are sublime in their ability to join the highest and noblest ideals with the practical necessities of life in war," said Gabriele d'Annunzio in an interview expressing admiration of the American Poets' ambulances at the front.

In fact, the American Poets, after the disaster at Caporetto, which destroyed so much hospital material, were the first to deliver new supplies to the Italian military authorities—fifty automobile ambulances in the first three weeks of November, when they were most needed. These were followed by fifty more ambulances which the American Poets presented to the American Red Cross in December. Altogether these 100 ambulances transport more than 2,000 wounded every week.

The American Poets have also delivered to the military authorities ten tent field hospitals and seven wooden barrack field hospitals, and are now fitting out traveling eye hospitals composed of four units each. These hospitals, intended for work in the first line, have been put in charge of an Italian specialist of high repute. Harry Nelson Gay, who represents the American Poets here, has been the recipient of the warmest expressions of thanks from the authorities as well as the soldiers and their families.

ABBRUZZO FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Brings First Degree Verdict for Killing Accomplice.

After deliberating less than an hour a jury in Judge Mulqueen's part of General Sessions last night returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against Thomas Abbruzzo, 23 years old, of 309 East Eleventh Street, for the murder of Mathew Casselli of 337 East Ninth Street, in a room at 450 West Forty-third Street on June 28 last.

Assistant District Attorney George W. Brothers produced evidence to prove that Abbruzzo killed Casselli, by cutting his throat, to remove the only witness to a murder in Boston earlier in June in which, it was alleged, Abbruzzo had been implicated. The man murdered was Thomas Costello, who, with Abbruzzo and Casselli, it was alleged, robbed a Fourth Avenue saloonkeeper and then fled to Boston.

The Nieuw Amsterdam Sails.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—The Holland-America Line steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, which has been lying in the roadstead here for some time with a large number of passengers on board, sailed at 1 o'clock this afternoon for the United States.

Call for Veterinary Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The army medical corps today issued a call for enlistment of 2,000 specially selected men for veterinary service. They must be either below or above draft age and will be assigned to veterinary hospitals with "service overseas shortly." They will be enlisted as privates, but opportunities of advancement to noncommissioned grades are exceptional.

BARS GERMAN SPY FILM.

Ex-Chief Flynn Says Theatre Owner Fears It Will Offend Teutons.

A prominent moving picture theatre proprietor of New York City, according to a statement made last night by William J. Flynn, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, has refused to exhibit in his chain of theatres a moving picture serial dealing with the activities in this country of von Bernstorff, Boy-Ed, and other German plotters and agents for fear that it might not meet with the approval of his German patrons. The story of the picture is based on information given to the producers by Chief Flynn, who supplied the data to them when he was at the head of the Secret Service. The Chief imparted the information with the consent of his official superiors.

The picture was shown at a private exhibition in this city a few days ago. It is known as "The Eagle's Eye," and in it such well-known plotters as Bernstorff, von Papen, Dr. Albert, and other prominent members of the German spy organization, are impersonated. The sinking of the Lusitania and others acts which the Germans have committed, or threatened to commit, in the present war are featured.

The picture will be exhibited before the Committee on Public Information in Washington today.

The New York theatre owner who refused to exhibit the picture gave as his reason, Chief Flynn stated last night, that he did not care to hurt the feelings of his German patrons, of whom he said he had a great many. He was afraid, according to Chief Flynn, that "it would be too great a contrast to the thoughts and opinions of his German patrons."

TELLS OF GREEK AMBITION.

Minister Roussos Guest at American Hellenic Society Dinner.

The Greek Minister to the United States, George Roussos, was the guest of honor and principal speaker last night at the first public gathering of the American Hellenic Society, a dinner in the Hotel Astor. The organization, founded recently, is devoted to promoting understanding between the people of America and of Greece, and the speeches last night were vibrant with interchanges of good will and pledges for the safety of democracy.

Nicholas Murray Butler, as President of the society, spoke eloquently of the added understanding among many nations of the earth because of the world war and the associations growing out of it. He presented Mr. Roussos, who explained somewhat the history and the present trend of his nation's policies. He said Greece had accepted without reserve the principles of democracy laid down by America, and that she never had been a dominating State, fighting always to secure the freedom of Hellenism in order to serve civilization. He declared that despite domination at times the Greeks always had preserved the national life and spirit of the native races.

Mr. Roussos urged his hearers to spread the explanation of Greece's motive and intentions, and expressed deep thanks for America's goodness to his country.

Among the other speakers were Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Theodore P. Ion, and C. Voicly.

JEWISH CAMPAIGN ENDS.

Full Reports on Results of Drive to be Heard at Annual Meeting.

The campaign to get 50,000 new members for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies practically came to an end yesterday, though team workers were instructed to gather in scattered prospects before the annual meeting of the federation tomorrow night at the Manhattan Opera House. Probably the final public meeting in connection with the membership campaign will be that arranged for tonight at Nathlath Zevi Synagogue, under the auspices of the orthodox team.

Full reports of the campaign's results and of the year's work of the eighty-nine organizations in the federation, together with an exposition of their plans and prospects for the current year, will be made at the anual meeting.

ANITA STEWART MARRIED.

Motion-Picture Star's Marriage to R. Cameron Revealed in Court.

The fact that Anita Stewart, the motion picture actress, is a bride, was brought out yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, in the course of the Vitagraph Company's suit for an injunction to restrain her from acting for any other concern.

When former Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel for the company, asked the not unusual question: "Are you single?" the actress replied, "I would rather not answer," even before her attorney, Moses Molevinsky, could get in an objection.

Justice Cohalan allowed the question, and later it developed that Rudolph Cameron, who was in the courtroom, was her husband. Mr. Cameron comes from Washington, D. C., and has appeared with Miss Stewart in a feature motion picture. No announcement of the wedding had been made, it was said, because of business reasons and also on account of the recent illness of the bride.

Concert for the Red Cross.

Constance Beardsley Eldridge, pianist, with Miltonella Beardsley and others, assisted by the Volpe Orchestra, gave a concert in Aeolian Hall last night for the Red Cross. The concert was one of those postponed by the recent theatre-closing order, and a resulting confusion cost this benefit most of its hoped-for results.

Julia Claussen in Song Recital.

Julia Claussen, mezzo-soprano, who has appeared with the Metropolitan and Chicago opera companies, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon before a large audience at Aeolian Hall. Mme. Claussen's admirers, who are many, seemed to like best in her long program the singing of Faure's "Claire de Lune," Liszt's "Three Gypsies," and Edward MacDowell's "Midsummer Lullaby."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The final performance of "The Heritage" will be given at the Playhouse tonight. The succeeding attraction has not yet been selected.

"The Love Mill" will begin its New York engagement at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on the night of Thursday, Feb. 7. This is a musical piece by Alfred Francis and Earl Carroll, and the company will include George Sidney, Harry Tighe, Victor Morley, Al Roberts, Emilie Lea, Jeanette Lowrie, and Louise Kelly.

"Follow the Girl," which will open next week in Providence, will begin an engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Roof Theatre during the week following. In the cast will be Margaret Romaine, Mercedes Morenze, Ernestine Myres, Jobyna Howland, Walter Catlett, and George L. Bickel. The book and lyrics of the new piece are by Henry Blossom, and the music by Zoel Parenteau.

More than 100 civil war veterans, representing all of the thirty Grand Army posts in New York, attended last night's performance of "Seven Days' Leave" at the Park Theatre.

The Monday matinees to be given by the Washington Square Players at the Comedy during the next few weeks will be priced at $1 to 25 cents.

MARY GARDEN AGAIN TRIUMPHS AS THAIS

Her Dramatic Acting of the Heroine of Massenet's Opera Arouses Big Audience.

THAIS, opera in three acts; book in French by Louis Gallett, from the novel of Anatole France; music by Jules Massenet. At the Lexington Theatre.

Thais	Mary Garden
Athanael	Hector Dufranne
Nicias	Charles Dalmores
Crobyle	Myrna Sharlow
Myrtale	Jeska Swartz
Albine	Louise Berat
Palemon	Gustave Huberdeau
A servant	Constantin Nicolay

Conductor, Marcel Charlier.

Mary Garden, reappearing last night in her famous rôle in Massenet's "Thaïs," drew the largest audience of New York operagoers yet seen at the Lexington Theatre. The Chicago Opera Company's brief Eastern season had twice offered works of greater novelty, while its third evening was a revival of remembered glories when Oscar was Consul. Miss Garden had made her American début in "Thaïs" at Hammerstein's Manhattan, Nov. 24, 1907. She not only sang it twenty times in three years there, but once also at the Brooklyn Academy, and on four occasions—the last Feb. 18, 1913—at the Metropolitan.

"Thaïs" never looked or sounded better than in the Lexington's intimate spaces, nor had the Chicago company before filled its stage with such a semblance of gay life and moving crowds. True, the vision of the Alexandrian dancer by Athanael missed by a moment its cue for lights. But the great scene of Thaïs's entrance, as she romped over the marble terraces and tossed roses in air, had to have its interruption of applause for old times' sake. Miss Garden left little to any rivals in the unveiling of the siren; she was lightly harnessed in jewels above the waist. Her acting in the second act, of the Venus mirror and the monk's curse, would have been as remarkable on the dramatic as on the operatic stage, or, for that matter, the movies.

There were a dozen curtain calls after each act, and the usual hisses for silence and renewal of applause for the "Meditation Religieuse," well done between scenes by Charlier's orchestra and a modest unnamed first violin. Dalmorès and Dufranne, both veterans now, had a hearty welcome. In the cast were also Huberdeau, Nicolay, and Louise Berat. Two newcomers, Alma Peterson and Jeska Swartz, as the pair of dancing girls in the house of Nicias, showed that a Lexington début is highly favorable for the hearing of new voices, a fact not without interest, as it applies also to a famous Italian star next Monday.

FARRAR SINGS BUTTERFLY.

Metropolitan Sold Out for Puccini Opera—Chorus Is Knitting.

"Madama Butterfly," with Mme. Farrar in a rôle that has become her own as no other in which she appears, had a house sold out at the Metropolitan last evening for the third time this season. Doubtless it could oftener do so, and the spur of operatic rivalry may explain another popular favorite today in "Pagliacci," with Caruso. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played just before Puccini's opera, in which the composer makes use of the themes from the national song. Mr. Scotti strengthened a cast that included Fornia, Egener, Althouse, Reiss, Ruysdael, and d'Angelo, and Moranzoni conducted.

When the opera chorus is not busy on the stage it occupies itself with knitting, and the stars give the yarn. Mr. Caruso, during a rehearsal of "Le Prophète" yesterday at the Metropolitan, invited the other artists to inspect with him the articles that the chorus had produced. There were ready to be sent to soldiers in the war more than fifty sweaters, as many trench scarfs, and a hundred pairs of woolen socks.

MISS MATTHISON AS PORTIA.

A Capable Performance of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Cort.

Edith Wynne Matthison and her company continued their Friday afternoon performances at the Cort Theatre yesterday with a scenically simple and dignified presentation of "The Merchant of Venice," in which, of course, Miss Matthison was the Portia. The performance throughout was capable, and held a large audience in its seats until about 6 o'clock. Albert Bruning was seen in Shylock, Leonard Mudie as Bassanio, and Charles Rann Kennedy as the Duke of Venice.

The performance will be repeated at the Cort this morning with Pedro de Cordoba in the rôle of Bassanio. Miss Matthison's productions, of which "Everyman" was the first, are under the auspices of the Shakespeare Playhouse. "The Merchant of Venice" will again be the program next week, and will be followed by "As You Like It."

Coal Famine Hits Free Music.

Samuel A. Baldwin will give no free organ recital at the City College in the coming week, the building being closed during a recess between terms in the interests of coal conservation. For similar reason, the recitals during February and March will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays. The next recital will occur Monday, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock.

"General Post" Benefit Nets $3,500

A special performance of "General Post" at the Gaiety Theatre yesterday afternoon, attended almost exclusively by theatrical people, netted a little more than $3,500 for the Stage Women's War Relief Fund. Seats for the performance were sold at auction, and several of the boxes brought in the neighborhood of $600.

Dion Titheradge Not Killed in War.

Reports published several weeks ago that Dion Titheradge, the actor, had been killed in France are now declared to have been unfounded. Friends of Titheradge last night received a cablegram from the Eccentric Club, London, in which it was declared that the actor was well and uninjured. Titheradge last acted here with Laurette Taylor in "The Harp of Life."

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, 4-act Drama. Tel. Spring 6409. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Today, 2:30
Special Pop. Mat. Every Monday, 50c & $1.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed.
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. NEXT MONDAY
Greatest Musical Comedy on Earth
THE COHAN Revue 1918
—ALL THE HITS IN ONE—

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC | TONIGHT 11:30
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. TONIGHT at 8. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. at 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE MONDAY
ETHEL BARRYMORE | THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
Extra Pop. Mat. Monday, 50c to $1.50.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed.
MATS. TODAY & MONDAY 2:20
GOING UP
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
A MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed., 2:20.
GENERAL POST | Wm. Courtenay Thomas A. Wise
A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:30.
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

Miss Anglin in 'Billeted'
makes us forget the meatless, wheatless, coalless, drinkless days and the new tax laws.—Life.
FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today, 2:30. | LAST 2 TIMES.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
OPENING WITH A POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY, JAN. 28—Seats Now
"SUCCESS" with BRANDON TYNAN

ELTINGE W. 42 St. Tonight 8:20. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. Extra Pop. Mat. Mon.
LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY.
FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Mon. & Thur., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15.
LAST 2 TIMES. Last Matinee Today, 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
The Land of Joy
NEXT MON. EVE.—SEATS NOW.
ARNOLD DALY ANNOUNCES
JOSEPHINE
A NEW SATIRICAL COMEDY.
MISS VIRGINIA HARNED ..... as Josephine
MR. DALY ..... as Napoleon

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Mon. & Thurs.
DAVID BELASCO Presents POLLY WITH A PAST
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. Extra Pop. Mat. Mon.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH
with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PATRIOTIC PUNCH!
The Military-Naval Melodramatic Hit
7 DAYS' LEAVE
Notable Cast. Beautiful Stage Production. See the Battle Scene!
PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today 2:15.
PRICES 25—50—$1.00—$1.50
Seats at Box Office 8 Weeks in Advance.
Special Matinee Monday, Jan. 28

FRED STONE | GLOBE
JACK O' LANTERN | Mat. Today, Mon. & Wed.
SPECIAL MATINEE MONDAY.

CENTURY Thea., 62d St. near B'way.
Matinee Today and Monday.
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East. Now in its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Economic Prices: Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75-50c; Fam. Cir. 50-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.
The Most Gorgeous, Romantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage.
Extra Mat. Mon. 25c to $1.00.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed.
MAT. TODAY AND MONDAY.
Good Seats 25-50-75-$1.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT THREE WEEKS ONLY
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in America.
500 Orchestra Seats Always at $1

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
TWICE TODAY and Every Day Except Tuesdays. | DAILY MATS. Seats 8 Weeks in Advance.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. | VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 West 35th. Greeley—1522.
Today, 2:15. | LES FRERES KARAMAZOV | EVE. 8:15. Pop. Prices

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TODAY AT 2
DOING OUR BIT
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.
Sunday Night Concert
An Extraordinary Bill of Features.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Mat. Today & Mon. 2:30.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
OVER THE TOP
Ed. Wynn, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
As swift as a motor at full speed
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.

"An entertaining novelty."—Evening Sun.
The Stuart Walker Co. in BOOTH TARKINGTON'S 'SEVENTEEN'
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Tel. Bry. 6100. Mts. Today, Mon., Wed.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30.
LAST 2 TIMES THE HERITAGE

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.

WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
3 MATINEES NEXT WEEK
MON. & WED. (Pop. Prices), SAT.

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Tel. Bryant 413.
Mat. To-Day
TELLEGEN
"Highly effective—dramatically intense."—Sun
in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen.

COMEDY—Wash. Sq. Players
W. 41st. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Mon., Thurs., Sat.
ALL COMEDY BILL
3 Weeks Only—Mon. Mat. 25c to $1.00

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. | Last 2 Perf'ces | MAT. TODAY
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | MAXINE ELLIOTT
IRENE FENWICK | MACLYN ARBUCKLE
In "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
BEG. NEXT MON. NIGHT
OLIVER MOROSCO will present
EMILY STEVENS
in THE MADONNA of the FUTURE
by ALAN DALE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Mon. Wed.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
in "EYES OF YOUTH"
Extra Pop. Price Mat. Next Monday, 50c to $1.50

"The Gipsy Trail"
A 1918 ROMANCE
Followed by "A TRENCH FANTASY."
PLYMOUTH 45 St. W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed.
Evs. 8:15. Special Mat. Monday, 2:15.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation.
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30.
Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine, Jack Norworth
Opens Norworth Thea., 48th St., Next Mon. Mat. 2:30. Seats Now on Sale. Tel Bryant 48

BIJOU Theatre MON. EVE., JAN. 28 Seats Now
Elisabeth Marbury & Messrs. Shubert Will present an intimate Musical Comedy
GIRL O' MINE

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Tel. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:20
POP. 50c to $1.50 MATINEE MONDAY
YES OR NO
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. at 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY
FLO-FLO Looks, Life, Lyrics and Laughter.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE CORT THEA.
This Morning, 10:30. Also FEB. 1 AND 2.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evgs. 25c to $1.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "Once Upon a Time"
Mat. Today, 25c to 75c.
Next Week—"Fair and Warmer."

Loew's 7th Ave 125 St. Evgs. 25c to $1
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31."
Mat. Today, 25c to 75c.
Next Week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

CRYSTAL CARNIVAL ICE RINK
BROADWAY at 95th St.
PUBLIC SKATING. Instruction. Exhibitions. Three Sessions Daily. OPEN NOW.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
THEODORE KOSLOFF | MOLLIE KING
Joe Jackson, Franklyn Ardell & Co., Florence Tempest, others & Stella Mayhew

LOEW'S American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. 8:15.
VERNON FIVE, GLEASONS & HOULIHAN, GORMAN BROTHERS, & 6 OTHERS.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
THE SIGHTSEERS.

MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Loges $1.
WM. S. HART in "Wolves of the Rail." Soloists, Chorus & Rivoli Orchestra.

RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-60.
Julian Eltinge in "The Widow's Might." Soloists, Chorus & Rialto Orchestra.

LYRIC THEATRE W. 42 St. | Tonight 8:30, 25c. to $1. Matinee Today at 2:30
Last 2 Times—WILLIAM FOX Presents
Cheating the Public

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "A Modern Musketeer." Entire Change of Bill. With Picture at End of Performance. Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
BARGAIN MAT. TODAY 20-30c, incl. Tax.

Tarzan OF THE APES
BROADWAY Thea., at 41st St. Commencing Sunday, 8:30.

STRAND B'way & 47th St.
MARY PICKFORD in "Stella Maris." Soloists, STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MADGE EVANS, "Gates of Gladness."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. 2. Double Bill. L'Oracolo, Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Pagliacci, Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Tonight 8 (75c. to $3). Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Kingston, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond. Papi.
Sun. Eve. Concert, Zimbalist, Russian Violinist. Muzio; De Luca. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTORY:
Next Mon. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Peterson; Martinelli, Whitehill, Segurola, Reiss, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Lazaro (debut), De Luca, Mardones. Cd. Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Lodoletta. Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond. Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cd. Papi.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Faust. Alda, Delaunois. Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cd. Monteux.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Next Tues. at 8, Cavalleria-Pagliacci. Easton, Muzio, Perini; Althouse, Kingston, Amato. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CHICAGO GRAND OPERA | LEXINGTON THEATRE 51st St. & Lex. Ave.
Cleofonte Campanini, General Director. Nights at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
Today Mat., Romeo et Juliette, Vix, Muratore, Maguenat, Huberdeau. Conductor Charlier.
Tonight, Azora, Fitziu, Lamont, Van Gordon, Middleton, Goddard. Conductor Hadley.
Sun. Night, Concert at N. Y. Hippodrome.
NEXT WEEK
Mon. Night, Dinorah, Galli-Curci, Rimini, Dua, Lazzari, Huberdeau. Conductor Conti.
Wed. Night, Manon, Vix, Muratore, Maguenat, Huberdeau. Con'r Charlier.
Thurs. Mat., Pelleas et Melisande, Garden, Maguenat, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Conductor Charlier.
Thurs. Night, Lucia, Galli-Curci, Nadal, Rimini, Arimondi, Dua, Peterson. Conductor Sturani.
Fri. Night, Aida, Raisa, Lamont, Van Gordon, Rimini. Conductor Sturani.
Sat. Mat., Monna Vanna, Garden, Muratore, Baklanoff, Huberdeau. Conductor Charlier.
Sat. Night, (Popular Prices, 75c to $3.) Cavalleria Rusticana, Raisa, Maguenat, and Pagliacci, Rimini, Lamont, Fitziu. Conductor Sturani.
PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 & $6.

Opera SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS
Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. Phones 4188-4189-4190-6442 Greeley.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL PARTS, CHICAGO OPERA CO.

OPERA TICKETS. PHONES: Bryant 4106-9752 | SEATS FOR TODAY MATINEE & NIGHT. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7878-7877. | Seats today, Mat., Caruso in Pagliacci; Eve., Aida. Mon., L'Elisir d'Amore, and Fri., Lodoletta, with Caruso. Wed., Carmen, G. Farrar. All operas, Sub. bought, sold, exch. Consell, 1438 B'way (40th-41st St.)

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged.
Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6505 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7263-7520. | 41st St. Opera Ticket Co. Seats today, Mat., Caruso, Pagliacci; Eve., Aida. All operas, Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. 1449 B'way.

DUO-ART PIANO RECITAL
AEOLIAN HALL
29 W. 42nd St.
4th floor.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26th
3 P. M.
Admission Without Charge
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY.... CONDUCTOR
Tonight at Carnegie Hall, at 8:30.
Bethlehem Bach Choir
Dr. J. Fred Wolle, Conductor.
and
PARSIFAL
To-morrow (Sun.) Aft., at 3.
Soloist Soprano MARCIA VAN DRESSER
WAGNER Program
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3
Soloist ETHEL LEGINSKA
Haydn, Beethoven, Ravel, Tschaikowsky.
Carnegie Hall Thurs. Aft., Jan. 31 Sat. Evg., Feb'y 2
BEETHOVEN-WAGNER
PROGRAMME
BEETHOVEN'S "Eroica" Symphony; Excerpts from WAGNER'S "Lohengrin," "Parsifal," "Siegfried," "Meistersinger."
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs., Jan. 31, at 3:30.
JOHN MASEFIELD
in a lecture on his War Experiences
"WAR AND THE FUTURE"
Tickets 50c to $1.50 at Box Office, or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Mad. Av.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30.
PIANO RECITAL—JOSEF
HOFMANN
TICKETS, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, including War Tax. Seats Now at Box Office.
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, postponed to Mon. eve., Jan. 28
FLONZALEY Quartet.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 28, at 3.
The Young Mexican Pianist BERUMEN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

HIPPODROME TOM'W NIGHT 8:15
GREAT POPULAR CONCERT Artists & Orchestra Chicago Opera Co.
Program de Luxe. 5 Soloists—3 Conductors. Tickets 50c to $2, Now at Hippodrome.
Mgt. C. L. Wagner. D. F. McSweeney, Assoc. Mgr.

The Society of the FRIENDS OF MUSIC Announces
Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3
Schumann-Chopin Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

RECITAL at HOTEL des ARTISTES | 1 W. 67 St. To-morrow, 9 P. M.
SASHA VOTICHENKO Royal Tympanoist
Carolina White—David Bispham.
Seats at Hotel des Artistes or Phone Col. 8190

Aeolian Hall, Saturday Evg., Jan. 26, 8:15
MANA ZUCCA
Composition Recital.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Evg., Feb. 1, at 8:15
Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN
Seat Sale Now.

TONIGHT 9 P. M.
Theatre Du Vieux Colombier
Official French War Pictures
In Natural Colors by New Process.
Benefit La Protection Du Reforme No. 2

HOCKEY TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. ADM. 75c. | St. Nicholas Rink 69 West 66th St.
CAMP UPTON vs. 2D NAVAL DISTRICT OF NEWPORT

BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF | CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. SUN. EVE. MON. MAT.
JAPAN—1917
Prices: Eve., 50c to $1.50. Mat. 25c to $1.00.

9 TIMES OVER THE TOP Gordon Highlanders—at Grace Meth. Ch., W. 104th, Sun., 7:45

Motor Boat Show
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
CLOSES TODAY
Jan. 19 to 26, 10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. Admission 50c.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 5869.
Evs. 8:20. Today Mt. 2:20
Adolf Philipp presents Joh. Strauss' Operetta
On the Blue Danube

Hotel Ansonia
73rd STREET
BROADWAY
74th STREET
Dinner Served Every Sunday Evening
from 7 P. M.
AT A FIXED PRICE, $1.50 PER COVER
This dinner will appeal to those who enjoy real Home Cooking amidst refined surroundings. Hazy Natzy Orchestra.
DANCING IN RESTAURANT EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON IN FOUNTAIN ROOM.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—To those who have homes or live in suburban towns, on account of the reducing of train service and the scarcity of fuel, we wish to call special attention to a number of Suites and Single Rooms which can be had for long or short periods at attractive rentals.
Room & Bath for 2 persons, $100 per mo. up
Suites of 2 & 3 Rooms at proportionate rates
GEORGE W. SWEENEY, Managing Director

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42ND ST. JUST WEST OF B'WAY
SPECIAL SUNDAY MENU
Blue Point Oysters
India Relish Queen Olives Radishes
Cream of Chicken a la Reine
Consomme Jardiniere
Grilled Bluefish a l'hoteliere
Boiled Chicken Halibut, Sauce Mousseline
Crab Flake Cutlet, Sauce Cardinal
L. I. Celery Fed Duckling, apple sauce
Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus
Cold: Sugar Cured Ham & Chicken
Waldorf Salad
Oyster Bay Asparagus, Drawn Butter
Salad in Season
Biscuit Tortoni Vanilla Custard Pie
Cheese Demi-tasse
EXCEPTIONAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50
SERVED FROM 12 NOON TO 9:30 P. M.
DANCING ON REVOLVING FLOOR
Patrick V. Kyne, Mgr.

Thomas Healy's
Unique "Sunken Galleries" Restaurant
Broadway at 95th Street
SPECIAL PLAT DU JOUR TO-NIGHT
Cod Fish Steaks meuniere and boiled potatoes 50c
Salisbury Steak with rissotto and rissole potatoes 60c
Leg of Lamb with beans a la Bretoine and mashed potatoes 60c
½ Broiled Spring Chicken with carrots and peas and French fried potatoes 80c
Salad Moderne 25c
EXQUISITE MUSIC DANCING
AFTERNOON TEA DANSANTS, 3 TO 6 P. M.
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS FOR TO-NIGHT. Phone 9030—RIVERSIDE

"REISENWEBER'S JIM-JAM REVUE" with Edyth Thayer.
A Most Marvellous Production. Scintillating with Unusual Melodies, Gorgeous Costumes and a Beauty Chorus
PRESENTED IN THE MAIN RESTAURANT NIGHTLY AT 7:30 & 11
With The Table d'Hote Dinner Daily, 6 to 9, $1.50
GENUINE OLD FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.50
Atop of Reisenweber's JOAN SAWYER Nightly, Beginning at 9. Miss Alice King, Hostess.
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For the Weary Shopper or Business Woman
EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 60c.
Served in Our Grill Room
Janssen wants to see you
THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU
30TH STREET & BROADWAY
DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER ALL DAY
OR EXQUISITE TABLE D'HOTE, COMMENCING AT 5
Beautiful Music. Dancing after 8 until closing.

The Hotel Netherland
5TH AVE. & 59TH ST.
OFFERS A FEW MOST ATTRACTIVE SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM & BATH OR PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS & TWO BATHS AT REASONABLE RATES TO GUESTS APPRECIATING THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE IN LOCATION AND QUALITY OF SERVICE.
EARLY INSPECTION IS ADVISED AS THEY WILL BE QUICKLY TAKEN.

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Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.
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Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.
Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
Ownership Management

HOTEL Schuyler Arms
305 West 98th, Near B'way.
Two Minutes from Subway Express Station. One-half Block from 'Bus.
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 6100.
Newly furnished suites of from 2 to 5 rooms and bath, with or without kitchens, from
$2 TO $5 DAILY
depending upon the location and size of apartments.
Attractive restaurant. Table d'hote and a la carte. Best of food at one-half usual charge. Hotel service complete and equal to service of best hotels. Schuyler Arms is situated between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, affording immediate access to Riverside and Central Parks.

Pabst Harlem RESTAURANT
125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves.
HARLEM'S Famous Restaurant
Music by
Franz Kaltenborn
and his famous
Symphony Orchestra
of 25 Skilled Musicians.

Parkside Hotel
31 West 71st Street.
1, 2, 3 and 4 Rooms, With Baths and Showers.
$10 up a month per room, Unfurnished.
$45 up a month per room, Furnished.
Superior Restaurant.
Tel. Col. 9780. Wm. R. Fletcher, Mgr.

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Pelham Parkway and Eastchester Road
Open All Year
Smartest of Motor Resorts
Under direction of Harry Susskind.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."
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B. C. Franck, Secretary.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1918.

THE INDICTMENT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

No one who reads Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the Senate on Thursday—Mr. Wilson will no doubt read it—can fail to be impressed by the spirit of loyalty to the President that pervades the Senator's remarks. Evidently Mr. Wilson must have spoken hastily in his resentment when, in a public statement to the country, he inferred opposition to the Administration's whole policy rather than "any "serious intention to reform its prac-"tice" from the Senator's declaration in New York that the military establishment "had fallen down * * * "because of inefficiency in every bu-"reau and in every department of the "Government of the United States."

Mr. Chamberlain's rejoinder will clear the air of personalities, in which the people are but little interested. The Senator was not guilty of "an "astonishing and absolutely unjusti-"fiable distortion of the truth." He went too far, he spoke unguardedly with more fervor than discretion, when he extended his indictment of inefficiency to the whole Government. He has admitted that frankly in his address to the Senate, but the context showed, he submitted, that he had the military establishment in mind. A calm analysis of his statement and of the preceding sentences warranted no other conclusion.

Senator Chamberlain, considering his great services to preparedness and his interest of many years in the welfare of the army, could not remain silent under the imputation from such a high source that in charging the War Department with inefficiency and blundering he was actuated by hostility to "the Administration's whole policy" and had no serious intention of reforming its practice. This reflection upon his integrity as a public man, rather than the charge that he had distorted the truth, justified him in defending his course and in adding counts to his previous indictment of the War Department.

The American people will soon forget Mr. Chamberlain's overstatement in the New York speech and Mr. Wilson's description of its offending sentence as an "absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth," but they will long remember the fresh evidence, painfully corroborated by letters from soldiers' families, that the Senator produced in his answer to President Wilson. It is no great matter that the Senator did not prove his impulsive charge that the military establishment had "almost stopped functioning," but he did support his statement that it had "fallen down," in the sense that flagrant deficiencies of equipment, unnecessary delays in the manufacture of guns, failure in the sanitation of cantonments, and even neglect of troops in training, could be charged against the War Department and proved.

With much of the evidence presented in regard to the equipment of the army the people were already familiar, but it gained added force when retold in a privileged speech on such a significant occasion. But the people as a whole were not familiar with the hospital conditions exposed by Senator Chamberlain. They knew that hundreds of the soldiers had died of pneumonia, that there had been epidemics of sickness, that camps and cantonments were overcrowded, but only to families suffering bereavement had been revealed in letters and revolting experiences the truth about the treatment of their stricken soldiers and the neglect of their dead.

That such hospital conditions as Senator Chamberlain turned the light on were general throughout the training camps could not be affirmed. But the fact that they existed in some of the camps puts the Medical Department on the defensive and indicates a general slackness and crudeness of organization. The hospitals are shorthanded, and there seems to be a dearth of trained nurses and orderlies. When Senator Chamberlain charges that the War Department was responsible for the deaths of great numbers of soldiers in the camps because men were not warmly clad, and in cantonments because the conditions were insanitary and the sick did not get proper medical care, in some cases not even human treatment, the Senator cannot be answered by assurances that the men should all have sufficient warm clothing by this time, and that the War Department is "up to date," an expression Secretary Baker used when under examination before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The truth is that the War Department "fell down" many times, and thousands of families who get letters from the soldiers undergoing training for the front in France, letters that cannot be censored, do not need to be told by Senator Chamberlain or any one else that things have been going wrong. It would be well for those in authority to understand this, also to realize that the people have lost faith in the War Department as at present organized. They would welcome legislation that relieved the department of a part of the heavy burden it has been staggering under, that promised concentration of authority, frictionless co-ordination, quick and satisfactory manufacture of equipment and munitions, new methods and new men, and a general acceleration of the conduct of the war.

Moreover, they have a feeling that even now the worst is not known. The testimony of Mr. McCormick as to the feeling of apprehension with which our officers in the field and representative men of the Allied Governments regard some of the acts and policies of our war administration begets the belief that things even more vital than failure to equip our soldiers will have to come to light before we can feel that we are making the best use of our officers, our men, and our resources.

HOLLAND TO BE PUNISHED.

Germany's Government and its controlled newspapers are angry because Holland has agreed that our Government shall have the use, for a time, of the eighty-two Dutch ships which have been lying at our ports for seven months. Owners of the vessels have been blacklisted at Berlin. Holland, it is asserted, is guilty of a breach of neutrality. This complaint comes from a nation whose submarines have sunk 150 Dutch ships and not less than 1,000 belonging to other Northern European neutrals, at the same time killing thousands of sailors. Two days before the agreement was signed in London, the submarines captured a Dutch vessel loaded with food and towed her to a German port. The world knows how much respect Germany has shown for the rights of neutrals. With the complaint there is a threat. Says the Frankfurter Zeitung:

> If neutrals sell themselves to our enemies, then the fight against this neutral tonnage of which the Western Powers will avail themselves is one of the duties to which our navy must and will devote itself with redoubled energy and success.

It can be foreseen that Germany's submarines will strive to sink the Dutch ships. But not many of them, while controlled by our Government, will go within reach of the pirates. A majority are to make trips to South America, Australia, and Java. Five, however, will carry food for Switzerland to a French port, and a considerable number will be required for the transportation of 150,000 tons of food to Belgium. These will be in danger. The record shows that Germany does not hesitate to sink Belgian relief ships, even when they bear her written guarantees of immunity. And so there will probably be additions to neutral Holland's list of 150 vessels sunk by her kind neighbors while she was supplying them with food.

The German Government knows that Holland consented unwillingly and after long delay, for two reasons. In no other way could she get the grain and other commodities which she needs, and only by permitting use of the ships could seizure of them be prevented. Seizure would have deprived her of the ships for a long time; under the agreement she regains them after one round trip. But Germany will show no consideration for Holland's need or the desire to avoid seizure. Undoubtedly, she will sink the ships if her submarines can find them, and their sailors will be fortunate if the pirates are not instructed to sink "without trace."

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

Mayor Hylan was incensed to discover that a private corporation had insured itself against contingencies by piling up 50,000 tons of coal which had not been disturbed for fifteen years. The Mayor's idea was to take such coal by public authority for private relief as demonstration of the superiority of public to private care for the people. To some it will seem that the demonstration is the other way. The city's necessities are even greater than those of private users of coal, yet there is no sign that the city made for itself even such provision as many private citizens made for themselves.

The proposal is now made that the reservoir in the park, made unnecessary by the new water supply, shall be used for a coal pile. Has the city no other vacant land which might not hereafter be put to better use, or which might not have been put to such use last Spring? Is the war any excuse for ruining a park to do what might be done better otherwise? Would privately owned coal thus seized benefit more persons by being distributed among a few hundred, or by being used for the purpose intended, that is for distribution as gas among the many thousand customers of the corporation?

Providing people with coal is highly popular and dramatic under present conditions, but is it so much the Mayor's duty as caring for the city's own interests? For instance, real estate interests figure high in the Mayor's plans. He would reduce their burdens by limiting their taxes and by putting other taxes on other people. But why not reduce the tax rate by reducing the necessity for taxes? For example, there was no obvious necessity that the Public Service Commission should be housed in the newest and costliest office structure in the city.

With the debt limit like the wolf at the city's door, and with the many uses for the city's narrow resources, it would seem as though the Mayor would acquire more virtue by lodging the Commission commodiously but cheaply than by stage plays with coal projects.

THE AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN ANSWERS.

Count Czernin, speaking in behalf of Austria-Hungary, uses language that might be expected from a statesman who knows that his country cannot much longer sustain the strain of war and who is willing to go very considerable lengths in making overtures of peace. The German Chancellor's address before the Reichstag Main Committee reads like a lecture by Treitschke. It is false in its historical statements, its tone is very German, it is not an advance toward peace or an invitation to a discussion of peace, but a mere repetition of those defiant and arrogant presentations of the German position of which we have had so many.

There is an unmistakable peace overture in Count Czernin's speech. It is obvious to him, he declares, "that an "exchange of views between America "and Austria-Hungary might form a "starting point for a conciliatory dis-"cussion among all the States which "have not yet entered into peace nego-"tiations." The interests of Austria-Hungary and the United States are "less incompatible than they seem," and he recognizes in President Wilson's definitions of war aims "an im-"portant advance toward the Austro-"Hungarian viewpoint." If that is true, then the Austro-Hungarian viewpoint is not at all that of Germany, but has so much changed that, in view of the Foreign Minister's expressions, it would not be going too far to say that the door has been opened by him for a preliminary discussion of the terms of peace.

There is nothing more impudent in Count von Hertling's speech than his declaration "that the question of "Northern France can be discussed "only by France and Germany." The question of Northern France is the concern of all the Allies, since they would no more lay down their arms with German troops occupying that territory, or with Germany reserving any claim upon that territory, than they would until Belgium has been evacuated and restored. While this is the most characteristically German passage in his speech, his tone in regard to Alsace-Lorraine is equally impossible. He is a professor and talks like a professor. He must know that the historical argument for the seizing of the French provinces in 1871 has no basis or validity. And it is brazen effrontery for the beneficiary of the crimes that brought Schleswig-Holstein and German Poland into the empire to make use of it at all. Nor is his argument in respect to the language of the people of Alsace-Lorraine entitled to any respect. Thousands of those who left the provinces and went to France in order to retain their nationality had spoken German from childhood. Great numbers of the present inhabitants of the provinces, while speaking German, rage against their inclusion in the German Empire and ardently desire to be restored to France. Germany's "vital interests" are so closely connected with the question of the Dardanelles and with that of the Baltic provinces she covets that the Chancellor's position there is fatally at variance with the views and purposes of the Allies. They are not going to make any peace with Germany that will leave her free to execute her threatening Middle Europe design, giving her complete control over vast territories which would enable her to build up her strength for a new assault upon the peace and freedom of the world.

The war aims stated by President Wilson to which Count von Hertling could assent "without difficulty" are of trivial importance compared with the one great aim of the Allies, the overthrow of the Prussian military power and spirit. To that, of course, the German Chancellor is not yet prepared to give his assent. That aim of the war must be accomplished, however, before there can be any secure peace.

The difference in the tone of these two addresses is vital and significant. It will not escape the attention of the Allied Chancelleries, and it must tend to confirm the pre-existing belief that the road to peace negotiations will lead through Austria. She is by no means at one with the German war party. She has no desire to continue the war for the sake of securing Northern France to Germany or even for assuring her hold upon Alsace and Lorraine. The differences between the two countries have of late come almost to the stage of open dispute. They are increasing in acuteness, and our present knowledge of conditions in Austria is sufficiently full and exact to create the very firm belief that she is not merely tired of war but is practically at the point of exhaustion.

When Count Czernin says that, in regard to some of President Wilson's proposals, Austria-Hungary will support Germany, he uses the form of words that was to be expected in view of the war alliance of the two Powers. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister could not well have said less. But these words are no obstacle to a very attentive consideration of his assurances that through an exchange of views "the starting point for a con-"ciliatory discussion among all the "States" might be found.

GENERAL PERSHING TO THE BIGOTS.

The bigots have had their answer from General Pershing. So denunciatory was the indictment brought against our troops in France by a church board of temperance and morals that mothers trembled for their sons and the country was painfully impressed by the positiveness of the sweeping statement. If the stories on which it was based were true, then our soldiers were without decency and our officers had lost their sense of responsibility. Officers were said to have given themselves up to orgies the day they landed in France, and the soldiers straightway plunged into vices that sapped their manhood and disgraced the army. It was said in this precious document of accusation that the United States was showing less regard for the welfare of its troops than the French Government had shown for the safety of the laborers it sent to Tunis. The pro-German brewers were debauching "our boys," and this appeal was made: "Will the "great prohibition States of the West "and South stand for it? Will Ameri-"can motherhood tolerate it?" General Pershing, in a report to the Secretary of War, makes short work of the false charges:

> There has never been a similar body of men who have led as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform their duties in the most efficient manner possible. * * * Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comment, especially by our allies.

The American commander in France, who feels his responsibility as fully as a man of another cloth might do, bids "American mothers" to "rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation." This should be the last word on an unsavory subject. There has been other testimony to the good behavior of our soldiers in France as a body. Black sheep are the rare exception. A manlier, cleaner army does not exist, according to observers. Let no more be heard from canting bigots at the rear.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Immediate Action Is Demanded. In the light of cold reason, and from a calm estimate of relative values, the most important revelation, the strongest incitement to immediate action on the part of the Administration, that was made by Senator Chamberlain in Thursday's speech certainly was not the letter presented by him as having been received by Senator Wadsworth from a father whose son had died in one of the training camps. In spite of that fact, however, the letter in question will go straight to the heart of every father and mother in the country who has a son in the new armies. It will fill them all with an indignation and an apprehension that cannot be called unjustified, and the consequences to what can be described as the national morale, or the national attitude toward the war, will be serious indeed unless the intention already announced in Washington of making a thorough investigation of the episode, and of holding to responsibility the man or men to blame for the cruel and horrifying neglect of that sick soldier, is promptly and vigorously and sternly carried out.

For it cannot be truly said that, in the size of the task which the Government is performing, there is anything in the army or camp regulations as to the number of attendants allotted to the military hospitals that excuses or even adequately explains what was set down in that letter.

The situation as detailed was one that warranted, that compelled, the ignoring of routine restrictions on the service of a hospital, and the failure of the camp commandant, of its head surgeon, of anybody with any authority at all, to see to it that dying soldiers received something approaching proper and decent care, no matter how many petty rules were broken, constitutes a grave dereliction of duty as well as of common sense.

The case did not illustrate the often mentioned—the too often mentioned—inevitable hardships of war. It illustrated either gross negligence or gross stupidity, and it would be hard to decide which of the two is the worse. So, while from one standpoint the death of this soldier does not appreciably affect the winning or the losing of the war, from another the effect may be enormous. Of what kind the effect shall be it is for the Administration to decide by the action it takes—by its making or not making impossible a repetition of such scenes as that father described.

Friendly Advice to Germans. In a considerable number of internment camps scattered through this and several other countries there are at present many intelligent and literate Germans who have at their command the leisure—lacking just now to most Germans at home who belong to the same class—that is required for the reading of ancient masterpieces. It is therefore to the sequestrated Germans alone that we venture, in a kindness that will pass well enough for friendship, to recommend the perusal—or reperusal, as the case may be—of the book wherein one Francis Bacon set down his opinions and suggestions in regard to what he called in stately phrasing "the proveni-ence and advancement of learning."

Bacon, by his own confession, was a venal judge, and in this very book he addressed to his King some of the most stomach-turning flattery that even in those days courtier ever offered to a monarch. The essay, nevertheless, is well worth reading, by a German or by anybody else, and its wisdom stands as straight as ever, in spite of carrying the weight of 300 years on its shoulders. For German readers, however, there is in the book the special joy of finding themselves most admirably, though quite unintentionally, described. The passage runs:

> For the gigantic state of mind which possesseth the troublers of the world, such as was Lucius Sylla and infinite other of smaller model, who would have all men happy or unhappy as they were their friends or enemies, and would give form to the world according to their own humours (which is the true theomachy) pretendeth and aspireth to good, though it recedeth furtherest from good of society, which we have determined to be greater.

Many moderns have tried their hands and done their ardent best at characterizing the Teutonic type of intellect, but few if any have been at once as discriminating, as correct, and as charitable as this in sizing up the German "troublers of the world," in defining their purposes, and in admitting that there is aspiration to good as well as pretension of it in their "theomachy." And it is, after all, only a cap that happens to fit!

Antiquated, but Yet Effective. For the catching of various animals, traps of various kinds are needed, but the successful kinds of traps are not very numerous, and the best of them are very old and very simple. At any rate, they are all based on one or another of a few prehensive principles, varied in application according to taste and circumstances. And by the devices that have always caught their predecessors since the men of the Stone Age began to set traps, the ineducable tribes continue to be captured.

Observe, for instance, the predatory species that live on stolen information. Now, as always, they fall into the pit that is baited by inserting in a dispatch a name which, when read backward, points straight at the depredator and makes him write and print his own condemnation. It was years and years ago that one of our misguided neighbors credited with martial prowess a nonexistent Colonel with an impossible but sufficiently plausible name manufactured out of the phrase, "We pilfer the news." Twisted about a bit, it became convincingly Spanish, or at least convincing enough for the designed purpose of revealing the vicious habit of news theft. And the same scheme worked just as well this week when the United Press Association distributed to its patrons a dispatch that mentioned an Under Foreign Secretary Nelotsky.

There is no such official, but the International News Service swallowed him whole, failing utterly to see that "Nelotsky" was merely "stolen" reversed and equipped with a more or less Russian termination that had been thrown in for good measure. Traps of this sort are rather cruel, but of their efficiency there is no doubt, and when one really wants a hide to nail up on one's barn door—well, one uses the trap that will supply the hide, as in this instance.

"Utterly Sentimental."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In official Germany practice and theory go hand in hand. Professor Campbell of Lick Observatory told in The New York Times Magazine, Jan. 6, the story of the Kaiser's part in the looting of China at the time of the Boxer rebellion; how he took five rare astronomical instruments brought home by his troops and set them up on the lawn of his palace at Potsdam. The rest of the story follows:

In 1902, two years after Count von Waldersee had opened the way for Kultur in China, the great General Staff of the German Army expounded its theory of war in a volume published for the instruction of German officers under the title of "Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege, (English translation, "The War Book of the German General Staff," New York, 1915.) In the chapter on booty and plundering there occurs this footnote:

> How sensitive, indeed how utterly sentimental, public opinion has become today in regard to this question is shown by the attitude of the French and German press in regard to some objects of art carried away from China.

If Professor Campbell is not more reserved in his criticism he is in danger of being classed by the Potsdam gang as being "utterly sentimental."

E. B. McGILVARY.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18, 1918.

The Guarantee of Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the ancient and historic town of Hastings a very successful course of university extension lectures on "The United States of America" has just come to a close. In responding to a vote of thanks at the close of his last lecture, the lecturer recited the closing paragraph of your Mr. Winston Churchill's delightful novel, "Richard Carvel":

> I pray God that time may soften the bitterness it caused [the war for independence] and heal the breach in that noble race whose motto is freedom. That the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack may one day float together to cleanse this world of tyranny.

We all felt that the quotation was most apposite, and the applause was immense. The author's prayer has been answered. The two glorious flags do float together, and, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Central Powers, that fact is proof positive that the conflict shall not cease until Prussian autocracy and militarism have been finally broken.

D. HENRY REES.

St. Leonards-on-Sea, England, Dec. 18, 1917.

THE MOTHER'S GIFT.

My lips are traitors. They would kiss and cling,
Weaving a spell to plead Love's cause for me.
I shall compel their silence, save to sing
"My country, 'tis for thee!"

The hands that in my son's warm clasp would lie,
Finding in his dear touch a wondrous thrill,
Are clenched. My arms, that yearn to draw him nigh—
They shall hang straight and still.

America! I may not shoulder arms
To fight your battles, and no active part
Is mine in shielding you from war's alarms—
I offer you my heart.

Thus shall I bear, as bravely as I may,
Crushing the dread that shakes my very soul,
The pain of parting, sending him away
With smiling self-control.

Then, though the future bring me good or ill—
Though our next meeting find us here, or there—
Be Freedom conquered or triumphant, still
I shall have done my share.

BEATRICE BARRY.

America After the War

National Preparedness for America—The Naval and Military Strength Needed to Defend So Large a Country—The Swiss Training Plan for American Youth.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER XII.—PREPAREDNESS.

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THE worst foes of a long era of peace for the world are the idealists known as extreme pacifists and the socialistic dreamers. These fantastic thinkers forget that man is a dominating and a fighting being. In peace man struggles for mastery and success in human society; his victories in peace are the results of the lesser forces skillfully employed in a warfare of a social variety. Collectively, men love warfare more than peace. The will to dominate, which cannot be eradicated from human nature, impels men, combined in nations, to the use of the major forces whenever they are necessary to attain national domination. The weapons employed in national force are called "armaments." If nations were to disarm by agreement, they would soon improvise the more primitive weapons necessary to enable them to carry out their new schemes of national domination. Battles might for a time be less scientific, but human ingenuity would make them hardly less sanguinary or less savage. It is idle to think that wars would be avoided because of national disarmaments. New and cheaper arms hastily improvised would be substituted for the abandoned armaments, but wars would not cease, and will never cease, while mankind remain masterful and contending beings. If nations were disarmed, the numerically weak nation would be placed at a greater disadvantage. The nations of millions would soon overcome and depress the nations of thousands by the very force of numbers. Disarmament to be effectual would require the redistribution of countries into districts of equal content.

The men termed "pacifists" are of two varieties: those who would promote peace by sensible endeavor, and those who believe that wars may be eradicated by some scheme of universal disarmament or the total neglect of military education. The second kind of pacifists are called "extreme pacifists" because they believe that every warlike preparation is a moral offense. Extreme pacifists in the very face of danger to their country would consent to render it an easy prey for the enemy. Of all dangers to the state the extreme pacifists are the greatest. Every cultivated or thoughtful man is in some degree a pacifist. He loves peace and he believes in the substitution of arbitration for force in the greatest possible number of international differences. But he recognizes that some national differences can be solved in but one way, and that way is by the employment of the national force in war. There have been wars from the very morning of history, and there will be wars until the night sets in for all mankind. There is not in Europe or in Asia a single eminent statesman who believes for one instant that warfare will ever be a thing of the past.

Preparedness has to do with the national necessity called war. If a nation is right-minded, and there are nations which are not so, the extremity of war will be avoided whenever possible. But whenever a war is inevitable a right-minded nation will be prepared to meet it and that kind of nation will survive in the struggle for human existence. If a nation neglects preparation for war, and leaves itself exposed to every hostile aggression, that nation will be exterminated pursuant to the law which dooms all weaker beings in the struggle for existence. A nation which neglects preparedness is a weak or a decadent nation; it is a nation which lacks sense of proportion; one where the pursuit of wrong ideals has dulled the national intelligence. It is a nation which has decided to neglect its progeny and its future. Deliberately such a nation has chosen to be trampled on in the end by the more aggressive and more enduring types of men and nations. America is not such a nation. It will end in being prepared for all eventualities. That is preparedness.

The first requisite for national preparedness, in view of the complicated, costly and scientific military apparatus now employed in warfare is a highly efficient civil government. The main efficient in modern warfare is a treasury balance on the right side, a prosperous national agriculture, and a rich and profitable national commerce. In a strong government all the national industries and organizations are sustained and made successful by judicious and highly scientific measures. Nothing good in the State is allowed to fall down. The education, the morale, the health and the prosperity of the individuals of the nation are at all times maintained by governmental regulations at the highest stages of national efficiency. This desirable condition can be brought about only by a government conducted on the highest possible plane. Good government is essential to a strong and powerful nation and to preparedness.

Preparedness for America takes into consideration the extent of the territory to be defended. America has four military fronts open to enemy attack. The Pacific Coast line is exposed to attack by any great Asiatic power. The Atlantic Coast is exposed to the hostile actions of any European power at war with the United States. Mexico and Canada, both weak countries, are not able to defend their neutrality, and the territories of either or both may be readily used as a base by any great power or combination of powers at war with the United States. Future wars will probably be conducted by groups of powers allied for the time being. An attack on America may be simultaneously made on all its fronts. Preparedness for America, therefore, presents the problem, how best to defend the country against hostile attacks from any or all directions. Preparedness in America is not an aggressive, but a defensive policy for a naturally peaceful and rich country living under a lax and decentralized government in times of peace. In times of war American Government, like the Roman, becomes more highly centralized, indeed a virtual dictatorship of an extremely powerful kind. The difficulty in America is that the conversion from one form of government adapted to peace to the other form more adapted for war takes time. In modern warfare, there is little time given for preparedness. Consequently, if America wishes to continue as it is, it must live under a régime of preparedness. Most sensible men who love peace and security support a national scheme for minimum preparedness.

If Canada and Mexico were by proper and friendly treaties committed to some general alliance by which the whole of North America was obligated to resist hostile aggressions from across the seas, the problem of preparedness would for the United States be much simplified. America would then be virtually an insular country. The first line of defense would be exclusively on the high seas and this line could be held for a long time by a powerful and efficient navy. For the purposes of the exterior line of defense America should possess in the Pacific a modern fleet equal to that of the greatest Asiatic power. In the Atlantic, America should maintain a fleet equal to that of the greatest European power. With a coast line of 6,000 miles to guard, a little navy is of no use to the country. It would be better for America to abolish the naval service altogether than to trust its defense to a small navy. A navy of the size here suggested would be an adequate protection for a great and a rich country and enable it to meet the attacks which are sure to come in the future of the nation.

The second line of defense for the proper defense of America consists of the modern fortifications and military protective works necessary to guard the harbors and landing places available for an enemy. To guard the second line the strongest possible modern fortresses should exist, not at some points of the coast, but at all necessary points. Kept fully equipped with ordnance of the greatest power and range and with all the most advanced auxiliaries of modern defense, the second line of defense would be a protection to the country of the most efficient kind which it is overt treason in the military and Congressional authorities to neglect. The supplements to this second line of defense, the routes of quick communications, have not yet received all the attention their great importance demands of the authorities. There is now no system of strategical railways in America. But this defect can be readily overcome. The third line of defense is the army. The character and quality of this branch of the national defense is the supreme military problem.

The United States will soon have to protect over two hundred millions of prosperous and peaceful citizens. It is thought by the best military authority that a standing army, for the effective defensive purposes of such a vast population, should consist of at least half a million men. This would be but one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the population. Two hundred thousand soldiers would be required in the West and as many more in the East. One hundred thousand would be held in a central position, where they could easily be mobilized either on the southern or the northern borders as the need developed. Such a regular army, if highly trained and disciplined in the most modern and scientific methods, would be the nucleus of the greater army of national defense. Under-disciplined, carelessly trained, or obsoletely armed and equipped, a regular army of even 500,000 would be worse than useless to the nation. An efficient modern army requires not only the most modern equipment, but an abundance of trained officers possessed of the best attainable military education. The Military Academy and the war colleges in America must therefore be kept superior to the best foreign standards. That they are now so, many traveled Americans very much doubt; there are too many signs to the contrary.

It is generally assumed that a standing army has not been popular in America. Certainly many American politicians of the easygoing, every-day variety have been opposed to a standing army, and the demagogues among them have long proclaimed that a standing army is a menace to liberty. But all Americans are not of the politician kind. Some of them are beginning to be convinced that in such a vast country, so rich and so largely populated, a regular army has become necessary for defense. A regular American army, as most intelligent men believe, would have little power to harm liberty. Many civilians are now convinced that the power for good of a regular army would more than compensate for any risk it entails. A regular army would not bring about a perpetual dictatorship a day sooner. America will not submit to a dictatorship until the country has become so fallen and so utterly wretched as to be able to be saved from disorder in no other way. When America has fallen into that degraded condition no regular army will be necessary to bring about a dictatorship. When the time is ripe a dictatorship will come about in America by acclamation just as it came about in ancient Rome. In all probability the American Republic will not for centuries fall through the rise of a dictator, or through the machinations of ambitious men. If it fall, it will be through a conquest by stronger powers.

It is thought by skilled military men to be possible for a combination of powers at war with America to land in North America in a comparatively brief space of time a million trained soldiers, properly equipped. There are now at least eight of the great powers, each of which has an army of far more than two and a half million men. To cope with half this number speedily a regular army of 500,000 men, scattered throughout the United States, is conceded by experts to be wholly inadequate. A large part of the regulars would be required at the principal military stations throughout so vast a country. The regular army in America must therefore be largely supplemented by a national army quickly mobilized for the purpose of defense. A national army should be composed in the last extremity of all the men of military age. Probably there would never be an occasion when all would be called into the field.

The old militia system is obsolete and useless for defense. The testimony of the leading military authorities in America, from Washington down, is, in substance, that a militia is not an effective military arm of the nation. Since Washington complained of the militia it has become, under modern conditions, even less effective. However well disposed and patriotic the militia may be, it requires immediate reorganization in every war. It is always reorganized as a national army. Consequently, it has become the general opinion in the country that the old militia system is obsolete and that it must give way to universal military service, preferably on the Swiss plan. The Swiss or the Australian plan seems to be the most democratic and the least expensive plan for the national army of a republic. The time it requires for training is short; it interferes little with the ordinary pursuits of the young men of the nation, while its cost to the republic is comparatively small.

The Swiss system gives to every male under age, as a part of his general education, a compulsory military training of about one year. Thereafter the only additional military training necessary is about 65 days for the infantry, 73 for field artillery, and 90 days for the cavalry. The subsequent trainings, known as "repetition courses," are confined to eleven days annually. After their twenty-third year the young men are placed in the reserve. The reserve is called upon only in cases of dire necessity. The Swiss system, if adopted in the United States as in Australia, would have the merit of not seriously interfering with the civil life and industries of the country, while it would create a national army of millions of men, trained, disciplined and effective for all purposes of defense. Together with the regular army and navy this system would render the country invulnerable to attack and thus tend to make it immune from hostile aggression.

The unfortunate tendency in America has been toward a general indisposition to undergo military hardships of any kind. The inclination of the young men in particular is to seek the softer, the slouchy, and the indifferent phases of life. This tendency would be overcome if the Swiss system were adopted. Intensive military training promotes the general health, discipline, and order, in ways most valuable for the country at large. A hardy body of young men drilled, disciplined, and obedient to authority would invigorate the whole country and stimulate the desired public order in all directions. Besides, universal military training would create a patriotic spirit and a love of country, without which no country can be in a healthy or a sound condition. Unless in such a condition, a nation is not prepared to meet all the vicissitudes of national existence, and it ultimately must fall down before stronger and better prepared nations.

If the United States were to adopt the Swiss system a great national auxiliary army of the highest efficiency for all purposes would at once spring into being. Universal military service is thoroughly democratic and consistent with modern pressure. Modern military movements are so speedy that there is now no time given to create an army. An army must in modern times be in existence and able to be mobilized, thoroughly armed and equipped within a few days. Every man enrolled in the general army should always know his station in the event the general army is quickly mobilized. Mobilization requires that the arms and equipment of the army shall be always ready. The greatest test of the military efficiency of a nation is the speed with which mobilization may be effected.

In order to mobilize speedily everything must be ready. Modern guns and military material have become so elaborate and scientific that they cannot be improvised within a moderate space of time. They must be always on hand. Nothing can now be left to the future or chance. The general staff should therefore always know that all the necessary military equipment and appliances for the army and navy are ready to meet an attack from any quarter. The expense to the nation of being ready is small compared with the cost to a rich nation caught unprepared. Improvidence and lack of military preparation have cost the United States far more in the aggregate than the largest standing army has cost the most warlike nation in Europe.

The cost of maintaining a proper and efficient military establishment in the United States in time of peace would be far less than the cost of a hurried and nervous preparation on the eve of a great war. Statistics show that the cost of the past wars conducted by the United States, under the old plan of voluntary enlistment and improvised preparation for war, has been the greatest of all modern wars. Indeed the expenditures for military purposes in the United States have in recent years been almost as great as those of the most efficient military powers in Europe. In the United States only has the vast expenditure for military purposes been wasted and useless. From the present outlook it would appear that Americans have now determined to substitute an intelligent scheme of defense for the past wasteful extravagance amounting to national debauch. How best to accomplish it is the problem of preparedness.

All the former national wars of America have been conducted under circumstances more favorable than will occur again. The adversaries have been either weak nations or the terrain has been of America's own choice. Conditions have greatly changed. In the employment of the old rifle or musket American farmers and frontiersmen of the last century needed little training to make them efficient; they were accustomed to the use of these arms. With the disappearance of large game and the old frontier life all this former advantage has been lost. In the use of modern weapons of defense no other nation is now more unskilled than the American. In modern warfare neither arms nor their proper employment can be suddenly improvised. Their production and their skillful use require a long period in times of peace.

Unless America arouses itself to the necessity of "preparedness" as a policy it is doomed sooner or later to destruction as a great power. There are elements of dissolution within every organism; there are also foes external as well as foes internal. Preparedness would postpone the natural operation of these forces, perhaps, for centuries. Of all the enemies of a great nation the worst are the dreamers who see ahead an era of universal and perpetual peace. As man is constituted perpetual peace is impossible. The life of nations, like the life of man, is one long struggle. That nation only will survive which is strong in all directions.

[*End of the Series.*]

Anxiety for Soldier Sons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing as the father of two sons serving in the military forces of the United States and expressing, as I believe, the anxiety of many fathers whose sons are preparing to risk their lives in the service, are we not justified in respectfully asking the President to surround himself in positions of great and grave responsibility with men qualified by training, experience, and natural ability to render competent and efficient service in national affairs?

SERVICE.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1918.

COURT FITS PENALTY OF RICH TO THE POOR

Refuses to Send Humble Smugglers to Jail in View of Recent Lenity to Wealthy Women.

FINES SHIP STEWARD $1

Paroles Woman with Counsel While She Raises $50, the Law's Minimum in Her Case.

"I believe in an equitable, conscientious, and religious administration of the law. I do not believe that there should be one rule for the rich and another rule for the poor. I am not inclined to treat the rich one way and the poor another."

Judge Harland B. Howe of the Federal District Court of Vermont, uttered the words quoted above from the bench in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court of New York yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the entering of pleas of guilty by a French woman in modest circumstances, and a poor French steamship steward to an indictment which charged the smuggling into the United States of French lace valued at about $120.

The case was called unexpectedly, even to the Judge, immediately following the adjournment of the German ship-bomb plot trial. The Judge was about to leave the bench when Deputy Marshals entered the courtroom with the defendants. The woman was Mme. Ernestine Perrin, charged with receiving the smuggled lace. The man was Vincent Le Bellequic of the crew of the French liner Espagne, who brought the lace into the country.

Neither of the defendants speaks English. Mme. Perrin was accompanied by her young daughter and seemed utterly at a loss as she faced the Judge. The kindly attitude of Judge Howe, however, soon put her at ease. As for the steward he did not appear to realize what was going on. He also had a young daughter, who is employed as a nursemaid, with him. For two weeks, friendless and unable to give bail, the steward had been in the Tombs, and the expression on his face was that of a man fearful of his fate.

Assistant United States District Attorney Joseph A. Burdeau, who represented the Government, briefly outlined the facts in the case to Judge Howe.

"How much was the lace worth that these poor people are charged with smuggling into this country?" asked Judge Howe.

"About 700 francs, that is about $120 in our money," Mr. Burdeau answered.

For a full minute Judge Howe waited before he asked the next question. He is in appearance the typical jurist of the old days, even to the moderately long hair. His accent is all of New England, and his attitude that of kindly consideration and mercy.

"How poor are these people," Judge Howe asked.

He was informed that Mme. Perrin was in very modest circumstances, that she had only been in America a few months, and that she had recently opened a small lace shop in West Sixty-second Street, where she sold laces made by peasant women who have sought refuge in Paris from the regions of France devastated by the Germans.

As for the little black-mustached steward, Judge Howe was told that the only thing that stands between him and destitution is the $40 a month he gets from the French Line as a steward. He has a wife and five children dependent on him, the youngest a baby boy of three months.

"I would like to be advised in this case. What do you wish me to do?" asked Judge Howe.

Mr. Burdeau politely replied that he did not consider himself called upon to advise the Judge.

"Well," replied Judge Howe, "advice has been given to the Judge in the cases of rich persons who have been brought up on smuggling charges, so why not in a case like this? Do you not think that the same rule should apply here? What did the fines imposed in the cases of those rich women who were in this court some weeks ago amount to?"

The cases Judge Howe had in mind, as it subsequently developed, were those of Mrs. Whitney Warren and Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden, both of whom pleaded guilty to smuggling goods into the country. Mrs. Warren was fined $8,000 and Miss Burden $2,500. Both fines were paid.

"Those women were not jailed, but were permitted to pay fines and to go free," Judge Howe said, "and, while I do not want to change the rules in this district, it is a fact that I don't like to come down here from Vermont and send poor people to jail for doing something that in the case of the millionaires is punished only with a fine. I want to do the exactly right thing. If it is right to fine rich women several thousand dollars, why, then, it would seem right to fine that poor fellow over there in proportion, that is, fine him one dollar.

"When I was down here on a previous occasion," Judge Howe continued, "A poor Irish boy was brought before me for smuggling, and I sent him to prison for three months and fined him, too. Then, later on, I read in the papers about these rich women being let off with fines, and I wondered if I had done the right thing with that boy, and I have been sorry about it ever since."

"My client, Le Bellequic," a lawyer appointed by the court to represent the steward said, "has already been in jail two weeks. I think that should be taken into consideration in his case."

"I have no idea of imposing a jail sentence on your client. The question I am considering now is whether or not I ought to fine him $1," replied Judge Howe.

Judge Howe found that under the law he would have to impose at least a fine upon each prisoner. The minimum permitted in the case of Mme. Perrin was $50 or a jail sentence.

"I will have to impose a fine in this case," he said, addressing Claude E. Thompson, counsel for Mme. Perrin, "and I am going to make it as light as the law permits. I will give you the choice of a minimum fine of $50 or a sentence of one day in jail."

Mr. Thompson conferred with Mme. Perrin.

Through an interpreter he told her what the Judge had said. Mme. Perrin began to weep. She whispered something to her daughter and the daughter repeated what she said to Mr. Thompson.

"Mme. Perrin says she would rather sell her clothes than go to jail even for one day," said Mr. Thompson.

"Well, can she raise the $50?" Judge Howe asked, and it was plain that he was worried for fear the gray-haired French woman could not get the money.

"She can probably raise it tomorrow; will you parole her in my custody until then?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"Certainly, she is paroled in your custody," Judge Howe announced. Then the Judge turned to Le Bellequic. "I fine you $1," he said.

A woman who was in court came forward and handed the clerk of the court a dollar note.

RUSSIAN FUNDS RELEASED.

Attachment in Suit Over Motors Reduced to Amount of Claim.

Pending trial of a suit brought by Gaston, Williams & Wigmore against the Russian Zemsky, an aggregation of Russian municipalities, for an alleged breach of contract, an attachment was obtained by the plaintiffs against funds of the defendant on deposit here in the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company. Yesterday Judge Manton of the Federal District Court signed an order releasing all of the funds except enough to cover the claim, which amounts to $615,014.

The same plaintiffs also sued Serge A. Ughet, I. V. Mishtowt, and G. J. Medzikhovsky in a similar matter for $299,800. The court set aside the attachment in this case and dismissed the suit on a certificate from the Secretary of State to the effect that as the defendants were attachés of the Russian Embassy they were immune from any action against them in the courts. The complaint in the suit alleges that the defendants defaulted in the payment for motors purchased under contract.

MRS. VENABLE WED AGAIN.

Daughter of H. K. McHarg Married Ernest Roentgen Nov. 14 Last.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Announcement has just been made here of the marriage of Mrs. Marian McHarg Venable, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. McHarg of Stamford, to Ernest Roentgen of New York City. The marriage took place in New York on Nov. 14 last.

Mrs. Roentgen's first husband was George R. Venable, a paymaster in the United States Navy. She obtained a divorce from him in December, 1916, obtaining custody of their daughter. Mrs. Roentgen's father, Henry K. McHarg, is one of the wealthiest men in Connecticut.

Robb-Wiley Wedding Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Wiley to Lieutenant Hampton Robb of Cleveland will take place tomorrow at the residence of the bride's parents, Captain and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley, with only a small family party to witness the ceremony, at which the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith of St. Margaret's Church will officiate. This is a real war wedding hastened by the orders of the bridegroom-elect.

The marriage of Miss Roberta Wiley, sister of tomorrow's bride, to Lieutenant Philip Childs of Boston, for which invitations were issued early in the week, is to take place Feb. 4 at St. Margaret's Church.

Mitchell-Peabody Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Sylvia Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody of Boston, and Captain Clarence Van Schaick Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell of this city and Bernardsville, N. J., whose engagement was announced last week, will take place at noon, today, in the chantry of Grace Church. Only the families and immediate friends are to attend.

Porter-Fearing Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Rush Porter, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Biddle Porter and of the late Colonel Porter of Washington, D. C., to Frederick C. Fearing of this city and Philadelphia, has been announced.

Mr. Fearing is the son of the late William H. Fearing of New York. He is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, class of '10, and is a member of the Union Club.

To be Bride of Lieut. Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. Olney B. Dowd of 600 Riverside Drive have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Dowd, to Lieutenant Thomas Kenneth Johnston, U. S. R. Lieutenant Johnston is a graduate of Cornell and attended the training camp at Fort Niagara. He is now stationed at Camp Stuart, Va. Miss Dowd, who was a student at Smith, made her début three seasons ago. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Miss Gates to Wed Lieut. Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Taylor Gates of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Lucile Gates, to Lieutenant Morris Randolph Mitchell, son of President Samuel C. Mitchell of Delaware State College and Mrs. Mitchell. Lieutenant Mitchell is with the 315th Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Lee, Va. No date has been set for the wedding.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"CONCERTED DISCUSSION," SUNDAY, JAN. 27

on

(1) Ratification by the New York State Legislature of the National Prohibition Amendment.

(2) Passage of the War Emergency Prohibition Bill Unless Congress or the President Give It to the Whole Country Before the Legislature Acts.

On next Sunday, January 27th, in approximately 5,000 pulpits of various denominations and creeds in New York City and State, the pastors will bring before their respective congregations the issues involved in the present legislative programme of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, above set out, and request their members to write at once to their respective Senators, Assemblymen and Congressmen, urging prompt action upon these questions.

This "CONCERTED DISCUSSION" plan is part of the answer of the organized moral forces to the propaganda work of the brewers and liquor traffic generally. It is essentially democratic. It proposes that the people tell their representatives what they desire upon this particular question.

The response already received by the Anti-Saloon League indicates that this year the "Concerted Discussion" will be a success far beyond last year, when 3,000 pastors co-operated. It is not confined to Protestants, but both Jews and Catholics will be represented. The first man in New York City to advise the League of his intention to participate was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue.

The Anti-Saloon League is a non-partisan, non-sectarian agency of the churches and temperance forces. It is supported entirely by voluntary offerings. Its annual report is published in its own paper, sent to contributors and furnished to every newspaper in the State of New York.

This notice is paid for by friends of the cause. If you want to make possible the publication of further information, and to furnish funds to be used in getting the facts to the people of the State so that they can ask their representatives for action on this question, send a check, or a subscription which may be paid quarterly, to the Anti-Saloon League, 156 Fifth Avenue.

Contributions of $4.00 a year or more carry with them without extra charge a year's subscription to The American Issue, New York edition, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, and those of $12.00 a year ($1 a month) or more also carry the national edition of The American Issue, which prints the national news the State paper has not room for.

UNION PREACHERS' MEETING, MONDAY, JAN. 28, At Marble Collegiate Church, at 11 o'Clock

In connection with the "Concerted Discussion" demonstration, the regular annual Union Meeting of the ministers of New York City and vicinity will be held at 11 o'clock, Monday morning, in the auditorium of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and 29th Street.

The address of the morning will be made by the Rev. P. A. Baker, D. D., General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America. The State Superintendent, William H. Anderson, will report on the Albany situation. Every pastor is invited to bring one influential layman who is especially interested in the temperance movement.

TELLS OF BOMB PLOT AGAINST TOURAINE

Ebling Says the Explosives Were Placed on the Ship in This Harbor.

COURT STOPS RINTELEN

Interrupts Speech by Chief Defendant in Which He Calls Testimony Unfair.

Herrmann Friedrich Wilhelm Ebling, former Lieutenant in the German Navy and at one time the assistant engineer officer of the German destroyer V-151, testifying before Judge Harland B. Howe, at the trial of the German fire-bomb plotters yesterday, told how the French liner La Touraine narrowly escaped destruction in midocean. The German ship plotters, then operating in New York, he said, had placed bombs on that liner, and while some of them exploded the force was not sufficient to wreck the ship. Carl Schimmel, one of the head plotters, who is now in Germany, told him of the plot to destroy the Touraine.

"Schimmel told me," said Ebling, "that the French authorities had made a mistake when they arrested a man in France whom they charged with being concerned in the plot. The man who placed the bombs on the Touraine, Schimmel told me, at that time was still doing similar work in New York Harbor."

While Ebling was telling his story, Franz Rintelen, the alleged head of the ship-bomb plotters, and the thirteen Germans who are defendants with him, gazed, some of them apparently angrily, at the former German naval officer. Every seat in the courtroom was taken, while outside others sought in vain to gain entrance.

Ebling told part of his story on Thursday and completed it yesterday morning. Ebling said that he was employed by Dr. Carl Schimmel in 1915 to obtain the correct sailing dates and hours of departure of transatlantic vessels operating between New York and allied ports in Europe. He was in the employ of Schimmel about two weeks, he added, before he found that the plotters were placing fire bombs on board ships carrying munitions and other war supplies to the Allies.

On one occasion the witness said he asked Schimmel if there was any danger of the bombs, or the "cigars," as the plotters called them, exploding before the ships sailed from New York, and Schimmel assured him, he said, that the bombs were all timed to explode after the ships left New York and were well on their voyage to Europe.

"Were you asked by Schimmel to place any of these bombs on board steamships?" Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked Ebling.

"Yes," Ebling replied. "It was in April, 1915, when he told me that he had men placing these bombs or 'cigars' on ships then docked or moored in Brooklyn and Manhattan. He asked me to do the work on ships of the Wilson Line. In order that I might be able to carry out instructions he suggested that I secure employment from the Wilson Line people as a longshoreman.

"Schimmel told me to get a job on the pier and that just as a ship sailed he would give me some of the 'cigars' to place in the cargo spaces. He had in his office a box containing a number of these bombs. It was while I was in his employ that he told me that the French authorities had arrested the wrong man in the Touraine case and added that the man in question was still working in New York at that time."

Denies Placing Bombs.

"Did you place any of these bombs as directed?" Ebling was asked.

"No, I never did," the witness answered, "and I left Schimmel's employ two or three days after the Lusitania was sunk.

"After I quit Schimmel," Ebling continued, "I went to work for Captain Wolpert, one of the defendants, on the Atlas piers of the Hamburg-American Line. Wolpert said he thought I was all right because I had worked for Schimmel. He asked me what I thought of Schimmel, and I told him that Schimmel talked too much. He agreed with me and said that Schimmel was a 'regular washwoman.'

"Captain Wolpert told me not to expect too much money for what I did because he said I was a German reservist and ought to be willing to work for the Fatherland without thought of money."

After Ebling left the stand the Government introduced in evidence a transcript of the examination of Wilhelm Parades, another of the defendants, by agents of the Department of Justice in April, 1916. According to the transcript, what Parades said to the Department of Justice men was, in substance, as follows:

"I was employed as an engineer on the steamship Friedrich der Grosse at the time that vessel was docked in Hoboken in 1915, when Karbade, Praedel, and myself were instructed by Second Engineer Osmar to help Ernst Becker do some work, for which, he said, we would get extra pay.

"Becker brought us a lot of lead pipe and we sawed it in pieces about three inches long. Becker used to file the edges so the tubes could be soldered. I got about $12 or $13 for doing this work and Praedel and Kabade got about $14 or $15. The money was paid by Carl Schmidt, the Chief Engineer. We began to make these tubes a few days before the Lusitania was blown up.

"We thought that the cylinders were to be used for blowing up something, but we did not know just what was to be blown up. Becker took the tubes away when he had finished them, but he never told us where he took them. We made about 250 of these tubes."

Rintelen Interrupts Proceedings.

Quite unexpectedly during a lull in the proceedings the defendant, Franz Rintelen, approached the railing in front of the bench and addressed the Court. He said:

"Your Honor, almost every witness called in this case so far has mentioned the name of the steamship Lusitania. I think that this is unfair and prejudicial to myself and other defendants here."

Judge Howe promptly ordered the defendant to cease speaking and asked him if he was represented by counsel. Rintelen replied that George Gordon Battle, who represented him in the trial, had been called to Washington, and for that reason he had decided to make his objection in person.

"The court is not at all favorably impressed by this incident," said Judge Howe. "It appears to me that this situation was created for the purpose of allowing you to make a speech to the court and jury, in which you have started to give your personal views of the conduct of this trial. It seems strange that you should not be represented here today by counsel, but if you have anything to say you had better take the stand and be sworn. The court does not care to listen to your personal views about testimony which has been admitted and not objected to by counsel."

At this juncture William M. Wemple, who is attorney for the defendant von Kleist, informed the court that he was representing Rintelen in the absence of his regular counsel, but that he had not been made aware of the defendant's intention to make a personal objection to the court.

Thereupon Rintelen withdrew his statement, and the court replied that that was the proper thing to do under the circumstances. The trial will be continued at 10:30 A. M. Monday morning.

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SAYS HENNIG PUT GRIT IN GYROSCOPE BEARINGS

U. S. Attorney France Also Asserts Broken Parts Were Delivered by E. W. Bliss Employe.

The trial of Paul C. H. Hennig, who is charged with treasonable activities against the United States while in the employ of the E. W. Bliss Company, was continued before Judge Thomas I. Chatfield in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court in Brooklyn yesterday. United States District Attorney Melville J. France, who is in charge of the prosecution, said in his opening address to the jury that he would prove that emery powder was placed in the bearings of the gyroscopic controls of torpedoes made for the United States Navy, and that the buttons, bearings, and balls were cracked and broken in an extra part box delivered by Hennig to a superior for shipment to the Government.

"We will show," Mr. France said, "that Hennig delivered these defective parts as part of his traitorous aiding of the Imperial German Government. We will prove that on Nov. 12 last Hennig delivered to Edward F. Kane, an inspector in the gyroscope department of the E. W. Bliss Company, five boxes containing tools and extra parts for gyroscopes and that among these were many parts that showed the effect of premeditated mutilation."

Mr. France pointed out that Hennig was born in Leipsic, Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1906, but had not taken out naturalization papers until 1916, following a declaration by the Government that none except citizens might be employed in manufacturing plants engaged in Government work. Mr. France also asserted that Hennig's pro-German feelings were demonstrated time and again during the years of 1915, 1916, and 1917 by utterances he had made and that he would call witnesses to prove these statements.

At the close of Mr. France's address, Arthur W. Wing, one of his counsel, addressing the court, said: "The District Attorney has made no mention of that part of the charge in the indictment that Hennig delivered defective gyro wheels on Nov. 12 to Inspector Kane. Does this mean that the Government is willing to strike out this part of the indictment?"

"It means," Mr. France answered, "that the Government is not prepared to prove any connection between the defendant and the gyro wheels." Hennig smiled at the prosecutor's answer, and one of his counsel slapped him on the back.

The first witness called was John Heim, Deputy Clerk of the Federal Court assigned to the Naturalization Bureau, who submitted the record of Hennig's naturalization on Oct. 4, 1916. Edward F. Kane, a shop inspector of the E. W. Bliss Company, explained how the various parts were handled. Before Hennig got the parts to be made up and assembled they were inspected as to size and condition, following which there was another inspection by the Government inspectors in their room. Kane testified that on Nov. 12 Hennig was asked in his presence by Edward H. Williams to get a box containing tools and spare parts for gyroscopes. This box was then given to a girl so that the various parts could be packed in wax paper and vaseline in preparation for shipment. After the parts were packed they were taken to the Government inspection room to be looked over again.

Edward H. Williams, in charge of the inspection room of the Bliss Company, described the work done in the department under Hennig on the balls, bearings, and buttons of the gyroscopes, and declared that the various parts received no further inspection after being assembled until they came to the hands of the Government inspectors.

Eugene A. Hornberger, an ordnance inspector employed by the Government—the last witness of the day—told of the delivery of the five boxes containing the tools and extra parts to the Government inspection room on Nov. 12, and of his order on the following day for their inspection by Inspector Tietelbaum, who found them O. K. at that time. Under cross-examination the witness admitted that he had discussed Hennig's case with Lieutenant Francis L. Shea of the United States Navy, who was at the head of the Government's inspection department at the Bliss factory. He asserted that the case was a topic of general conversation, and that he could not remember just how often he had talked about it. He denied that he had ever discussed with Lieutenant Shea the evidence that he was to give at the trial.

"Didn't Shea say to you, 'We'll get Hennig yet'?" asked Mr. Wing.

"No," replied the witness.

"Didn't Shea say to you, 'We'll have Hennig up before a firing squad'?"

"He did not," said Hornberger.

Hornberger asserted under further cross-examination that in testing the bearings and cups of the gyroscopes an instrument is used that frequently scratches the steel parts and causes them to become defective. He also said that often a chemical change in the steel would cause the buttons used in the bearings to crack after they have been examined and passed as perfect.

The trial will be continued Monday morning.

NOT TO CLOSE LONDON PORT

British Shipping Controller Denies Such Action Will Be Taken.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The report that the Port of London will be closed to merchant shipping was denied tonight in an official statement issued by the Shipping Controller.

CUP WON BY THE FLORIDA.

American Defense Society's Prize for Good Gunnery Awarded.

The Executive Committee of the American Defense Society has announced that the Defense Society Cup, which is awarded annually to the battleship making the highest score for the year in short range target practice, had been awarded to the United States battleship Florida.

The annual presentation of the cup is the occasion for a celebration for the purpose of increasing public interest in the navy. This year there will be no festivities because the country is at war, and the command and whereabouts of the Florida cannot be made public.

The cup was designed by Caesar Stea and is looked upon as a permanent contribution to American art.

Newport's Service Flag Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 25.—This city's pride in the number of its sons who have entered the service of the United States for the war will be the occasion of a civic ceremony on Sunday, under the auspices of the Newport Service Flag Committee, of which Mayor Clark Burdick, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James are members. Members of families with relatives in service are expected to bring plain service flags. Mrs. French Vanderbilt will present the service stars, and city officials will enter the receipt in a record kept of local activity in the war. Mayor Clark Burdick will present a document signed by himself to the families who have members in the service.

Bowdoin Alumni Dine.

Harvey D. Gibson, General Manager of the American Red Cross, was the chief speaker last night in the Brevoort at the annual dinner of the alumni of Bowdoin College. Mr. Gibson told of the work the Red Cross is doing in keeping up the morale of those behind the lines in the war zone. Kenneth C. Sills, Acting President of the college, spoke of the value of military training to the youth of the nation. W. W. Lawrence, President of the association, presided.

ISPAHAN RUG BRINGS $3,400.

First Day's Sale of Fletcher and Williamson Art Yields $55,695.

Yesterday was the first of the sale of the art property of the late Isaac D. Fletcher and of Charles Francis Williamson of Paris, who lost his life on the Lusitania, and the returns were $55,695. Window hangings of antique ruby velvet, with gold appliqué embroidery and fringe, brought the highest price of the day, going to Bernet, agent, for $4,500.

There were several of these hangings. The highest price for a single piece was paid by P. W. French, $3,400, for a sixteenth century Ispahan rug, 13 feet 9 inches by 5 feet 4. A smaller Ispahan rug went to Dikran G. Kélékian for $2,300 and three others went to the Kazan Carpet Company for respectively $1,250, $2,200, and $1,700. An antique polonaise rug, 6 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, lined with green satin, went to James F. Ballard for $1,900.

A set of Russian enamel, silver tea set and silver-gilt frappé bowls, went to Seaman, agent, for $1,710; a beautiful green malachite font, First Empire, Russian, similar to one in the Trianon Palace at Fontainebleau, went to Henry Reinhardt for $1,000; a French gilt bronze Bacchanalian statue, a nude nymph and playful infant, signed by J. L. Gérôme and cast by Siot-Decauville, went to P. W. Rouss for $900, and Seaman, agent, paid $1,600 for a charming antique statuette of St. Catherine, stone, colored. An antique Greco-Roman statuette, Ceres, went to D. G. Kélékian for $800 and an antique Roman marble group, with Dionysus as the god of fertility, to the same buyer, also for $800. An antique marble statuette, polychromed, of an evangelist, went to Kélékian for $1,000. An antique stone statuette, St. James the Greater, went to W. R. Hearst for $900.

There are important pieces of bronze and marble statuary, among other things, in the closing sale today.

DICK LIBRARIES SOLD.

Collection Included Original Play Bills of John Street Theatre.

The sale of the libraries of Nathan B. Dick and his son, Harris B. Dick, was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening. Among the items were the following:

No. 308—A collection of original play bills of the John Street Theatre, New York, from Feb. 10, 1792, to June 1, 1793, seventeen pieces in one volume; Mr. Gibson	$55.00
No. 333—Extra illustrated copy of the first edition of William Robson's "The Old Play-Goer," London, 1846; George D. Smith	107.00
No. 437—Autograph letter of David Garrick, June 12, 1754, to his brother, Peter; George D. Smith	200.00
No. 438—Another letter by Garrick to E. Tighe, relative to the character of King Lear; George D. Smith	200.00
No. 439—Another letter by Garrick, July 17, 1775, to the actor King; George D. Smith	120.00
No. 600—A collection of views of theatres, mainly American and British; A. Swann, agent	100.00
No. 601—A collection of miscellaneous engravings; C. F. Heartman	115.00
No. 602—A collection of caricatures, mainly in color; R. Fridenberg	67.50

Last evening's total was $4,994. The grand total is $8,884.75.

TWO MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

Large Part of Emil Wolff Estate Goes to Jewish Institutions.

Emil Wolff, Treasurer of the Einstein-Wolff Company, importers of laces and embroideries at 1,115 Broadway, who died Jan. 9 last at the age of 70 years at his home, 171 West Seventy-first Street, left almost his entire estate of about $2,000,000 to thirty-seven religious, educational, and charitable institutions in New York and to three in his birthplace, Berleberg, Westphalia, Germany. The German institutions are the Westphalia Hospital, $10,000; the Anner Kasse of Berleberg and the Jewish Congregation for the improvement of the poor of Berleberg, $5,000 each. Mr. Wolff was a bachelor, and the only bequest to a relative was the income of $50,000 to his sister, Joanna Wolff of Berleberg.

Mr. Wolff's bequests to the New York institutions, chiefly Jewish organizations, consisted of stock in the Einstein-Wolff Company, having a par value of $385,000, and a book value of many times that sum. The largest bequest is 1,000 shares of the stock, par value $100,000, to Mount Sinai Hospital. The United Hebrew Charities and the Montefiore Home get 250 shares each. Gifts of 100 shares each are given to the following: Society for Ethical Culture, Polyclinic Hospital, Lebanon Hospital, German Hospital, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Hebrew Technical Institute, Hebrew Technical Institute for Girls, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York Institution for the Blind, National Jewish Hospital, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Denver; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, and Sydenham Hospital.

The following received fifty shares of the stock: Educational Alliance, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, Chamber of Commerce, Emanu-El Brotherhood, Emanu-El Sisterhood, Hudson Guild, Guild for the Crippled Children of the Poor, and People's Symphony Concerts. Gifts of twenty-five shares each were made to the Society for Blind Babies, the Deutsche Gesellschaft, American Geographical Society, Newsboys' Home, New York Botanical Gardens and the New York Zoological Society.

The will directs that the residue of the estate be divided in the proportion of the gifts of stock to the institutions named.

FIGHT ON RAILROAD BILL.

Senate Opposition to Fixing Time for Returning the Lines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Opposition to the provision in the Administration Railroad bill requiring that the Government shall not relinquish control of the roads until the end of the war developed among some members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today, when it took up consideration of the amendments proposed by the House committee.

Senators Robinson and Cummins said they were opposed to Congress being bound by any arrangement and urged amendments which would permit Government control to be terminated at any time Congress considered it advisable.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson explained the amendments proposed yesterday before the House committee.

Railroad labor leaders protested today to the Wage Commission appointed by Director General McAdoo to investigate labor conditions against starting hearings on pending applications next Monday, as planned. They said they needed more time to prepare statistics and arguments supporting claims, and the earliest date suggested for the hearings was Feb. 5. The commission will meet tomorrow to consider the request.

WOOLEN MILLS DESTROYED.

Maryland Plant Was Making Cloth for the Government.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Fire of mysterious origin destroyed the Cella Woolen Mills at Elliott City early tonight. The mills were turning out cloth for the Government. The damage is estimated at $500,000.

Hylan at Assembly District Ball.

Mayor Hylan attended the annual dance of the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Club in Arcadia Hall, at Halsey Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, last night. He had been invited to lead the grand march, but he withdrew in favor of William F. Delaney, the President of the club. The Mayor walked the five blocks to the hall from his home at Bushwick and Putnam Avenues. Mrs. Hylan and Miss Virginia Hylan were not able to attend. The Mayor was greeted by David Hirschfield, whom he appointed Commissioner of Accounts, and by Cornelius M. Sheehan.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

CASIN—CERF.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cerf of 361 South Fairmount Av., Pittsburgh, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucile J. Cerf, to Mr. Jack Casin, New York.

Married.

GRISWOLD—BURKHART.—Jan. 22, Charlotte Burkhart to Henry Griswold.

Died.

APPEL.—Annie J. Appel, beloved wife of Jacob, mother of Samuel J., Morris J., and Stella Frenkel, on Thursday, Jan. 24, in her 65th year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,183 Oak Place, Far Rockaway, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M. Far Rockaway train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 8:29. Interment Rodoph Sholom, Cypress Hills. Des Moines, Iowa, papers please copy.

BABBITT.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 24, 1918, Rev. Franklin Babbitt, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Nyack, N. Y. Funeral services from said church Saturday, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City at 1:29 P. M., via Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Please omit flowers. London and Paris papers please copy.

BOYD.—On Jan. 24, 1918, William A. Boyd, in his 77th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 24 East 78th St., Saturday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.

BOYD.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, 140, D. N. Y. G. A. R.—Comrades are requested to attend the funeral service of our Past Commander, William A. Boyd, at 24 East 78th St., Saturday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock. By request of the family there will be no ritual service. By order, GEO. W. CASE, Commander.
J. C. LONG, Adjutant.

BOYD.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of William Augustus Boyd, a member of this society, on Jan. 24, 1918. WILLIAM D. MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

BRAGDON.—Mary M., Jan. 25, 1918, widow of the late Joseph H. Bragdon. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 28, at 11 A. M., from her late residence, 2,684 Bedford Av., Flatbush.

BUELL.—Wallace, Jr., youngest son of Mrs. Wallace Buell, Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 24, 1918.

BURDETT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 21, at Santa Fe, N. M., Emily Maria Renshaw, wife of Louis S. Burdett. Funeral notice later.

CHENEY.—Suddenly, in the American Aviation Service abroad, on Jan. 20, William Halsall Cheney, Harvard 1920, First Lieutenant American Aviation Corps, youngest son of Mrs. William H. Schofield of Peterboro, N. H., and the late Charles P. Cheney, aged 21.

COLES.—William H., in his 69th year, husband of Emma Briggs, who died Dec. 12, father of Howard, Arthur and Davis Coles. Services Wade Memorial Chapel, Cleveland, Ohio.

COSTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918, Washington A. Coster, in his 46th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 814 East 35th St., Flatbush, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 4:30 P. M.

DAVISON.—Laura Etta. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Sunday, 10:15 A. M.

DE LUCE.—Emma A., widow of the late Percival De Luce. Funeral service Sunday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 P. M., in Chapel of Church of Messiah, Park Av. and East 42d St.

DEVIN.—On Friday, Jan. 25, 1918, at the home of his son, 182 East 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philip M. Devin, in his 86th year. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated Monday morning, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, at Holy Innocents Church, Beverly Road, at East 17th St. Interment Calvary.

DUNHAM.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918, Susan A. Dunham. Funeral services at Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts., Sunday, Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.

EDESHEIMER.—Isaac, suddenly, Jan. 24, 1918, beloved son of the late Moses and Regina Edesheimer, and brother of the late Michael Edesheimer, brother of Clara Levy and Emma Dahlman, uncle of the late Belle Weil and of Flora Isaacs, Emma Marx, Rae Elbe, Mitchell, Gus, and Moise Levy, Flora Wasserman, Beatrice and Isaac Dahlman. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M., from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av. Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco papers please copy.

EDESHEIMER.—Members of Manhattan Lodge, I. O. B. B., are invited to funeral of late Brother Isaac Edesheimer Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, at Pick's Mortuary Chapel, 239 Lenox Av.
G. DAVIDSON, President.
PHILIP COWEN, Secretary.

EGGERT.—Suddenly, at 156 East 79th St., New York City, John Edgerton, son of Herbert F. and Mary Parker Eggert, aged 16 months. Funeral service private. Please omit flowers.

ERDMAN.—Suddenly, from angina pectoris, on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918, in this city, Albert, pastor emeritus of the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown, N. J., in his 80th year. Funeral services at Morristown on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 11 A. M.

FERGUSON.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 25, 1918, Camilla M., wife of George B. Ferguson. Funeral services at her late residence, 60 South Grove St., Monday morning, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FRANK.—Josephine, on Jan. 25, 1918, widow of the late Philip Frank, mother of Selma Fernbach and Bertha, Henry, Eugene, and Walter Frank. Funeral private.

GILMARTIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, James T., beloved son of Johanna and the late James, after short illness. Funeral Monday from late home, 5,000 Broadway. Requiem mass at Church of the Good Shepherd, Paulist Fathers, Broadway, near 207th St. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Chicago papers please copy.

GRANT.—Mrs. Clara P. Grant, formerly of Scranton, Penn., age 74 years, on Friday, Jan. 25, 1918, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Howard Davis, Pelham, N. Y.; is survived by five children—Mrs. L. B. Gernon, New York; Mrs. Howard Davis, Pelham, New York; Miss Grace Maddocks, Pelham, New York; Sanford Grant, Los Angeles; Walter Maddocks, Scranton, Penn. Notice of funeral later.

HASKELL.—On Jan. 25, 1918, of pneumonia, Elizabeth Foley, wife of Ernest Haskell and daughter of Mrs. John A. Foley, in the 38th year of her age. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Monday, Jan. 28, at 9:30 A. M.

HOGUE.—At her residence, 22 Park Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Jan. 25, 1918, Eliza B. Hogue, beloved wife of Charles Hogue. Notice of funeral later.

KETCHAM.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Jan. 25, 1918, Selina, wife of the late Dr. W. E. Ketcham. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 19 Quincy Place, Yonkers, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M.

KING.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, at Morristown, N. J., Helen Rose, wife of Vincent B. King and daughter of the late Simri Rose of Macon, Ga., in the 80th year of her age. Funeral service will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

KINGSLEY.—On Jan. 24, 1918, after a short illness, James A. Kingsley. Funeral Saturday, 1 P. M. sharp, from 210 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KNAPP.—Clara, on Jan. 24, sister of Mrs. John J. Musso. Funeral services at chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

KNIGHT.—Mary Caroline, wife of George T. Knight, Thursday morning, Jan. 24, at her residence, 206 West 106th St. Services at the residence, Saturday, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment Sunday at Stanhope, N. J.

LINN.—Oct. 24, 1917, Gaston Linn, aged 27, of Paris and New York, Lieutenant, 8me Tirailleurs, killed at Malmaison. Thrice mentioned in dispatches for initiative and daring courage. Received the Croix de Guerre.

McCAFFREY.—Suddenly, Jan. 24, Rebecca, beloved sister of Edward McCaffrey. Funeral from her late residence, 427 West 48th St., Monday, Jan. 28, 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass Church of Sacred Heart, West 51st St., 10:30 A. M.

PACE.—On Jan. 25, Margaret M., wife of Anthony H. Pace. Funeral service at her late residence, 136 West 15th St., Sunday, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

PEATTIE.—At 943 St. Nicholas Av., New York, on Jan. 25, Robert A., Jr., son of Annette B. and Robert A. Peattie, aged 5 years. Funeral services will be held on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., at his late home, 319 Main St., Beacon, N. Y.

PRICE.—J. W. Parson, beloved husband of Annie C. Price and father of Mrs. Vernon Williams, Jan. 24, in his 79th year, at his residence, 401 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill. Funeral services Sunday, 3 P. M. at residence.

PRICE.—The St. David's Society with deep regret announces the death of Professor J. W. Parson Price. Funeral services Sunday at 3 o'clock, 401 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill.
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, President.
GEO. MORGAN LEWIS, Secretary.

PUTNAM.—Carrie M., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, wife of James R. Putnam. Funeral services at her late residence, 411 East 178th St., Bronx, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1918, 1:30 P. M.

RIGGS.—At East Orange, New Jersey, Jan. 24, 1918, Rev. James F. Riggs, D. D., in his 65th year. Funeral services at Brick Presbyterian Church on Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, at 8 o'clock.

ROSENWALD.—On Jan. 25, Dora A., beloved wife of Theodore Rosenwald, in the 38th year of her age. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 151 Riverside Drive, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock.

SKILLIN.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., Jan. 23, 1918, Dallas Hewlett, widow of Edward Skillin. Funeral service at her late residence, 68 Heywood Av., Saturday, Jan. 26, at 11:30 A. M. Motors will be in waiting at Mountain station on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 10:45 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

STARR.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Jan. 25, 1918, Henriette Delaplaine Danforth, beloved wife of Howard White Starr. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Mountain Road, Englewood, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 28, at 11:15 A. M. Special train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M., returning after the services.

ULLMAN.—Friday, Jan. 25, after a brief illness, Eunice Ramsey Ullman, aged 42, beloved wife of Alex F. Ullman. Funeral services at her residence, 2 West 86th St., Sunday, Jan. 27, 11 A. M. Friends invited. Interment at convenience of the family. St. Louis papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918, Samuel V. Underhill, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Town-Path, Glen Cove, L. I., Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, at 1:30 P. M.

WEIERBACK.—At his residence, 509 East 77th St., Jan. 25, 1918, Anthony Weierback, aged 61. Funeral notice later.

WHITNEY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Friday, Jan. 25, at his residence, 316 West 93d St., New York, Charles Sumner, husband of Florence Craig Whitney. Funeral private.

WHITTINGTON.—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 24, Benjamin Whittington, in the 68th year of his age, for thirty-six years a trusted friend and faithful coachman in the family of F. K. Sturgis.

WHITTINGTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, Benjamin Whittington, in his 67th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 142 East 53d St., on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Automobile cortege.

WRIGHT.—Sarah Louisa, after short illness, Jan. 24. Funeral from her late residence, 58 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Sunday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.

WRIGHT.—On Friday, Jan. 25, after a long illness, Sadie Cecile, wife of Alexander Balfour Wright. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.) Sunday, 2 P. M.

BARBOUR.—Annie, 204 East 26th St., Jan. 24, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BLUMENSTETTER.—Hermann, 410 East 147th St., Jan. 23, aged 73. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BOYLE.—Isabel, 205 West 30th St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BREHM.—Amelia, 243 West 145th St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BROWNE.—Patrick C., 964 Boston Road, Bronx, Jan. 24. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BRUNNER.—Louis, 366 East 156th St., Jan. 24, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CAIRNS.—Ellen, 240 East 79th St., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CONNELLY.—Michael, 330 East 90th St., Jan. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CORCORAN.—John J., 152 Greenwich St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FREY.—Eva C., 470 East 141st St., Jan. 23, aged 81. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GIBBONS.—Margaret, 434 West 58th St., Jan. 23. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

HYNES.—Patrick, Jan. 23. Funeral, 135 Av. B, today, 1:30 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Hugh, 308 East 26th St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

QUINN.—William, 241 East 31st St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RONAYNE.—William P., 157 West 62d St., Jan. 24, aged 10. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

SAUBERLICH.—Lillian M., 875 Hornaday Place, Jan. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOMBER.—Leonhard, 19 East 128th St., Jan. 23, aged 75.

SCULLY.—Frances M., Jan. 24. Funeral 1,487 1st Av.

SMITH.—Elizabeth, 358 West 49th St., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Dennis, 246 East 90th St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TEVLIN.—Maria, 351 East 52d St., Jan. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

VANCE.—John B., Jan. 24, aged 48. Funeral service today.

WILLIAMS.—John, 1,411 Madison Av., Jan. 24. Funeral today.

WILLIAMS.—Mabel L., 810 Halsey St., Jan. 24. Funeral service today.

Brooklyn.

BAYER.—Charles, 8 Court Square, Jan. 24. Funeral service tomorrow.

BUNDOCK.—John B., 1,061 73d St., Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

BYRNE.—Jeremiah C., 201 Baltic St., Jan. 25. Funeral Jan. 28.

CAVANAGH.—Joseph E., 434 Tompkins Av., Jan. 23, aged 33. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CURRAN.—Isabelle, 573 Park Av., Jan. 24, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUFFY.—Sarah, Jan. 24. Funeral 29 Ashland Place Jan. 28.

ENCH.—Peter, Jan. 23, aged 67. Funeral 697 3d Av. today, 9 A. M.

HANIFY.—Thomas J., 633 Hamburg Av., Jan. 23, aged 32.

HANNING.—Catherine, 224 Jerome St., Jan. 23. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LANGAN.—John, 1,064 Forest Av., Jan. 23, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEVISON.—Isaac, 1,578 Union St., Jan. 24, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

McGOWAN.—Harold, St. Mary's Hospital, Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

McMILLAN.—Emma C., 410A Classon Av., Jan. 23, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MacKELLAR.—Charlotte I., 202 17th St., Jan. 24. Funeral private.

MAIORANA.—Inerrina, 125 Classon Av., Jan. 25.

MILLER.—Annie, 89 Truxton St., Jan. 24, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow.

MULLIGAN.—Mary E., 437 Evergreen Av., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—James, 317 Division Av., Jan. 23. Funeral Jan. 28.

O'BRIEN.—Richard, 347 St. Mark's Av., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

PRANGE.—William D. F., 842 Fresh Pond Road, Jan. 23, aged 51.

QUIGLEY.—Thomas J., 31 Kingsland Av., Jan. 25. Funeral notice later.

SCHWENN.—Gottlieb, 1,376 Broadway, Jan. 23, aged 70. Funeral service today.

SEIGER.—Catherine, Jan. 23, aged 75. Funeral 697 3d Av., today, 11 A. M.

SHELTON.—Benjamin, 1,129 Nassau Av., Jan. 24, aged 81. Funeral service today.

SKELLY.—Roy E., 448 Essex St., Jan. 24. Funeral today.

SMITH.—Alexander H., 1,517 Pacific St., Jan. 23, aged 69.

SMITH.—Lucy A., 83 Sunnyside Av., Jan. 24, aged 53. Funeral service today.

SPINA.—Elizabeth, 199 Conover St., Jan. 23, aged 2.

VON NEUBRONN.—Carl, 26 Arion Place, Jan. 24, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WILDEY.—Ella S., 137 Keap St., Jan. 23.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ARBUCKLE.—Elizabeth, 40 Jones St., Jersey City, Jan. 23.

BAXTER.—Charles H., 88 Jewett Av., Jersey City, Jan. 24. Funeral today.

CURTIS.—John A., 83 Collard St., Jersey City, Jan. 23, aged 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

EVANS.—Francis, 130 Vroom St., Jersey City, Jan. 24. Funeral today.

JURGENS.—Doris F., 571 Germania Av., Jersey City, Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Rita, 155 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Jan. 23, aged 2.

KLING.—Sarah E., 197 Culver Av., Jersey City, Jan. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KNEMOLLER.—Lena, 601 Ferry St., Hoboken, Jan. 24, aged 29.

KOHLER.—Maria, 824 Washington St., Hoboken, Jan. 24. Funeral today.

LACHENAUER.—Frank, 285 Orange St., Newark, Jan. 23, aged 7.

MAHONEY.—Ellen T., 535 Warren St., Newark, Jan. 23.

MANNING.—George, Hoboken, Jan. 23, aged 62.

MARTIN.—Edward J., 507 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Jan. 23.

MEYER.—Ada E., 130 Washington St., Hoboken, Jan. 23, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—James E., Jan. 23, aged 38. Funeral 462 Central Av., Jersey City, today.

O'BRIEN.—James J., 357 York St., Jersey City, Jan. 23.

RICHARD.—Charles, 18 Jay St., Newark, Jan. 23. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

RIORDAN.—Mary, 252 Grant Av., East Newark, Jan. 23.

ROSENBOHM.—Herman, West Hoboken, Jan. 23, aged 19.

SCHWAB.—Peter, 519 Ann St., West Hoboken, Jan. 23, aged 78.

VAN VOORHIS.—Thomas, 21 Stanton St., Newark, Jan. 23.

WAGNER.—George, 3,568 Hudson Boulevard, Hoboken, Jan. 24.

Long Island.

CODY.—John J., Elmhurst, Jan. 22, aged 37.

DEMATO.—Lauretta E., 17 Prospect St., Long Island City, Jan. 22, aged 2 months.

DOTI.—Theresa, Corona, Jan. 24, aged 55. Funeral Jan. 28.

FALLS.—Mary E. A., Elmhurst, Jan. 23. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FUSAM.—J. Butt, 392 9th Av., Astoria, Jan. 22, aged 42.

GALLAGHER.—John, 316 13th Av., Astoria, Jan. 22, aged 59.

GORMAN.—William, Ridgewood, Jan. 22, aged 32.

HEARN.—Emma O., Maspeth, Jan. 22, aged 34.

NELL.—Eva K., Ridgewood, Jan. 22, aged 34.

NIES.—Charles M., Evergreen, Jan. 23, aged 27.

SASSER.—Harry, College Point, Jan. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Clara, 147 12th St., Long Island City, Jan. 22, aged 49.

SEEHER.—Josephine, Maspeth, Jan. 22, aged 58.

WAGNER.—Babetta, Flushing, Jan. 24, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WESSEL.—August M., Glendale, Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow.

WOLF.—Carl, Elmhurst, Jan. 22, aged 84.

In Memoriam.

KAYE.—In memory of Sidney Charles Kaye, the beloved and eldest son of Esaias and Elizabeth M. Kaye of Leeds, England, who passed away Jan. 26, 1915. Ever lamented.

O'BRIEN.—In memory of our beloved daughter, Pauline Agnes O'Brien, who died Jan. 28, 1917. Anniversary mass on Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, at 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Doctor and Mrs. M. C. O'Brien.

LEARY.—Annie V., in memory of; died Jan. 26, 1907.

FEAR STUDENTS DROWNED.

Brothers Who Went Skating on Tuesday Still Missing.

The police of the Westchester Station were asked yesterday to look for two students of the military academy at Clason Point who went skating on Tuesday and have not been heard from since. The missing lads are Louis Betancourt, 15 years old, and his twelve-year-old brother, Albert, both of whom lived with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Betancourt, at 1,209 Elder Avenue, the Bronx.

The boys left home in the late afternoon. The elder carried his skates. They were last seen boarding a Westchester Avenue car near home. The boys wore their military academy overcoats. Mr. Betancourt is connected with the Underwood Typewriter Company. His wife is prostrated with grief, fearful that her sons may have been drowned.

Widow Receives McCook Estate.

The will of General Anson G. McCook, lawyer, who died on Dec. 30 last, leaves his entire estate to his widow, Mrs. Hettie B. McCook. The value of the estate has not been determined.

Two Military Burials in Flushing.

Two military funerals were held in Flushing yesterday. The funeral of Lieutenant Edward Bedinger Mitchell, 38 years old, of 244 Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, L. I., who died at Camp Upton Tuesday, was held from St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in the afternoon.

The funeral of Lieutenant David R. Jackson, 22 years old, who was killed by a fall from an airplane on Jan. 17 at Lake Charles, La., was held at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in the afternoon.

Charles Sumner Whitney.

Charles Sumner Whitney, former President of the Maritime Exchange and recently connected with the American International Corporation as an insurance expert, died yesterday at his home, 316 West Ninety-third Street, in his sixty-third year. He first engaged in the shipping business as a member of the firm of J. F. Whitney & Co., and later was identified with the maritime insurance business.

Field Marshal von Hoefer.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Vienna announces the sudden death of Field Marshal von Hoefer, a member of the Austrian General Staff and former Minister of Public Subsistence.

Obituary Notes.

MARTIN ISSLER, a business man of Newark, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in Irvington, N. J.

J. W. PARSON PRICE, a vocal teacher, died on Thursday at his home, 401 Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill, in his eightieth year.

Mrs. MELISSA BRADT WILSON, widow of Henry Wilson, who was a merchant in Newark, N. J., died yesterday. She was 43 years old.

JOHN LIEBHAUSER, assistant manager of the Condit Beef and Provision Company of East Orange, N. J., died yesterday. He was 46 years old.

CORNELIUS G. CULHANE, a retired hotel proprietor of this city, died yesterday at his home in College Point, L. I. He was 64 years old.

Mrs. LAURA E. DAVISON, wife of Fenwick Davison, a stock broker, died yesterday at her home, 150 West 103d Street. She was 68 years old.

JOHN VAN COTT, a veteran of the civil war, whose home was in Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J. He was 78 years old.

CORNELIUS TILLMAN of Hooper, Neb., a member of an ambulance section, died on Thursday night at the Allentown (Penn.) Hospital from pneumonia, aged 21 years.

WASHINGTON A. COSTER, 46 years old, manager for the Case Automobile Company, died on Thursday at his home, 814 East Thirty-fifth Street, Flatbush, from pneumonia.

LEOPOLD SALZER, head of Salzer & Wolff, woolen merchants, died on Thursday at his home, 29 West Eighty-seventh Street. He was born in Vienna sixty-six years ago.

Mrs. SELINA BOWERS KETCHAM, widow of the Rev. William E. Ketcham of Yonkers, died at her home in Yonkers yesterday in her eighty-first year. She was born in New York in 1838.

AUGUSTUS H. MARTIN, 73 years old, father of Borough Clerk Frederick A. Martin of North Plainfield, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in that place. He was a retired grocer.

WALTER BENJAMIN WELLONS, a civil war veteran and retired cabinet maker, died at his home, 32 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Baltimore, Md., seventy-six years ago.

BENJAMIN SHELTON, 80 years old, a retired hardware merchant and until a few years ago owner of a carrousel at North Beach, died on Thursday at his home, 112A Nassau Avenue, Greenpoint. He was born in England.

ISAAC LEVISON, a retired real estate dealer, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Thursday, and his funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, 1,578 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon. He was 65 years old.

Mrs. MARY KETCHAM SHIELDS, a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Morristown, N. J., where she was for many years a local missionary worker, died yesterday in the Morristown Memorial Hospital in her seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. LUCY EARL SMITH, wife of John E. Smith, former Elections Commissioner, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 83 Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn, in her fifty-third year. Her father, Mortimer C. Earl, who died three months ago, was a former Assemblyman.

CHARLES BAYER, 54 years old, formerly for thirty years Superintendent of the old Tadfe Steam Laundry in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 8 Court Square, Brooklyn. He was a former President of the First Assembly District Republican Club.

J. HARRY GOULD, for many years a violin and mandolin teacher in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 105 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 55 years. Mr. Gould was the organizer of the old Elite Orchestral Society of Brooklyn, and for the last eight years had been in the employ of the Brooklyn News Company.

Mrs. MARY M. BRAGDON, widow of Joseph Henry Bragdon, who was the founder of the Textile Manufacturers' Journal, now known as the Textile World Journal, died yesterday in the Brooklyn Hospital after an operation. She was 66 years old, and lived at 2,684 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. A son, Joseph H. Bragdon, Treasurer of the Textile World Journal, survives her.

JAMES MURRAY, who was a member of the Commodore Perry expedition to Japan in 1853, and who is supposed to have been the last survivor of the expedition, died on Thursday at his home, 317 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-second year. Mr. Murray in early life was a toolmaker at Rye, N. Y., where he was born, and later engaged in the tool manufacturing business in this city. He was an old member of Clinton Lodge, 453, F. and A. M.

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Were $6.00

The Woman Voter

How the Presidential Duties Have Extended From Those Required by the Constitution, and Why—The Presidential Succession.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PART IN LEGISLATION.

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"The President in our time," said the ex-Congressman, "is responsible for legislation as he never was in former times. And, being responsible for it, he initiates it and undertakes to direct it, as never in former times."

"Isn't that usurpation?" said Tom, putting his question in another form.

"No," said the ex-Congressman, "it's a growth. It's an unwritten constitutional amendment; and let me tell you that the unwritten ones have changed the Constitution more than the written ones. The English Constitution is unwritten; it changes from year to year; and people have sometimes derided our Constitution as rigid, fixed, inflexible, and virtually without power of growth. Wendell Phillips, for instance, said: 'That vaunted statesmanship which concocts constitutions never has amounted to anything. The English Constitution, always found equal to any crisis, is an old mansion, often repaired, with quaint additions, and seven gables, each of different pattern. Our Constitution is a new clapboard house, so square and sharp it almost cuts you to look at it, staring with white paint and green blinds, as if dropped in the landscape, or come out to spend an afternoon.'

"But the truth is that our Constitution grows and changes without formal amendment just as the English Constitution does. Sir James Mackintosh said, 'Constitutions are not made, they grow,' and that is just as true of our written Constitution as of the unwritten English one.

"Admiral Dewey, in a misguided moment, once yielded to the urging of friends and declared himself a candidate for the Presidency. He had at first refused, on the ground that he did not know anything about the job; but now he said, with honest simplicity: 'Since studying the subject I am convinced that the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress. Should I be chosen for this exalted place I would execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors.'

"Those two sentences destroyed any possibility of his receiving any nomination. They were everywhere taken as showing an entire lack of comprehension of what would be expected of him, and he was made the target of ridicule. But not one in a hundred of the smart alecks who ridiculed him was aware that Dewey was simply stating the constitutional intention about the Presidency, the conception of the fathers, and the rôle which the President had been expected to play. The only reason why it seemed funny in 1900 was that by an imperceptible evolution the Presidency had grown into something entirely different. The men of Jefferson's time, and even the men of Jackson's, would not recognize the Presidency if they were resurrected.

"As long as this was not really a nation, but a confederation of nations, and Congressmen were in a sense Ambassadors from each of these nations meeting at Washington, the people had a sufficiently strong control of Congress. So long as a Congressman represented his constituency accurately, no more was expected of him. The interests of the different States were divergent, and the people could control by reward and punishment the actions of their Congressmen.

"They can still, so far as local matters are concerned; but the association of States has grown into one nation, and the interests of the nation have grown larger than those of the States. The nation cannot get at the individual Congressmen who defy the national wish so long as they conform to the local wish of the State or district that sends them to Congress. A Congressman who satisfies his constituents in Montana or Delaware cannot be held to responsibility by the nation.

"Therefore the nation cannot, except in a vague and unsatisfactory way, vote for Congress. It votes in each district for a single Congressman, but if it wants any particular kind of legislation it has no direct way of getting it, because one district cannot control another. So it looks to the President, and holds him responsible. He promises, if elected, to do what he can toward obtaining the particular kind of legislation it wants.

"For instance, if the nation should want prohibition, it would demand prohibition from the candidates for President. They would run for the office of that issue. They would be voted for and one of them would be elected in full faith that they would carry out their promise. The one who was elected would immediately begin to carry it out by using all the means in his power to get Congress to pass a prohibition law.

"You asked me if that was usurpation, if it was a case of the President arrogating to himself the powers of Congress. No, it is the outcome of our growth, it is the result of our having become a nation instead of a loose confederation of nations called States, as we once were. The people centre responsibility on the President; it is he whom they blame if they don't get what they want, and, therefore, it is due to him that Congress should listen to his legislative program. Congress is not bound to accept it, but it is his duty now, whatever it may have been in 1800, to take the lead in carrying out what the election returns have convinced him is the people's will."

"But the people can punish Congress, can't they?" asked Anna.

"They can and they do; but they can't reach the individual Congressman so directly or effectively as they can reach the President. If I stand out against the will of the nation because I am obeying the will of the people of my district, what is it to me that the Congressman in the next row is defeated for re-election so long as my people are satisfied with me? Take that matter of prohibition. The people of the nation, as a whole, might be for it; but my district might be an exception. I would probably vote against it, then; and I would not be punished, but rewarded, by re-election at the hands of my applauding constituents. And what difference would it make to me that the friends of prohibition were denouncing me, so long as they denounced me from some other district?

"But the President represents all the districts. He represents the whole people. And as the nation has become more and more alive, and the necessity of having some one on whom to concentrate the national will has become greater, the responsibility of the President has grown. With his responsibility, necessarily, has grown his power; for it would be most unjust to hold him responsible for legislation and at the same time compel him to keep his hands off it. In fact, just or unjust, it couldn't be done."

"While all that is true," said the Correspondent, "I think you ought to make it clear that the people do reward and punish Congress as a whole. They can't deal with individual Congressmen, but they do turn an unsatisfactory House of Representatives out of office in a most emphatic manner. You are right in saying that that has no terrors for the individual Congressman, but without that qualification the ladies might get the idea that Congress is entirely above public opinion except on local matters."

"I accept the amendment," smiled the ex-Congressman. "And I will go further and say that the verdict which the people pass on any given House of Representatives is the test by which the President discovers whether he and his party are satisfying the people. Representatives are elected every two years, in the even-numbered years. There is, therefore, an election of Representatives two years after the President was elected, and in the middle of his Administration. If that election goes against his party he may feel pretty well convinced that he and they are not giving satisfaction."

"And that isn't the whole of it," added the Correspondent. "That mid-administration election of the House of Representatives is the barometer by which you can tell whether the President is going to be re-elected or not. Ever since the War of Secession it has been the rule that if the Administration's majority in the House is wiped out at the mid-administration election, the President might as well give up hope of being re-elected two years hence. It is a rule with exceptions, but not many."

"That sounds like believing in signs," said Jane.

"Oh, it's no superstition, and it doesn't just happen so; there is a practical reason for it," replied the Correspondent. "The reason is that in the first year and a half of his term the President has had time to show his mettle and how far he is going to be successful in carrying out the promises he made when he was elected. If he hasn't satisfied the people by that time, he hasn't much chance of recovering his lost ground in the next year and a half. And if he has lost ground, the election of the House of Representatives shows it."

"Why do you always say 'of the House of Representatives' instead of 'Congress'?" asked the Business Woman. "Don't we elect Senators as well as Representatives?"

"Yes," answered the Correspondent, "but we elect the whole House of Representatives every two years, and we only elect one-third of the Senate. You can overturn the party in control of the House at a single election, but it often takes several elections to overturn the party in control of the Senate. We speak loosely of 'electing a Congress,' but we never elect a Congress, we only elect a House. It's like our loose way of referring to 'Senators and Congressmen,' when a Senator is just as much a Congressman as a Representative."

"I understand how it is that a President is responsible for the carrying out of the policies on which he was elected," said the College Woman. "But if he dies and the Vice President succeeds him, is he bound to efface himself and carry out the dead President's policies?"

"He isn't bound to, but when he doesn't his Administration is usually a total failure," responded the ex-Congressman. "He was elected on the same ticket with the President. At the same time, his moral obligation isn't as high as the President's, because the President made the issues and he didn't. The status of the Vice President was always in doubt until the time of John Tyler; it wasn't even known whether he was really a President or not in case the President died. When President William Henry Harrison died, the Senate took up the question and began considering whether Vice President Tyler was 'President' or 'Acting President.' While they were in the middle of the debate an official communication from the White House interrupted them. It was signed, 'John Tyler, President of the United States.' That ended the discussion, and there has never been any doubt about it since.

"He did not feel bound to carry out the policies on which Harrison had been elected, and as a result his Administration became a colossal failure. The next Vice President who succeeded to the Presidency, Fillmore, departed considerably from the views of the dead President Taylor, and his party was turned out of office at the next election. Vice President Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, did carry out Lincoln's policies, but in such a way as to make them his own, and he extended them tremendously. He was impeached.

"President Garfield's policies were never developed except as they were partisan and factional, and Arthur did not agree with that aspect of them. He was his own President, and a far better one than Garfield gave promise of being; but he was turned down for the nomination when his term ended. Vice President Roosevelt announced that he would regard himself as the trustee of McKinley's unexpired term. He was the only one of the five who was nominated to succeed himself."

"If both the President and the Vice President should die, who would succeed them?" asked Jane.

"It is characteristic of our slow way of preparing for emergencies," replied the ex-Congressman, "that no provision was made for that very possible case until 1883; and that in spite of the terrible warning conveyed in the assassination of Lincoln, twenty years before. For the original plan of the conspirators was to assassinate not only Lincoln, but the Vice President, the Commanding General of the army, and the Secretary of State, and one of them did stab Secretary Seward.

"However, Congress finally made provision for it. In case of the death of the President and Vice President, the Secretary of State becomes President until Congress can decide how to fill the vacancy. If he also dies, the Secretary of the Treasury succeeds him; and so it goes down through the Cabinet, with the exception of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor."

"Why are they barred?" inquired Anna.

"They are not barred, but their offices were not in existence when the Presidential Succession law was passed."

"Why is it that the Vice President becomes actually President for all the unexpired term?" asked the College Woman, "while the Cabinet officer can only be President, as you said, 'until Congress can decide how to fill the vacancy'?"

"Because the people elected the Vice President for that very purpose, and they didn't elect the Cabinet officer for any purpose, not even for the urpose of being a Cabinet officer. He was not elected, but appointed by the President. It is not at all unlikely, though, that in such a case Congress would decide the matter by letting the Secretary of State fill out the unexpired term, rather than call a new election. It is characteristic of our disinclination to look ahead that we have never got any nearer than this to providing for that emergency. Our national temperament is happy-go-lucky, and it is reflected in our laws."

"Has the Vice President any duties—except to wait for the President's death?" asked Jane, frivolously.

"He presides over the Senate," said the ex-Congressman, "but that is an ornamental rather than a useful job, for the Senate makes its own rules and interprets them for itself. The Speaker of the House has some power, but the Vice President hasn't any. If ever a really important question of parliamentary procedure comes before him the Senate takes the decision of it into its own hands. He can decide a tie vote, but he never has one of any importance to decide. So it isn't any wonder that Vice President Marshall is reported to have said, in the last campaign: 'I am not a candidate for office. I am running for Vice President, and that's no office.'"

"And," contributed the Correspondent, "as Private John Allen said when he saw Vice President Stevenson walking along the street with his head bowed in thought, 'There he goes; nothing on his head but his hat; nothing on his mind but the longevity of the Executive.'"

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

SAYS MEN CONCEALED AGE.

Mrs. Tiffany Tells Census Secret in Favor of Women.

Light was thrown on the recent suffrage campaign by Mrs. Charles Tiffany, the new Chairman of the Borough of Manhattan, at the board meeting of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon.

"Getting that white enrollment list of the women was the best thing we ever did," said Mrs. Tiffany. "We had the signature of every woman who said she wanted to vote, and, no matter how illiterate she might be, it was her signature, and she had sworn that she had never signed another list. It made the greatest impression on the men. In some small townships we had more women registered who wanted to vote than there were Republicans and Democrats together in the place. The men might be hide-bound anti-suffragists, but they had no arguments to answer such documents as that. We shall continue to use those lists in reaching the women who want to vote.

"We want New York State to be the first to ratify the Federal Amendment. Then we want to educate the women in the technique and principle of voting. We want the women to determine their political principles for themselves, becoming Democrats or Republicans as they think best. That is why we, as a suffrage party, have remained nonpartisan

"I sat three hours in one of the polling places, and in that time three men came in, ranging in age from 58 to 60, who all said they were 50. I couldn't help saying to some of the men in the place: 'This seems to be a human, not a female, trait, doesn't it?' They admitted it was. All the women we approached in taking the census told their ages frankly, some of them being much older than we thought. There was only one woman who, admitting that she was 58 privately, did not wish it made known because her husband thought she was five years younger."

ASSAILS SLATER'S BILL.

Suffrage Leader Opposes Separate Polling Places for Women.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Acting Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, issued a statement yesterday attacking a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator George A. Slater of Westchester, providing for separate polling places for men and women at Peekskill, N. Y.

"The mildest thing to be said about this legislative proposal," said Mrs. Laidlaw, "is that it shows a very inhospitable spirit toward the new women voters. Indeed, we consider any attempt to classify the women's votes as such as hostile and un-American. It only shows the absolute need of unceasing vigilance on the part of our Legislative Committee."

GOOD OFFICES GO TO WOMEN

County Clerk Schneider Makes Two of Them Full Deputies.

County Clerk William F. Schneider yesterday named two women employed as clerks in the Naturalization Bureau, as special Deputy County Clerks, thus clothing them with power to administer the oath to applicants for citizenship, to sign his name to official papers, and to do any other official work devolving upon the bureau. The new deputies are Frances H. Muller of 134 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Bella L. Cox of 103 East Sixteenth Street.

About a fortnight ago Charles W. Schleyter, who was in charge of the bureau, resigned to accept a place in the Register's office. The necessity of reorganizing the bureau presented an opportunity for Mr. Schneider to put women into important places in the bureau, which he had been considering for some time. He asked Attorney General Lewis if the had the power to name women as deputies, and the latter replied that Article II., Section 1, of the State Constitution, as amended, gave women equal rights with men as to public office. Until the Board of Estimate fixes the pay of special Deputy County Clerks the women will continue to receive their old salaries as ordinary clerks.

Attention has been called to the fact that those aliens who will not be able to work during the next few Mondays might use the idle time in preparing for citizenship. Mr. Schneider said that the bureau here would be kept open as long as necessary to accommodate applicants.

POISON IN BEAUTY LOTIONS.

Government Warns Against Hair Dyes and Cosmetics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Warning to the public to be careful in the use of hair dyes, rouge, hair removers, and similar costmetics, because many of them contain poisonous ingredients, was given today by the Bureau of Standards.

"Rouge for cheeks or lips has been the cause of serious mercury poisoning," says the bureau's statement. "Owing to the presence of vermilion, (mercury sulphide,) hair removers are in general quite corrosive in character, such as calcium, sulphydrate, with calcium hydroxide, and sometimes poisonous, as calcium hydroxide with arsenic trisulphide. Dyes used in blackening gray hair generally contain one or more of the salts of silver, lead, copper, iron, or bismuth and can cause serious poisoning when taken internally. It is well to treat all materials of this character as poisons."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ASKS FOR BUS SERVICE

Taxpayers Make Plea Before Board of Estimate—Mayor Hylan Seeks Information.

The question of giving a franchise to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for the operation of buses to and from Washington Heights and districts of the Bronx and the suggestion that such a line might be operated by municipal ownership was debated at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate. The coach company has been fighting for a franchise for months, and is working under an agreement, so far as the Washington Heights district is concerned, until March 15. For fear that the Mitchel administration might grant the company the rights it desires, representatives of the present administration brought injunction proceedings, which are now before the Supreme Court.

Frank Moss, counsel for the taxpayers who brought the injunction proceedings, told the board that the question was still pending. Mayor Hylan, who took an active interest in the board's proceedings for the first time yesterday, wanted to know if the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was interested in the coach company, and Mr. Moss informed him that the Interborough company owned a part of the stock. A number of Washington Heights taxpayers demanded that a bus service be established as quickly as possible.

"It seems to me," said one representative, "that the city's legal department should ask that the stay be vacated, and after that has been done the matter can be argued before this board by all persons interested. We ask that the proceedings be adjourned to an early date, when a hearing can be given the matter at a meeting that is not a regular board meeting.

The Mayor wanted to know if there was any objection to the municipal ownership of such a line.

"We do not care," replied the representative. "Anything will do, municipal ownership or anything else. The Washington Heights district wants transportation."

Another resident of Washington Heights said the transit congestion there was worse than in any part of the city, including even Brooklyn.

"You wouldn't want one company to have a monopoly of the streets of the city, would you?" asked the Mayor of another resident, who replied that he did not.

Borough President Frank L. Dowling of Manhattan cut the discussion short by remarking:

"For a question against which an injunction has been issued there has been more talk than I ever heard before, and I suggest that it all go over for two weeks. Meanwhile, we can find out from the Corporation Counsel just where we stand on the injunction, and maybe we can get the matter settled."

The board adopted the suggestion, and a postponement was ordered.

FLOOD INCOMMODES BRONX.

Burst Main Washes Out Railroad and Cuts Off Court House Water.

All freight traffic on the old New York & Harlem Railroad, a part of the Harlem Division of the New York Central, was tied up yesterday when part of the roadbed in a cut near Washington Avenue and 161st Street, the Bronx, was washed out by a flood from a broken twelve-inch water main. The water supply in the Bronx County Court House, the Bronx Y. M. C. A. Building, the Morrisania Police Station, the Second District Municipal Court, and several apartment houses and lofts was shut off also. Some courts adjourned because there was no water to run heating plants.

The police notified the Bureau of Water Supply, and emergency gangs were sent to repair the break in 161st Street, near Washington Avenue. Little inconvenience was caused to the railroad, because the volume of freight taken over the old railroad is not large.

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Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.
Afternoon Tea with Waffles, 45c.
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THE BEST BY PROOF.

SEVEN CANDLES, 13 West 46th Street, near 5th Ave.
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Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Waffles and griddle cakes served 3 to 5 P.M.

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THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St., near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

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John S. Phillips, Red Cross Magazine, says: "My hearty thanks for 'A Crusader of France.' I have never read such a direct transference to the printed page of a 'pure and beautiful spirit. So far as I know this is the choicest and loveliest piece of literature the war has produced. What hope it gives in the suggestion of the purified soul. And from our professional standpoint, what faith in man's expanding ability to express his finest self. You have left me in your debt."

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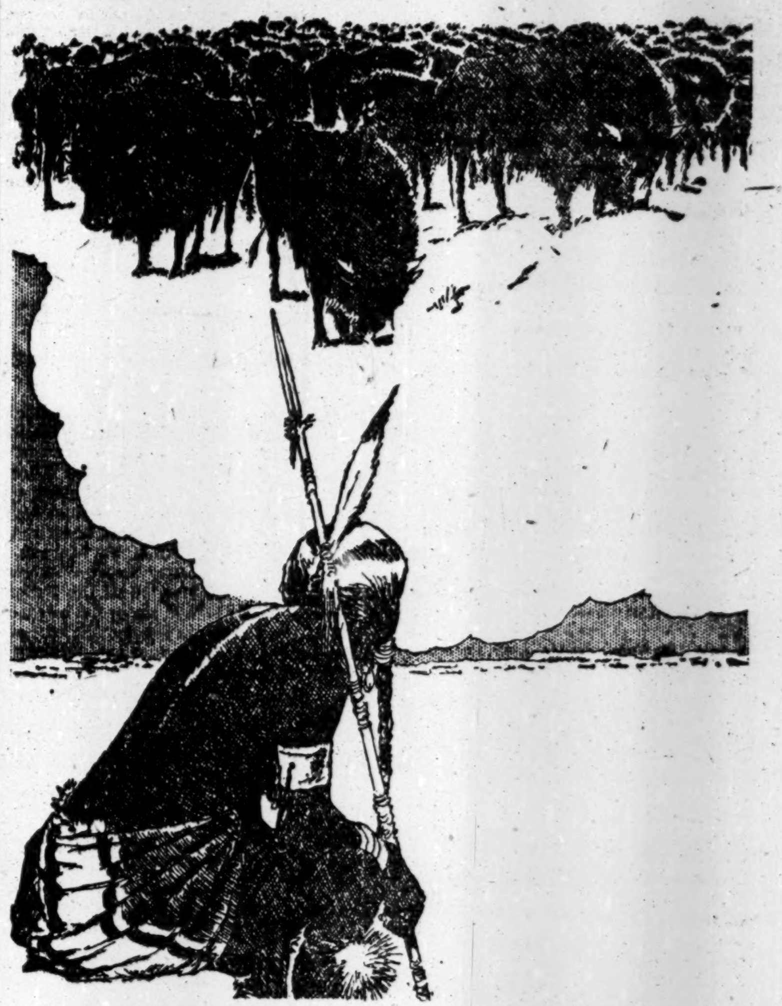

THE INDIAN'S DREAM—PLENTY OF MEAT.

Plenty of bisons to kill, plenty of time to kill and eat them, and between whiles the occasional killing and scalping of a man—that was Utopia to the savage.

As man develops and rises, the dream of perfection develops with him.

There is another kind of man, and his dream would show Utopia the beautiful holy city, justice ruling, and sorrow and selfishness unknown.

Each generation dreams its dream, wipes out and improves the dream of the generation past. And the unattainable "Utopia" of to-day is the accomplished fact of to-morrow.

Many men have answered this question in their books.

Plato's Republic is one of the greatest answers to the question, "How Should Men Live?"

Another book upon which is based much of to-day's socialistic and speculative theory is the famous book, "Utopia," written by Sir Thomas More, four hundred years ago.

In this column a small picture shows the dream of the savage. We all dream, from the infant, smiling in its sleep, to the old man looking outward, hopefully, as death approaches.

Sir Thomas More's dream in his book "Utopia" is one that you should know.

It was written by a man whose mind foresaw four hundred years ago many of the things that happen now.

More was the man that defied Henry the Eighth and died with quaint courage—moving aside his beard that the headsman's axe might not cut it.

More's book teaches us to be patient, makes us know how slow progress it, and must be.

Think of the things as they are to-day, and read this extract from his "Utopia," written four hundred years ago.

> "When I turn over in my mind all the States and Governments that flourish nowadays, so God help me, I can see in them but a conspiracy of rich men procuring their own well-being under the name of 'Commonwealth.'
>
> "They invent every kind of subtle device—first, to keep securely what they have illegally amassed, and then, to hire the labor of the poor for as little pay as possible. Such devices the rich men decree shall be respected as if for the benefit of the community—that is to say, also of the poor people."
>
> "People might easily get a livelihood if the worshipful Princess, Lady Money, did not stop the way between them and their living—and yet, in God's name, was it not expressly devised that she should open the way to it?"

For those that have not time or opportunity to read More's "Utopia" the book is presented, in condensed form, on the editorial page of the NEW YORK SUNDAY AMERICAN to-morrow. You will find there the chief things that you would now remember about the book, if you had read it carefully ten days ago.

You will be interested in the blessed island of Utopia, where all property belongs to everybody, where criminals are loaded with earrings and chains of gold to make them ridiculous, where children laugh when they see a foreign ambassador decorated with jewels, "just like a little baby."

To think correctly now, and look with judgment into the future, it is necessary to know what men have thought and done in past ages.

This book "Utopia" condensed on the editorial page of the SUNDAY AMERICAN to-morrow is one of the books that must be known by anybody desiring acquaintance with the thought of past ages.

You will find the Chancellor of Henry the Eighth, the man protected by Cardinal Wolsey, the thinker that influenced Shakespeare, protesting against private ownership, "where everything is divided among the few—the rest living miserably, wretchedly and in beggary."

In More's "Utopia" the chickens follow men and women instead of following the hens.

Men examine their wives and wives examine their husbands as carefully as "in buying a colt—which is merely a matter of money."

The citizens change houses and draw lots for the new dwellings every ten years.

The working day is six hours long—sometimes shorter.

Criminals are made into slaves. Divorce is permitted on simple terms.

Suicide is encouraged when recovery is impossible.

It is considered a disgrace to be unwilling to die—as it indicates that you lack confidence in your Creator.

The condensation of this book on the editorial page of to-morrow's Sunday American, with extensive quotations from the book, will interest intelligent readers.

After you have read More's "Utopia," or to-morrow's condensation of the book, ask yourself WHAT YOU would consider the perfect civilization and government of the future.

What would you do to make life on this planet perfect—without at the same time making it so dull as to be not worth while?

Read to-morrow, on the editorial page of the Sunday American, a condensation of More's famous "Utopia."

UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION DECLARES FRANCIS OUIMET AGAIN AN AMATEUR

OUIMET RECOVERS AMATEUR STATUS

National Golf Body, at Annual Meeting, Reinstates the Former Champion.

TITLE FIXTURES DROPPED

Delegates Vote to Shelve Annual Championships During the Period of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Reinstatement of Francis Ouimet of Boston, one of America's most brilliant golfers, to amateur standing, and the abolition of all championship fixtures during the period of the war, were the outstanding business accomplished at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here tonight. The action in each case followed resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee prior to the gathering of the delegates and offered during the meting. The resolution closing the Ouimet case follows:

"Whereas, Francis Ouimet, upon entering the service of the United States, severed his personal connection with the management of the firm of Ouimet & Sullivan, and thereby discontinued the practices which were decided to be in violation of the amateur rule of the United States Golf Association.

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association that he be, and hereby is, reinstated as an amateur golfer."

The action of the Executive Committee was heartily approved by the delegates at the regular meeting, and the resolution was ratified unanimously. This brings to a happy ending a long-standing controversy and one that has caused a great deal of discussion throughout the golf world.

The case of Ouimet, which was brought to an abrupt conclusion tonight, has kept the political side of golf seething for almost two years. It was in April, 1916, that the Executive Committee declared Ouimet ineligible for further amateur competition and at the same time retired John H. Sullivan, Jr., of Boston, partner of Ouimet in his Boston business, and Paul Tewksbury, also, to the ineligible list. Tewksbury since has been reinstated.

A former President of the U. S. G. A. was investigating the case of another golfer when he ran across conclusive proof that Ouimet was about to violate the amateur rule. In fact, the then President of the national body was asked to give his opinion on the status of Ouimet should Ouimet enter the Boston business. Ouimet was instructed not to go into the golf supply business if he wished to continue as an amateur. His subsequent disbarment followed. The Woodland Golf Club, of which Ouimet is a member, made a desperate fight to have Ouimet reinstated at the last annual meeting, but lost its fight.

The Executive Committee resolution in regard to the holding of the championships in 1918 read as follows:

"Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee last year in discontinuing the 1917 championships be extended for the period of the war."

After some discussion the resolution was passed.

The Executive Committee was not opposed to sectional, city, or club events, inasmuch as these required comparatively little time to play and at the same time the players were in touch with their personal affairs. Final decision, however, was left to the clubs in these divisions. No recommendation in this respect was made by the Executive Committee.

At the election of officers Frederick S. Wheeler of the Apawamis Club, President of the American Can Company, was elected to the Presidency to succeed Howard W. Perrin of Philadelphia. A motion offered by Henry McSweeny of Atlantic City, expressing regret that Mr. Perrin, the retiring President, did not allow his name to be put on the ticket for re-election, was passed. Mr. Perrin, who has served only one year, notwithstanding that it was customary for the head of the national body to accept office two years, gave business demands as the reason for his retirement.

The new President is the first metropolitan district member to ascend to the head of the national body in several years. He is a golfer of high repute, and has been a member of the official family of golf for some time. He was Treasurer for the last two years. The officers elected besides Mr. Wheeler were:

Vice Presidents, Dr. Walter S. Harban, Columbia Country Club, and Sterling E. Edmunds, St. Louis Country Club; Secretary, Howard E. Whitney, Nassau Country Club; Treasurer, Mortimer N. Buckner, Garden City Golf Club; Executive Committee members, Frank E. Miller, Old Elm Club; J. F. Byers, Allegheny Country Club; Asa D. French, Brookline; W. P. Stewart, Audubon Country Club, and Thomas B. Payne, Atlanta Athletic Club. The Nominating Committee for 1919 is to be David R. Forgan, Onwentsia; C. J. Sullivan, Garden City Country Club; Alexander Britton, Chevy Chase Club; W. S. Gilkey, Mayfield Country Club, and Parker W. Whittemore, Myopia Hunts Club.

PRELIMINARY TESTS HELD.

Pefiffer Outdoes Schenk in P. S. A. L. Swimming Contests.

Rudolph Pfeiffer of Townsend Harris Hall sprang a surprise in the preliminary heats of the P. S. A. L. individual swimming championships held in the City College pool yesterday, by defeating Charles Schenk of Stuyvesant in the 220-yard event. Those who earned the right to compete in the finals on Monday are: Pfeiffer, Townsend Harris Hall, 3:00 2-5; Schenk, Stuyvesant, 3:06 2-5; Daniel Loewy, Clinton, 3:00 3-5; and Harold Hartman, Clinton, 3:07 4-5.

The men who gained the right to compete in the plunge by reaching the fifty-foot limit were: Throckmorton, Harris; Crivelenti, Boys' High; Stickle, Stuyvesant; Pick, Stuyvesant; Fried, Clinton, and Rosengren, Clinton.

The events in the individual championships which will be run off Monday are the 50-yard, 100-yard, and 220-yard swims, and 800-foot relay, the form dive, and the plunge for distance.

TRAP LAURELS TO NEWCOMB

Amateur Champion Wins 600-Target Event at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 25.—Charles H. Newcomb, the amateur champion, won the 600-target competition at Pinehurst today with 576 breaks. George N. Fish of Lyndonville, Ky., last year's winner, finished second at 575, and Chauncey M. Powers of Decatur, Ill., was third at 573.

The midwinter handicap, the culminating event of the tournament, was won by A. G. Haley of Windsor, Ontario, on the shoot off of a tie at 95 with Dr. W. A. Vanderhoff of Watkins, N. Y. Haley shot from the 19-yard line and Vanderhoff shot at 20 yards.

New Polo A. C. Raided.

Armed with warrants for fourteen men, Honest Dan Costigan, acting Captain of Police from headquarters, raided the New Polo Athletic Club last night, arrested the men they sought and got in the building in time to see James Kirk, a boxer, knock out Clifford Morris, who was considered a boxer, in the first round. The warrants were sworn to by Detective John H. Cordes two weeks ago and were obtained on the charge that the men wanted had violated the State boxing law. Among those arrested and taken to the East 126th Street Police Station were Dan Kirk, owner of the club; Edward J. Oldis the referee, and Philip Craub, the timekeeper, besides the two boxers above named.

BASEBALL BEGINS APRIL 15.

Major Leagues Announce Opening Date for 1918 Season.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—The baseball season of 1918 for the National League and American League will open on April 15. This was announced tonight at the close of the three-day sessions of the Major League Schedule Drafting Committee, appointed by the National Baseball Commission. Beyond stating that conflicting dates of games played by the two leagues in the same city had been eliminated to greater degree than ever before, members of the committee refused to give out any details regarding the schedules.

YANKEES WANT A BATSMAN.

Huggins on Hunt for Outfielder to Bolster Hitting Department.

Now that Manager Miller Huggins has strengthened his infield, Secretary Harry Sparrow stated yesterday that the club was on a still hunt for a hard-hitting outfielder. The Yankee Secretary stated that the club's scouts went through all the minor leagues last season with great care looking for an outfielder who could hit, but, according to Joe Kelley, the chief of the talent hunters, there never was such a scarcity of promising batters as last season.

For some time Kelley kept his eye on Beals Becker, the former Giant outfielder, who is now sojourning in the minors. Kelley wasn't impressed with the possibilities of Becker's return to form, so he failed to get a Yankee nomination.

Huggins is expected to come to New York next week, when he will spread the news far and wide that he wants an outfielder and will await results. Huggins is looking over the International League clubs pretty thoroughly, for, if that organization decides to quit at its meeting here next month, there will be a wild scramble for some of that organization's best talent, and Huggins wants to be among the early bidders.

SEELEY TRIUMPHS AT GOLF.

Bridgeport Youngster Takes January Tournament at Belleacre.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIRE, Fla., Jan. 25.—The finals, all at thirty-six holes, were played today in the January golf tournament, the morning's play being over the short course and the afternoon round over the longer and more difficult links. On the short course, the prize winners were:

First sixteen—W. P. Seeley, Bridgeport, beat R. T. Rolfe, Chicago, 5 and 4. Second sixteen—R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, beat W. L. Allen, Philadelphia, 4 and 3. Third sixteen—H. A. Wrenn, Chicago, beat Louis Brown, Oakmont, 1 up, thirty-seven holes. Fourth sixteen—C. W. Rhodes, Cambridge Springs, Penn., beat H. H. Rackham, Detroit, 5 and 4.

Seeley is a young golfer, a long hitter, and a good uphill player. He showed that today by coming from behind. He was 4 down at one time in the morning, but began to pick up coming in and from the fourteenth on gained so fast that he finished the morning round but 1 down. He started poorly again in the afternoon, but squared the match at the seventh and then outplayed his opponent at every kind of shot.

CHAJES MEETS A MASTER.

Ladd Defeats State Chess Champion in Play for Title.

Oscar Chajes, the New York State chess champion, was defeated yesterday for the first time in the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club. H. I. Ladd, a newcomer in this competition, accomplished the feat in a carefully conducted game, in which he had the White pieces and forced the resignation of his noted opponent, who was formerly the Western champion and only this week came to terms with D. Janowski of Paris to play a match of seven games up with the French champion.

NAVAL QUINTET IS BEATEN.

St. John's Five Defeats Cupid Black's Team, 37 to 28.

Spirited rallies in both the first and second halves of a basket ball game with St. John's College last night failed to yield victory to the quintet of the Newport Naval Reserves, and at the end of a stiring game on the St. John's court the home team was successful by the score of 37 to 28.

The lineup:

St. John's, (37.)	Position.	Newport, (28.)
O'Brien	R.F.	Berkhoff
Farrell	L.F.	Cohen
Goette	C.	Ferree
Mahoney	R.G.	Lawler
Lezoli	L.G.	Kirwin

Goals from field: For St. John's—O'Brien, (2,) Farrell, (6,) Goette, (3,) Lezoli, (2,) Mahoney, (5.) For Newport Naval Reserves—Berkhoff, (4,) Cohen, (2,) Ferree, (3,) Lawler, Clamp, (2,) Vickery. Goals from foul—Mahoney, Ferree, (2.) Substitutions: St. John's—Kelly for Mahoney. Newport Naval Reserves—Vickery for Kirwin, Lockard for Lawler, Clamp for Berkhoff. Referee—Mr. Koch, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Time—Halves of 20 minutes.

CONCRETE CRAFT AT SHOW.

Motor Boat Exhibit at Grand Central Palace Closes Today.

A flare of trumpets announced the belated arrival of the concrete motor boat at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon. This cement creation has been on its way from Chicago since Jan. 4, the start being held up for two days because of a blizzard. George D. Steele, the Captain of the motor truck, which conveyed the craft on its overland trip, and his crew of five men looked little the worse for wear after the voyage of three weeks, which lasted just a week longer than was expected.

The commander of the novel craft had wondrous tales to tell of the strenuous part of the journey, which was from the time that the outfit reached New York State at Le Roy, where the temperature was 14 below zero. Snowdrifts as high as twenty-six feet were encountered, and on one occasion it took six hours for the truck to cover a mile. It was a week ago last Sunday when the Concrete reached the borders of New York State, and, in spite of the earnest efforts of the State Highway Commissioners, it took twelve days to complete the journey.

The show will close tonight, and the exhibitors are more than pleased at its success. It has not been as much of a pleasure exhibit as some of the preceding shows, but has been a great success from a business standpoint. Many power-driven fishing dories have been disposed of and numerous other sales have been made of craft for lake ferries and similar uses.

Fairmont A. C. to Hold Bouts.

Two six-round boxing bouts feature the card arranged by the officials of the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx for this evening. The principals will be Jimmy Paul vs. Willie Mantone and Matty Herbert vs. Johnny Lisse. These contests will be preceded by the usual preliminaries and a wrestling bout.

BILLIARD WRANGLE AMICABLY SETTLED

De Oro Agrees to Play Kieckhefer in Chicago for Three-Cushion Title Before Feb. 8.

Hostilities between Alfredo De Oro and August Kieckhefer over the world's three-cushion billiard championship ended yesterday when a compromise between the players was made at the offices of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. After more than two hours of wrangling, during which De Oro steadfastly maintained that he would carry the case to the courts should a forfeit of his title be declared, a proposal was submitted by Thomas A. Dwyer which offered grounds for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties. Thursday Kieckhefer claimed a default from the Cuban because the match was not played by Jan. 25. Yesterday it was decided that De Oro would play in Chicago sometime before Feb. 8.

The proposal by Mr. Dwyer was that De Oro play in Chicago if he received a bonus of $300, the contest to be part of a program in aid of the Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund. Heretofore De Oro has maintained that he would not jeopardize his title in an ambulance fund benefit, although he was perfectly willing to play at any time for the benefit of the fund. In rejecting the Dwyer proposal yesterday De Oro changed his viewpoint as to having the championship contest part of the ambulance fund benefit.

He announced unexpectedly, just as all hope of an agreement had about been given up, that he would go to Chicago to play provided his expenses to and from that city were paid out of the gate receipts. This was renouncing claim to the $300 bonus which the Chicago people were willing to give to have him play there. He also said he would play at the ambulance fund benefit on the following condition, that 40 per cent. of the gate receipts, after all expenses be given to the ambulance fund, go to the winner, and 40 per cent. to the loser.

Kieckhefer was agreeable to this and announced that the terms would suit his backer, W. P. Mussey of Chicago, as well as himself. Earlier in the day Charles P. Miller, Vice President of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company had been in communication with Mussey by long-distance telephone, and the Chicago man refused to back down from his original stand that De Oro either play or default, although the alternative was suggested, as it was the first day of the controversy that it would be acceptable if De Oro would play in Chicago within two weeks.

The difficulty first arose because the forty-day limit for the match expired yesterday, and Charles P. Miller, acting for De Oro, could not get a hall in which to play here on that date. He notified De Oro that the match would be played in Bryant Hall Jan. 30, 31, and Feb. 1. De Oro stood his ground on this announcement, which was signed by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. Yesterday De Oro realized that the controversy was placing Mr. Miller in an embarassing position, and it was for this reason, according to his own statement, that he gave way before the Western demands.

ERASMUS QUINTET WINNER.

Defeats Lawrence in Basket Ball Contest at 28 to 21.

Erasmus Hall High School's basket ball team defeated the Lawrence High School five last night on the latter's court by 28 to 21. Erasmus triumphed through snappy teamwork and accuracy in passing by Barnes, who played right forward. He tallied eleven goals from the floor.

The lineup:

Erasmus H., (28.)	Position.	Lawrence, (21.)
Barnes	R.F.	Pearsall
Boohecker	L.F.	Murray
Linoki	C.	Hasking
Scharmann	R.G.	Spottwood
Gillian	L.G.	Vandewater

Goals from the field—Barnes, 11; Boohecker, 1; Pearsall, 3; Murray, 2; Haskins, 1. Goals from foul—Scharmann, 4; Pearsall, 4; Haskins, 1. Substitutions—For Erasmus Hall: Goebel for Gillian. Referee—Mr. Barbanell, Public Schools Athletic League. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

COMMERCE QUINTET WINNER

Defeats De Witt Clinton Five by Score of 21 to 16.

In a fast and well played game the High School of Commerce five last night defeated De Witt Clinton by the score of 21 to 16 in the City College gymnasium. Commerce maintained the lead throughout the game with Clinton trailing, but never more than five points behind. Birdie starred for the winners, scoring three field baskets and seven fouls in eight attempts. Sondack played a fast game for the Red and Black, scoring three field goals in the short time that he played at forward.

At half time Commerce was leading by 12 to 7. In the second half Clinton produced a change in the lineup, moving Sondack up from guard to forward, and although they played a much faster game in the second half they were unable to overhaul Commerce.

TO SHIFT C. C. N. Y. GAMES.

Closing Buildings on Saturdays Upsets Basket Ball Program.

All home games of the City College basket ball team will be canceled or shifted to other nights because of the order of President Sidney E. Mezes closing all college buildings on Saturdays and Sundays in the interests of fuel conservation. The games have been played on Saturday nights and unless they can be shifted to other evenings the athletic association, which gets most of its revenues from basket ball, will be hard hit.

Horace Mann Five Victor.

Horace Mann School's basket ball quintet registered its fourth consecutive victory of the season yesterday afternoon by defeating the five representing St. Regis High School on the Horace Mann courts by 45 to 15. The victorious team outclassed and outplayed the St. Regis players throughout.

Moore Loses Angle Contest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Clarence Jackson of Detroit defeated George Moore of New York, 50 to 30, in sixty-seven innings, and Charles McCourt of Cleveland defeated Charles Morin of Chicago, 50 to 33, in eighty innings, in this afternoon's play of the American billiard players' three-cushion tournament for the ambulance fund.

Pittsburgh Beats West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 25.—The University of Pittsburgh five defeated West Virginia tonight by a score of 36 to 24. At the end of the first period Pittsburgh was leading by 15 to 12.

UNGER WINNER WITH CUE.

Defeats Brussel, 150 to 58, in National Class C Tourney.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H. Av.
F. A. Unger	4	0	33	5 15-17
J. Lange	2	1	26	4 18-28
G. W. Spear	4	2	31	4 14-34
F. W. Boyd	1	1	23	5 5-29
R. McGowan	1	1	25	4 22-32
L. A. Servatius	1	2	25	4 1-32
S. Brussel	1	3	19	3 36-38
J. Neustadt	1	3	18	3 17-34
A. Gardner	1	3	21	4 9-32

Ferdinand A. Unger of Montclair showed to marked advantage in the continuation of the national Class C 18.2 billiard tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn yesterday when he defeated S. Brussel in the only game played during the afternoon by a score of 150 to 58. This victory gave Unger a firmer hold on first place in the final round robin event, his record in the afternoon being three victories without a defeat to mar the string. Unger's victory was overwhelming because he played one of the best matches that the tournament has brought forth. His average was 5 15-27 and his best runs were 33 and 31.

The Montclair contender was in rare stroke in the contest. The ivories were rolling to his liking, and he displayed a tendency toward the close nursing type of play, which was something of a revelation in Class C competition. On the other hand Brussel experienced the streaks of hard luck which sometimes beset a player in match competition. The balls would not respond to his touch. They were perverse on all occasions, excellent play being nullified because of unfortunate lineups, which could only be solved by the most difficult of massé shots. Struggling against such handicaps Brussel was soon left far in the rear by his rival, who put together his count consistently, with here and there a high run that showed a fine knowledge of the intricacies of balkline.

It was not by any means all because of luck or a kindly rolling of the ivories that Unger forged ahead. There were instances when kisses played a part in allowing him to continue when it appeared that he had missed. Two of these occasions cropped out in the high runs by the Montclair man. In the middle of each he missed his calculations, but the carrom was completed by an unlooked-for kiss.

Three games were played in the evening, and in one of these Unger was again victorious, defeating Joseph Neustadt by a score of 150 to 119. This gave Unger his fourth victory in the tournament. With the exception of the Unger-Neustadt match, the play descended to the marathon type in the night games. Averages dwindled to meagre proportions and high runs were infrequent to relieve the monotony. J. Lange and George W. Spear were the victors, the former defeating Augustus Gardner by 150 to 148 and Spear triumphing over S. Brussel by 150 to 103.

The summary:

Afternoon Game.

F. A. Unger—1 17 11 0 0 0 4 5 0 6 33 0 3 0 1 1 0 15 8 2 31 0 1 10 27 2. Total, 150. Average, 5 15-27. High runs, 33 and 31.

S. Brussel—0 2 2 1 3 2 0 0 5 0 0 4 8 1 0 1 0 1 8 6 1 1 1 9 0 2 0. Total, 58. Average, 2 4-27. High run, 9.

Evening Games.

F. A. Unger—1 3 6 0 8 0 0 19 9 0 2 5 6 1 12 9 0 4 3 0 2 3 2 0 21 6 0 0 18 2 1 0 1 1 5. Total, 150; average, 4 10-35; high run, 21.

J. Neustadt—0 1 18 2 8 1 5 7 2 5 5 6 4 2 0 0 0 3 4 0 1 6 11 2 3 1 0 0 5 7 0 0 0 1. Total, 119; average, 3 17-34; high run, 18.

J. Lange—0 8 0 10 4 1 2 2 0 1 0 1 4 4 0 5 3 3 4 1 0 4 3 0 1 2 2 2 2 3 5 1 0 2 0 0 3 17 0 14 0 5 3 1 0 1 17 1 0 1 4 0 0 3. Total, 150. Average, 2 42-54. High run, 17.

A. Gardner—13 0 8 0 2 11 0 1 1 0 4 4 2 2 3 6 12 1 1 1 3 0 0 5 1 11 5 1 9 0 1 0 0 3 6 0 0 1 2 1 5 4 0 6 1 1 3 1 0 0 1. Total, 148. Average, 2 42-53. High run, 13.

G. W. Spear—4 1 8 3 0 4 7 0 5 1 0 9 0 2 1 0 1 0 6 3 3 1 0 2 0 13 0 0 0 13 11 3 0 0 2 0 7 2 8 0 3 3 1 0 1 2 4 0 1 5 10. Total, 150. Average, 2 48-51. High run, 13.

S. Brussel—0 6 2 3 3 1 3 1 4 3 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 7 3 2 0 5 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 3 18 1 1 2 0 2 2 0 1 1 1 0. Total, 103. Average, 2 1-5. High run, 18.

SYRACUSE FIVE BEATS PENN

Up-State Team Continues Supreme Over Quakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Syracuse defeated Penn at basketball for the eighth consecutive time by the score of 27 to 24 tonight. Penn was much lighter than the New York up-staters but this added to their speed and made the contest a battle from bell to bell. Thirteen fouls were called on each.

Dolley for Syracuse was the star field goal shooter, placing five in the cage for his team. With Penn leading close to the end of the first half, Dolley shot two field goals in succession and gave his team the lead at half time, 15—13.

The lineup:

Syracuse, (27.)	Position.	Penn, (24).
Dolley	F.	Stannard
J. Cronauer	F.	Sweeney
Schwartzer	C.	Davis
Barsha	G.	Peck
Marcus	G.	Mitchell

Field goals—Dolley, 5; J. Cronauer, 3; Schwartzer, 3; Romanot, 2; Sweeney, 2; Davis, 2; Peck. Foul goals—Sweeney, 10; Schwartzer, 5. Substitutions—Romanot for Stannard, E. Cronauer for Barsha. Referee—Tom Thorpe. Umpire—George Cartwright. Time of halves—20 minutes.

POLY PREP IN TIE FOR HOCKEY LEAD

Defeat of Boys' High Puts Victors on Even Terms with Erasmus Seven.

Standing of the Teams.

School.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Erasmus	3	0	0	6
Poly Prep	3	0	0	6
New Utrecht	2	1	0	4
Flushing	1	1	1	3
Jamaica	1	1	1	3
Commercial	1	2	0	2
Boys' High	0	3	0	0
Manual Training	0	2	0	0

The Poly Prep hockey seven tied the Erasmus team in the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League race at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night when they downed the Boys' High team by a score of 5 goals to 0. Poly gave a high-class exhibition of the sport in winning. The team play and passing gave them a decided advantage from the start.

B. Farah, Poly's rover, was the star of the game. Three times he carried the puck down the ice alone and shot goals. The defensive work of the Poly Prep players was too much for the Boys' High skaters, and they were unable to get the rubber past Scheibler. Sherman, Poly's left wing, also did some effective passing and shooting.

In the second game New Utrecht defeated Commercial by a score of 2 to 0. Hettrick scored one of the goals for Commercial in the first half, and Saddler tallied the other in the second period.

The lineup and summaries of both games:

Poly Prep, (5.)	Position.	Boys' High, (0.)
Scheibler	G.	Ruch
Kendall	P.	Smith
Stratton	C. P.	Balesh
B. Farah	R.	Palmer
Gladstone	C.	Sanford
Sherman	L. W.	Conway
F. Farah	R. W.	MacSoud

Goals—First half—Sherman, in 5:42; Sherman, in 8:40; B. Farah, in 13:22. Second half—B. Farah, in 1:07; B. Farah, in 11:22. Referee—John McGrath, Irish-American A. C. Time of periods—15 minutes.

New Utrecht, (2.)	Position.	Commercial, (0.)
Goldberg	G.	Awad
Fredericks	P.	Colburn
Hart	C. P.	Jewell
Saddler	R.	Korten
Hettrick	C.	Guttman
Edwards	L. W.	Zareko
Squires	R. W.	Fleig

Goals—First half—Hettrick, in 7:18. Second half—Saddler, in 6:26. Referee—John McGrath, Irish-American A. C. Time of halves—15 minutes.

BANKERS IN HOCKEY GAME.

National City Seven of Newark Defeats Guarantee Skaters.

The Bankers' Hockey League got under way last night at the Newark Ice Palace, when the National City Bank seven won an easy victory from the Guarantee Trust Company team by a score of 14 to 2. The team play of the City Bank skaters was far superior to that of their opponents. The forwards rained a volley of shots through Anderson at the Guarantee cage.

The next game in the series will be played Monday night between the National City Bank and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company.

The lineup:

Nat. City B'k, (14.)	Position.	Guar. Trust, (2.)
Hoffman	G.	Anderson
Rice	P.	Longenecker
Dickinson	R.	Drury
Lovejoy	C.	Erickson
Hilands	L. W.	Stanton
Savage	R. W.	West

Goals.—For National City Bank—Lovejoy, (5,) Dickinson, (5,) Hilands, (3,) Savage. For Guarantee Trust Co.—Erickson, West. Referee—Mr. Fiske. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

SOLDIERS TO PLAY SAILORS.

Hockey Game Tonight Between Camp Upton and Naval Reserves.

The Camp Upton hockey seven will meet the team of the Newport Naval Reserves at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink tonight. This will be the first Army-Navy hockey match played in this city. The Newport team defeated Boston College on Wednesday night by the score of 5 to 2. Tom Howard, Jr., and his brother, Jack, who were the stars of that game, will play here tonight.

The Camp Upton team is a strong one, with Lieutenant M. J. Hayes, formerly of Colgate, and Peabody and Halleck, former players of the Amateur Hockey League, in the lineup.

Men in uniform will get their tickets for tonight's game at half rates.

Time of Squash Match Changed.

The final match in the professional handicap squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club will be played this afternoon at 3:30, the contestants being Walter A. Kinsella, holder of the world's professional championship, and James Mullins of the Racquet and Tennis Club.

"Now is the winter of your discontent
Made glorious," by buying men's winter suits reduced to $25!

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Are You Pale and Listless?

Do you feel chilly when other people don't? Is your appetite poor? Do you easily become fatigued? Does your vitality seem sapped? If some of these symptoms are accompanied by fever you should consult a good doctor quickly. If fever is absent then you are probably run down because of blood impoverishment.

If you act promptly this condition can be remedied; but it should not be neglected.

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"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this package so you will know how genuine *Pepto-Mangan* looks.

is a time-tried remedy for those who are inclined toward anemia. It attacks an anemic condition at its very source—the blood. It makes thin blood rich by increasing the number of red blood cells. With an abundance of rich, red blood coursing through your veins bringing renewed vitality to every part of the body, abundant health is almost certain.

Pepto-Mangan is acceptable to the stomach, its taste is attractively aromatic, and its rich red color is pleasing in appearance. It cannot injure the teeth.

Friendly Warning: True *Pepto-Mangan* comes only in bottles and packages as illustrated in this advertisement. It is never sold in bulk. As there are many substitutes accept only the genuine—Gude's. Read the circular wrapped around the bottle.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

America's Heatless "Holidays"

While the New York *World* calls Fuel Commissioner Garfield's conservation order the "greatest disaster that has befallen the United States in this war," and other journals are equally emphatic in condemning it, many other American newspapers view the action with tolerance, as being a necessary war measure, the Boston *Herald* declaring that "we should not criticize military orders no matter how needlessly sweeping they seem, and in the same spirit we approach these provisions for the conservation of our resources."

"The port of New York is part of the battle-line," says Public Service Commissioner Whitney of New York, in the *Times*, "and the people should realize this as clearly as if the battle-line lay in the Connecticut Valley. The coal situation is exceedingly critical and it is no time for public officials to rock the boat."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 26th, public opinion, as reflected in the newspaper press from all sections of the country, is presented in the leading article dealing with Commissioner Garfield's drastic coal conservation order.

All phases of the subject are dwelt upon in this article, and a careful reading of it will make clear to the American people just why this order was necessary, how it will be carried out, and what its probable effects will be.

Other topics of pressing interest in this number of "The Digest" are:

British Labor's Appeal to the German People

"Peoples of Central Europe," British Labor Entreats, "Do Not Let Your Governments Drive the British People, As They Are Driving the Russian People, Into the Terrible Choice Between Continuing the War and Abandoning the Only Principles That Can Save the World."

The Call for a War Lord
Both Sides Veto President's "Free Sea" Plan
The Next Battle-Thrust
"U"-Boats as Peace Arguments
Are Engineers Narrow-Minded?
Triumph of Secretary Daniels
Thumbs Up for Mathematics
The Fallacy of Cost Plus 10%
Plot Failures in Great Fiction
A Man Who Thinks We Can Pray the Kaiser Off His Throne
News of Finance and Commerce
Austria-Hungary's Future
Where Adam Got His Brains
Shooting Through a Slot
Another Step Toward the Talking Movie
Art Beauty for Profit of the Blind
How the Schools Can Help
Corn as a War-Time Food (Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
High Moral Tone of American Soldiers in France
Our Conscientious Objectors

Many Interesting Illustrations

"The Digest" a Beacon to Puzzled News-Seekers

In the darkness of night, amid the quicksands and rocks that beset the coasts of the world, many a ship would be lost but for the guiding flare of the lights that the ingenuity of man has placed everywhere for the service of sailors. For the bewildered citizen, battling in the deep waters of politics in these dark days of world-wide storm and stress, urged hither and thither by the thousand contrary currents of shifting opinion, one steady beacon shines aloft, to direct him into the calm haven of sound judgment—THE LITERARY DIGEST. This great news-magazine, unaffected by the winds or waves of opposing ideas, gathers up for you the vital substance of the world's news, using every source impartially, and makes of it an illuminating beam of world-information. Get into the circle of its radiance to-day and know the truth.

January 26th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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The Literary Digest

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Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "TRANSPORTATION," ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-seven thousand dollars ($187,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the Steamer "TRANSPORTATION," dated June 20, 1910, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 187, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "COASTWISE," ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-eight thousand dollars ($188,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "COASTWISE," dated June 20, 1910, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 188, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Firm on Small Dealings —Steel More Cheerful on Railroad Outlook.

Encouraged, perhaps, by the slight progress toward peace evidenced by the long-delayed replies of Count Czernin for Austria and Count von Hertling for Germany to the President's statement of war aims, the stock market showed greater firmness throughout the session yesterday, but without any material increase in activity. Almost without exception those issues which appeared on the tape sold above the previous day's prices, and in a few cases substantial advances were made. The railroad issues were in a little better favor, although the improvement in their prices did not fully reflect the revision of the Street's recent estimates of the effect of Government control.

Leading railroad officers are confident that the further M. McAdoo gets into the intricacies of his new work the less inclined he will be to upset old relations. By the same token, they feel that the prospects of ultimate Government ownership will lessen as difficulties such as are now being met with in the attempt to untangle priority orders multiply. Whatever the faults that have developed under private ownership—and no one will deny that they have been numerous and serious—they are not comparable with the lost motion which will eventually creep into a system under which all responsibility can be transferred from the individual to the Government. No railroad executive has ever been able to give satisfactory supervision over more than one good sized railroad; where attempts have been made to extend his authority over other lines the properties have gradually lost in efficiency. The belief that Mr. McAdoo or any one else can handle any but the broadest questions of policy arising in the conduct of some 260,000 miles of railroad is to credit him with the ability of half a hundred executives. There are obvious advantages that should be obtained through the concentration of power now being exercised by the Director General, but it is almost certain that he will be the first to urge the return of the roads to their owners as soon after the war as is compatible with the readjustments which must then be made.

In the absence of new business Wall Street has been keenly interested in the contest between those who are satisfied with the conduct of the war and those who would have it changed in respects in which they feel it has developed serious shortcomings. For this reason the appointment finally of E. R. Stettinius as Surveyor General met with instant and enthusiastic approval. Mr. Stettinius is a business executive of the type that Great Britain long ago pressed into service to make her resources count as quickly and as effectively as possible. The half-hearted overtures made by the Austrian Foreign Minister and the less acceptable approaches of the German Chancellor were viewed as conclusive proof that the economic distress in the Central Powers has become so acute as to promise to be the decisive factor in bringing the war to a close.

HARDER TONE IN LONDON.

Investment Section Benefits by Dividend Announcement.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The stock market developed a harder tone today. Japanese bonds were leaders in the investment section and home rails were benefited by dividend announcements, while iron and steel shares were good on amalgamation rumors.

The 4½ per cent. war loan touched par owing to the small amount of stock available to satisfy a fair demand. Speculative oil shares were features.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Trading on the Bourse was dull today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	4
Low	4	Last	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾	Four months	6
Five months	5¾	Five months	6
Six months	5¾	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3⅞@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 7-16	$4.75 7-16	$4.75 7-16	+.00½
Cables	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	..
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	—.06½
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75 7-16	$4.76 7-16
5.1826	Paris	5.72½	5.70
	China—		
	Hongkong	71.25	71.50
	Peking	109.50	109.75
	Shanghai	102.50	102.75
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	43.75	44.25
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.47½	8.46½
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	31.00	31.50
	Christiania	32.12½	32.62½
19.30	Spain	24.15	24.25
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.68	26.78
42.44	Buenos Aires.	44.08	44.18
5.1826	Switzerland	4.46	4.44

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $519,908,540; balance, $52,289,705; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,197,284; Federal Reserve credit balance, $27,936,544.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis; 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $96.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43⅝, unchanged; in New York, 87⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 69c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$9,071,828	$92,811,152
Internal Revenue—		
Corporation income	3,369,441	28,698,738
Individual income	1,302,551	15,842,504
Excess profits	2,014,205	10,159,158
Miscellaneous	49,751,535	378,889,262
Miscellaneous revenue	13,191,694	121,011,221
Total receipts	$79,301,256	$646,412,068
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	468,776,191	2,817,710,557
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	70,558,340	335,016,018
Expenditures	$548,077,438	2,964,122,595

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	346,505	429,873	536,241
Year to date	11,446,804	14,454,164	14,785,120

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
40	40⅝	400	Stutz Motor	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41½	+¾
15⅛	15¼	1,200	Tenn. C. & C.	15⅜	15½	15	15	—¼
149¼	150	2,000	Texas Co.	150	150½	149	149¼	—¼
18	18¼	400	Texas & Pacific	17¼	18	17¼	18	+⅞
54	54⅝	6,600	Tobacco Products	54	54¾	53⅛	54	...
108⅜	..	100	Underw. Typew. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108⅝	—2¾
113¼	113½	5,600	Union Pacific	112¼	114	112	113¼	+1⅝
70	73	100	Union Pacific pf.	70	70	70	70	...
94½	94⅝	1,000	Un. Cigar St. x d.	95	95	94	94	—⅛
119	120	305	United Fruit	119⅞	120	119⅞	120	+1½
12¼	13½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
118½	119	1,300	U. S. Indus. Alco.	118	120	118	119	+¾
56	56½	2,600	U. S. Rubber	56⅝	56¾	56½	56¼	+½
96	97	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	96⅛	96½	96½	96½	+1½
45¾	46½	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	45¾	46	45⅞	46	+½
90¾	91	59,000	U. S. Steel	90¾	91¼	90½	90⅞	+¼
109⅝	110	200	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
81	81¾	700	Utah Copper	81¼	81⅞	80¾	81½	+¾
13½	15	200	Utah Securities	14¼	14½	14	14	+¼
40½	40⅝	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40¼	+⅜
51½	54	1,100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	52	52	51⅛	51⅞	+⅛
8½	8⅝	210	Wabash	8¼	8½	8⅛	8½	+½
41	41¼	600	Wabash pf. A	40½	41¼	40¾	41⅛	+1¼
22¼	23	600	Wabash pf. B	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+¾
13½	13¾	100	Western Maryland	13½	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+½
89½	91	300	Western Union Tel.	91	91	90½	90¼	+⅛
40	40¼	1,200	Westingh. E. & M.	40	40½	40	40½	+¾
9	9⅝	100	Wheeling & L. E.	9	9	9	9	+¼
17	17⅛	1,800	Willys-Overland x d.	17⅛	17½	16¾	17	+⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97½	6.10
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	..	99⅞	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93¾	94½	..
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	94	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99½	99¾	6.50
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99¾	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	97⅞	98	7.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	95	98	7.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96¾	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98⅞	99¼	6.81
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15,'18	99½	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98½	99½	6.65
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	97¼	98⅜	5.80
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	94	98	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	90	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	97	97⅞	7.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15,'18	93¼	94½	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	95½	96¼	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95½	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90	92	—
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96⅛	97¼	7.60
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15,'22	83	85	10.50
Wes. El. & Mfg.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅝	98⅞	7.10
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	98½	100	5.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96½	98¼	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	..	100	6.00

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95¾	96	7.80
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99⅛	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95⅝	8.60
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96	96¾	8.10
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	92	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	46	48	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	41	48	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15,'26	82	85	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99½	6.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	96½	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	97⅞	5.35
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98	98½	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	97	97⅞	8.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	93½	96¼	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93	93½	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98¼	98⅝	8.00
Can. Northern.	6	Sep. 2, '18	98¼	99	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'24	98	98½	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100¼	5.35
Curt A. & M.	6	Jan.,'18-22	94	98	..

ALLEN B. FORBES NAMED.

Head of Bond Firm Becomes an Adviser to Reserve Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Allen B. Forbes of New York, member of the bond selling firm of Harris, Forbes & Co., has been appointed Chairman of a board of three advisers to the Federal Reserve Board, to pass on applications for approval of securities issues.

As soon as the other two members are appointed the board will devise a plan for investigating the necessity for proposed private security issues and make individual recommendations on each to the Federal Reserve Board, which will have final jurisdiction. It is understood that one of the members will be from Chicago and one from the Far West. The Federal Reserve Board is still considering whether to subdivide the country into districts for administration of the voluntary securities regulation plan.

Allen B. Forbes is President of Harris, Forbes & Co., one of New York's leading bond distributing houses. Mr. Forbes is a member of the Liberty Loan Committee for the New York Federal Reserve district, and acted as Chairman of the Committee on Distribution in the first and second Liberty Loan campaigns. The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Forbes was well received in banking and bond circles, where the selection was commended.

Mr. Forbes was Chairman of a special committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America, which a week ago filed a report recommending that a securities authorization board be appointed with powers to approve and disapprove the issuance of corporate, State, and municipal securities for the period of the war. The committee reported that a semi-official board, charged with the supervision of new security issues, would be effective in curtailing "nonessential" financing and in aiding the financing that was "essential" in the prosecution of the war.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.15	57.45	58.00	+ .65
25 industrials	74.98	74.17	74.77	+ .74
50 stocks	66.56	65.81	66.38	+ .69

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 25	66.56	65.81	66.38	+ .69
Jan. 24	65.80	65.25	65.69	+ .19
Jan. 23	66.03	65.36	65.50	— .29
Jan. 22	66.62	65.65	65.79	— .29
Jan. 21	66.20	65.67	65.99	+ .51
Jan. 19	65.60	65.25	65.48	+ .22
Jan. 18	65.48	64.80	65.26	— .08

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	68.87	Jan. 3	64.12	Jan. 15	66.38
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916..	91.48	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915..	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914..	73.80	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	79.97
1913..	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
1912..	78.68	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.62
1911..	81.10	Jan. 31	77.87	Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	68.87	Jan. 3	64.12	Jan. 15	66.38
†1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	85.99	Jan. 11	87.46
Full Years.					
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916..	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913..	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912..	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911..	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 25	76.83	+.19	Jan. 17	76.78	—.03
Jan. 24	76.64	—.08	Jan. 16	76.81	+.01
Jan. 23	76.72	—.12	Jan. 15	76.80	—.22
Jan. 22	76.84		Jan. 14	77.02	—.11
Jan. 21	76.84	+.04	Jan. 12	77.13	—.03
Jan. 19	76.80	—.04	Jan. 11	77.16	+.18
Jan. 18	76.82	+.04	Jan. 10	76.98	

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	77.26	Jan. 3	76.64	Jan. 24	76.64
†1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	88.68	Jan. 2	89.25
Full Years.					
1917..	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915..	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914..	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913..	92.81	Jan. 10	88.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Rail Stocks Awaken.

Holders of railroad stocks had good reason to be satisfied with yesterday's market. Gains running from a good-sized fraction to nearly 2 points were recorded by numerous issues, including Atchison, Erie, the Rock Island preferred shares, Reading, Union Pacific, and Southern Railway. The Street interpreted the renewal of interest in the rails as a reflection of the further details of proposed legislation under the Government-control program. After the sharp bulge which followed the announcement of the program late in December, many of the railroad stocks dropped back, and their bonds lost much of the ground gained then. Pessimists in commission houses predicted that the future of the carriers' securities had not been bettered by the proposal. For this reason yesterday's improvement attracted especial attention.

⁂

London Clearing House Record.

The total amount of checks, bills, &c., which passed through the London Clearing House in the year 1917 was £19,121,196,000, an increase of £3,846,150,000 over the previous year. The new high record established last year marks an increase of £2,684,792,000 over the previous high figure, namely, the total for 1913. The record for a day's transactions, £131,042,000, on Oct. 30, 1912, was not beaten in 1917, the nearest approach being £127,154,000, on March 3, 1917.

⁂

Argentine Exchange Plan Working.

Details of the arrangement between the Treasury Department and the Argentine Government for facilitating payments for imports from the Southern country have been completed, and deposits are being received by the Federal Reserve Bank for the special account of the Argentine Legation. The Argentine Treasury will pay out in pesos an amount equivalent to the deposits made by importers here, less 3 per cent. In another way of putting it, the American importer pays his bill and 3 per cent. more, the extra charge representing the cost which would be necessitated by gold shipments if they were allowed. Dollar exchange at Buenos Aires for some days has reflected the beneficial effect of the arrangement, the rate of 99.8 cents in Argentine gold per American gold dollar standing at a discount from the normal rate of about 3.6 per cent. Before the agreement was announced three weeks ago the American dollar's discount in the Argentine was more than 7 per cent.

⁂

The Cotton Exchange Closes.

The New York Cotton Exchange fell into line yesterday with a resolution of its Board of Managers closing the Exchange for all the remaining Mondays of the Garfield holiday period. Gossip has it that the decision was taken with considerable reluctance, despite the fact that the Cotton Exchange was closed last Monday, when the Stock Exchange remained open. In closing last Monday the Board of Managers specifically limited the action to that one day. The market showed no ill effects the following day, but another meeting of the board on Wednesday failed to reach a decision regarding the remaining Mondays. Lack of office heat and elevator service, however, coupled, perhaps, with the psychological effect of the decision of the other Exchanges, brought it into line.

⁂

War Loan Bonds in Trade.

In Canada, as well as in this country, efforts are being made to discourage the exchange of War Loan bonds for merchandise. "These merchants," says The Monetary Times of Toronto, "are actuated by patriotic motives, but they have failed to consider the effect which the acceptance of their offers would have upon the situation. The strongest effort was made to have these war bonds purchased for permanent investment by the people at large, to be paid for out of the past or future savings of those who bought them. Purchases thus made not only result in providing funds for the uses of the Government, but they also effect a conservation of labor and material. When the bonds are exchanged for merchandise it defeats the primary object of their sale, it discourages thrift, and increases expenditures, thus depriving the Government of labor and material needed for war purposes. In addition to this, such bonds, when taken in exchange for merchandise, must in most cases be immediately sold in the open market, and that is not desirable."

⁂

Government Financing.

There have been almost as many reported shifts of policy on the part of the Government regarding the financial side of the question of commandeering the railroads as there were on the part of the Shipping Board on the same question when it commandeered the ships, although the railroads already know more about where they stand than the shipping companies do. Just now the opinion once more is that the Government will take up the $215,000,000 or so of maturing railroad securities this year. The B. R. T. meeting yesterday showed again the effect the great extension of the Government's powers and responsibilities is having upon all corporate financing, and direct control of railroad financing, at least, in one form or another, appears inevitable. It is noteworthy that Directors of the New Haven, which, with its $45,000,000 note issue maturing May 1, is more interested in prospects in this direction than any one else, are apparently entirely convinced that Mr. McAdoo has relieved them of the burden of looking after it.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
American Brass	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do	3½	Ex	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 28
Do	2	Stk	Feb. 15	Jan. 28
Ludlow Mfrs. Assn.	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Do	$1	Ex	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
National Refining	4	Stk	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Penn. Seab. Steel	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Phila. Co. 5% pf.	2½	SA	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Semet Solvay	2	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do	3	Stk	Feb. 15	Jan. 31

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,128,500	$3,451,000	$4,432,000
Year to date	87,806,500	109,384,800	108,274,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

RULES ON ALIEN HOLDINGS.

War Trade Board Advises Banks About Collections for Foreigners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The War Trade Board has authorized banks and others having coupons to collect for foreign individuals, firms, and corporations which were due before Jan. 1 to make such collections without obtaining licenses from the War Trade Board or the Federal Reserve Board.

This authorization, however, is granted on the condition that any funds so received, which the collecting agency has reason to believe are the property of an enemy or an ally of enemy or will be used for the benefit, directly or indirectly, of an enemy or ally of enemy, must be held in separate account under notice to the Alien Property Custodian.

The War Trade Board has also authorized all persons in the United States holding notes, checks, or drafts upon which an enemy or ally of enemy appears, or the handling of which involves in any way trading with, or for, or on behalf of, an enemy or ally of enemy, to perform such acts as may be necessary to perfect their rights against those secondarily liable on such notes, checks, or drafts, in the event that acceptance or payment on such drafts or checks, or payment on such notes is refused. But this authorization is not to be deemed to legalize the presentation of any drafts, checks, or notes for the acceptance or payment, or the receipt of payment on any drafts, checks, or notes upon which an enemy or ally of enemy appears, or where such presentation would involve trading with, for, or on behalf of, an enemy or ally of enemy without a license from the War Trade Board.

The War Trade Board has also authorized the payment of United States Patent Office fees requisite for the filing, prosecution, registration, and preservation of patents, trade marks, prints, labels, or copyrights of an enemy or ally of enemy by any person within the United States where such person is the holder of power of attorney granted by such enemy or ally of enemy. The board requires, however, that when such fees are to be paid from the funds of an enemy or ally of enemy in the United States such payment shall be made subject to the approval of the Alien Property Custodian.

Shock Quits New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—Benjamin I. Shock, general solicitor of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has resigned. J. C. Sweeney has been appointed general solicitor; N. W. Smith, Rhode Island counsel, to be General Attorney; W. L. Barnett, Connecticut counsel, to be Rhode Island counsel, and N. S. Buckingham, assistant counsel, to be Connecticut counsel.

International Cotton Notes Sold.

The International Cotton Mills have sold to Lee, Higginson & Co. $3,000,000 of two-year 7 per cent. notes, due Feb. 1, 1920. The notes will be offered at 98½ and interest, yielding more than 7¾ per cent. This issue will take care of the company's $4,000,000 6 per cent. notes which mature June 1.

100 Years of
Commercial Banking
THE
CHATHAM
AND
PHENIX
NATIONAL
BANK
of the
City of New York

Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000

Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository

149 Broadway
(Singer Bldg.)
Cor. Liberty St.

Branches
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 33d Street.
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 105th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
67 West 125th St. nr. Lenox Av.
Broadway and 144th St.

We Invite Your Account

OUR Foreign Department handles foreign banking transactions with leading banks throughout the world.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this corporation. $31,353,500 issued, $26,494,000 *matured and paid*. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 5 Per Cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Central New York Gas and Electric Company.

Notice is hereby given that Roland L. Taylor and Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustees under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Central New York Gas and Electric Company, dated March 15, 1911, securing the First Mortgage 5 per cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the said Company, have the sum of $7304.03 to be applied to the purposes of the Sinking Fund under the provisions of Article Third, Section K, of said Mortgage, and that sealed proposals will be received at the office of said **Philadelphia Trust Company, 415 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, up to 3 o'clock p. m. on February 11, 1918**, for the sale to said Trustees at the lowest prices, not exceeding 105 per cent of the par value thereof, with accrued interest, at which said bonds shall be offered for delivery on February 16, 1918, of a sufficient number of the said bonds to exhaust the said sum of $7304.03. All proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of Central New York Gas and Electric Company," and should designate the denominations of bonds.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY G. BRENGLE, Treasurer.
Dated, Philadelphia, January 12, 1918.

TEMPLE COAL CO. FIRST AND COLlateral Trust Mtge. 5% Sinking Fund Bonds: Under the provisions of the mortgage, proposals for the account of the sinking fund will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. on February 8, 1918, at the office of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $137,475.45 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.

C. S. W. PACKARD, President.
Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co.,
517 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 8, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Chicago, Illinois, January 22, 1918.

Please take notice that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The H. W. Gossard Co., Inc., will be held at the office of said The H. W. Gossard Co., Inc., 334 4th Av., New York City, New York, on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1918, at 12:30 P. M. of said date, for the purpose of taking action and voting upon a proposition to decrease the preferred capital stock of said Company from $500,000, its present preferred capital stock, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $450,000, consisting of 4,500 shares of the par value of $100 each. This action is proposed in pursuance of Clause E of paragraph 4 of the amended Certificate of Incorporation of said The H. W. Gossard Co., Inc., and provides for the retirement of the preferred capital stock of said corporation in the manner and under the conditions therein set forth.

THE H. W. GOSSARD CO., INC.
By H. W. Gossard, President.
R. C. Stirton, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Phillipstown, Putnam County, N. Y.

To Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's chief office at Phillipstown, Putnam County, New York, (Station of Manitou, on the N. Y. Central R. R.), on Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1918, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and an Audit Company or Chartered Accountants, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all the acts of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders.

The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Saturday, February 2nd, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on February 15th at 10 o'clock A. M.

January 26, 1918.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 19, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

F. U. STEARNS & COMPANY.
January 18, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of F. U. Stearns & Company will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 9 Thomas Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

FRANCIS U. STEARNS,
Vice President.

Eastern Power & Light Corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the Preferred Stock transfer books of this Company will close on February 4, 1918, for the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on February 19, 1918, and will reopen February 20, 1918.

A. P. TALIAFERRO, Secretary.
January 26, 1918.

THE COTTON MARKET

Peace Talk Fails as Bullish Factor and Prices Decline 32 to 42 Points.

After a lively flurry in January contracts incident to the closing up of business in that delivery, the local cotton market fell into the doldrums again yesterday, lost all the early gain in prices and more, and closed steady, but at a net decline of 32 to 42 points. Curiously, for the first time the theory that peace talk is bullish was not borne out by events, as the afternoon slump coincided with renewed reports of revolt in Austria and agitation in Germany.

Considerable January cotton had been sold short during the last week, not only in the general slump which followed the coal holiday order, but also on account of the commandeering of Bush Terminal and the enforced removal of all cotton stored there, with its delivery to consuming points. A large proportion of these shorts had apparently failed to cover yesterday morning. Notices issued for about 3,000 bales were promptly stopped and the price was bid up to 31.35c, or 35 points above Thursday's close, before they all got out safely, and the other months were sympathetically affected. Immediately after this the market practically fell to pieces, with Wall Street and Chicago interests selling in big blocks, until the decline was checked, as usual, by trade buying on a scale down, and the close was a little better than the lowest of the day.

It is reported that Japanese interests are shipping cotton out of the local stocks, and that the same interests stopped most of the January notices. The slump after January was out of the way was apparently due to the same factors which have been depressing the market, increased acreage for next year, discouragement over price-fixing, &c. The ocean freight situation, while not notably changed save for the coal tie-up, may also have had a depressing effect on some traders.

Exports for the present week amounted to only 28,712 bales, against 164,213 bales for the corresponding week last year, and the total for the season to date is only 2,389,156 bales, against 3,658,409 last year. The American visible supply increased this week by 49,859 bales, whereas last week it decreased by 80,619 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday.
Jan.	31.10	31.35	30.83	..	31.00
Feb.	..	..	..	30.35 bid	30.72
March	31.00	31.03	31.39	30.45@30.46	30.82
April	..	..	..	30.05 bid	30.46
May	30.58	30.58	29.94	29.98@30.00	30.40
June	..	..	..	29.79 bid	30.17
July	30.12	30.14	29.60	29.64@29.65	30.02
Aug.	..	..	..	29.39 bid	29.77
Oct.	28.65	28.65	28.27	28.27@28.28	28.59
Dec.	28.41	28.44	28.06	28.04@28.06	28.35

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points lower at 31.80c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.20c; New Orleans, 30.87c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 31.25c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 30.90c; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	14,517	21,380	18,782
Exports	7,800	5,689	7,397
Exports, season	2,389,156	2,299,653	3,658,409
Port stocks	1,404,510	1,375,223	1,399,028
Interior receipts	13,000	16,987	9,799
Interior shipments	10,800	14,218	14,282
New York arrivals	1,436	111	6,362
New York stocks	137,486	141,179	141,726

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 240,545 bales, against 233,981 last year, and for the season 8,558,470, against 9,985,698 last year. World's visible supply, all kinds, 4,715,519, against 5,553,087 last year; visible American, 3,666,519, against 4,339,087 last year; increase in visible, all kinds, 61,859, against a decrease of 92,619 last year; increase in American, 49,859, against a decrease of 80,619 last year; Spinners' takings for the week, 234,686, against 333,492 last year, and for the season, 6,721,767, against 7,882,245 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet; middling, 5 points higher, at 23.36d; good middling, 5 points higher, at Sales, 3,000; American, 2,000. Imports, 5,000, all American. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 2 points lower; closed quiet, at a net decline of 6 points to an advance of 1 point January, 23.65d; February, 23.38d; March, 22.99d; April 22.72d; May, 22.46d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

Chicago Exchange to Close Mondays

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Governing Committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange has voted that the Exchange be closed on Mondays from and including Jan. 28 to March 25.

BRITISH BILLS NOT OFFERED

General Impression in Wall Street Is That Sale Has Ended.

J. P. Morgan & Co., who for several months have been selling $15,000,000 of British Treasury bills every week, withdrew their offering this week, and in all likelihood will not make an offering next week. Since the weekly sales began, the only interruption occurred at the time of the last Liberty Loan campaign, but that was not solely due to a desire to avoid a possible interference with the loan subscriptions, but because the British Government, which had previously aranged to issue bills to the amount of $150,000,000, had determined not to have outstanding more than $100,000,000. Approximately that amount is outstanding today. The bills mature in ninety days, and in recent weeks the discount rate has been 6 per cent.

The first offering of bills was for $15,000,000, and a like amount was put out until the total reached $100,000,000. At no time has the aggregate amount exceeded $100,000,000. The first lot matured on Nov. 21, and with few exceptions there have been weekly maturities ever since. The first issue was put out at 5¼ per cent., but subsequently the rate was raised to 5½ and 6 per cent., respectively.

No explanation was given as to why this week's offering of British Treasury bills was withdrawn, but bankers thought that perhaps the Washington authorities had intimated that it would be well to cease financing of that character. Representatives of the Morgan firm said that it had not definitely been decided whether or not the Treasury bills would be offered next week, but the general impression in Wall Street is that no further offerings will be made.

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross rev.	$15,461,938	$14,880,669	$14,048,444
Op. expenses	8,767,102	8,296,634	7,716,609
Net revenue	6,694,835	6,584,035	6,331,835
Bal. aft. tax.	5,541,723	5,337,110	5,476,118
Gross income	5,751,748	5,568,763	5,713,300
Deductions	*3,111,993	2,813,078	2,371,766
Surplus	2,639,755	2,755,685	3,341,534

*Account of rapid transit lines placed in operation.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1917:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
T'l op. rev.	$30,085,287	$28,780,997	$1,304,290
Net op. rev.	12,873,402	12,507,064	366,338
Bal. aft. tax	10,616,110	10,278,176	337,934
Gross income	11,022,297	10,711,351	310,946
Income chgs.	5,942,989	5,685,368	257,621
Sur. aft. chgs	5,079,308	5,025,983	53,325

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.40	5.90
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.70	5.00
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.40
Erie R. R.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.90	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norf. & Western	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.90	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.50
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.10	5.40
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.60	6.00

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	16	17	Humboldt	60	75
B S Gas	7	9	Iron Blos.	43	50
Begole	50	75	Iron Cap.	19½	19¾
Bing Min.	9⅞	10	Jerome V.	75	78
Bohemia	85	95	La Rose	30	35
Bost Ely	60	65	Majestic	27	30
Bost & M.	46	47	Mex Met.	29	30
Butte & L.	10	12	Mojave T.	5	6
Butte & D.	18	25	New Balt.	90	100
Bost & Ar.	1	2	N Z & L.	15	17
Calaveras	1	1¼	N Cornelia	16⅝	16¾
Crown Res.	18	25	Nev Doug.	.90	1⅛
Con Ariz.	1⅞	2	Nixon Nev	1 1/16	1⅛
Cortez	5	10	Oneco	30	40
Champ Cop	6	7	Onondaga	21	25
Chief Cons.	2⅛	2¼	Pion Con.	57	59
E & B B.	2	2⅛	Ray Herc.	3⅝	3⅞
Earl Eagle	3	4	Rilla	1½	2
Fortuna	5	7	*S W M.	75	100
Gold Lake	2	4	†S W M.	75	100
Gila C S.	17	17½	Uni V ext.	36¼	37½
Houghton	50	70	Victoria M.	1¾	2
Homa Oil	50	60	Yukon Gold	1¾	2

*Part paid. †Full paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.12½	7.50	7.12½	7.50
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	13.37½	14.25	14.25	14.50
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	299	0	0	300	0	0
Tin, futures	296	10	0	297	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Leading authorities continue to speak in a promising manner regarding the prospects for the new Winter wheat crop, The Modern Miller stating that in the Far Southwest snow followed below zero temperatures, but has since melted, and generally the wheat plant is well protected. Receipts of wheat at primary points were again small, and, despite the fact that mills are complaining of having difficulty in securing wheat to grind, preference on the leading roads is being given to corn. Rye market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.04, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market again displayed a very firm undertone, and final prices were ⅝@½c net higher. Operations in the January position in Chicago were suspended. Receipts at primary points were again larger, but as the movement increases the demand appears to broaden, and cash premiums were well maintained in all positions. The local cash market was firm, with prices largely nominal owing to the embargoes against shipments from the West; kiln dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.82 and No. 3 mixed $1.80, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, subject to embargo, while Argentine corn was quoted at $2.05, cost and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	1.27⅜	1.27¼	1.27⅜	..	..
March	1.27	1.25⅞	1.26⅝	1.26⅛	..
May	1.25¼	1.24¼	1.25	1.24⅝	1.01⅞

OATS.

New high records for the season were again established in the oats market. Offers were readily taken by strong interests with evidence that those who have recently been giving expression to bearish views were covering outstanding short contracts. The cash position was again very strong and the trade is being impressed by the fact that arrivals are not keeping pace with the demand. Aside from the ordinary domestic needs, the Government apparently requires about 1,500,000 bushels weekly, while exporters are taking about 3,000,000 bushels. The local cash market was strong; natural quoted at $1@$1.02; clipped white, $1.03@$1.04, and sample oats, 95c@$1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	83¼	81½	83⅛	81⅝	..
March	82¼	80½	82	80⅝	..
May	79¼	77⅞	79⅛	77⅞	57⅞

PROVISIONS.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago were again heavy, and with the carry-over from Thursday, there were about 80,000 hogs there yesterday. This pressure of supply brought about a decline of 25 points in the hog market and caused an easier feeling throughout the provision list. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 60,000, estimated for Saturday, 25,000; Kansas City received 11,000, and Omaha, 18,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Jan.	..	..	24.57	24.62	16.10
May	24.87	24.80	24.87	24.92	16.40
Ribs—					
Jan.	23.85	23.65	23.65	23.87	15.30
May	24.30	24.22	24.25	24.87	15.60
Pork—					
Jan.	47.12	47.10	47.12	47.22	31.37
May	45.85	45.72	45.83	45.97	29.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again dull and featureless, trading consisting of a switch of 200 barrels of February to March at 10 points difference. The undertone, however, was firm, and closing bids were net unchanged to 15 points higher. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	20.30	..
January	20.35	20.30
February	20.45	20.30
March	20.35	20.30
April	20.30	20.30
May	20.30	20.30

COFFEE.

A further advance met a good deal of realizing in the coffee market yesterday and fluctuations were irregular. The way offerings were absorbed on reactions suggested a continued broadening of interest, while the news from both Austria and Germany tended to encourage the hope of peace. May contracts sold up to 9.04 early, making an advance of nearly 2 cents per pound from the low level of last November, but reacted to 8.95 and closed at 9.01, with the general list closing steady, net unchanged to 4 points higher. The local spot market was quiet but firm at 9c for Rio 7s and 11c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.50@8.60	8.50
February	..	..	8.50@8.60	8.50
March	8.80	8.67	8.76@8.78	8.75
April	..	..	8.88@8.90	8.86
May	9.04	8.95	9.01@9.02	8.97
June	..	..	9.11@9.12	9.08
July	9.25	9.13	9.22@9.23	9.18
August	..	..	9.32@9.33	9.28
September	9.44	9.31	9.41@9.43	9.38
October	..	..	9.47@9.48	9.44
November	..	..	9.53@9.54	9.50
December	9.66	9.51	9.58@9.60	9.56

SUGAR.

The International Sugar Committee reported no purchases of raw sugar and about the only thing of importance in the trade was the distribution by the committee of copies of the new Cuban contract, which had recently been signed, showing the basis upon which sales of Cuban sugar were to be made to the United States and to the Allies. In refined sugar the supply and demand situation remained unchanged, the demand far exceeding the supply and the one or two refiners having any stocks of granulated at all were making distribution of very small quantities. The list price continued unchanged at 7.45c., less 2 per cent.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,060 packages. Further considerable lots of the delayed stock have reached the market, and with trade somewhat restricted prices have yielded another ½c., and the feeling was unsettled at the close. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 53½@54c; extras, (92 score,) 53c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 49½@52½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 46@49c; thirds, 44@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 55½@56c; extras, 54½@55c; firsts, 51@54c; seconds, 47@50c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 46½@47c; seconds, 45@46c; thirds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 52@52½c; good to prime, 49@51½c; common to fair, 43@48c; renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; lower grades, 40@42c; ladles, current make, firsts, 40@40½c; seconds, 39@39½c; lower grades, 37½@38½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2, 38½; lower grades, 35@38c.

EGGS.—6,288 cases. The decline of Thursday failed to stimulate demand enough for fresh gathered eggs to give foundation to the market, and yesterday prices were showing a further reduction. At the decline there was at the close a steadier feeling in the market; some shippers have ordered their goods held, and local owners of stock arriving are not disposed to force sales at present figures. There is some accumulation, but it is generally held with confidence that it will be needed later. Storage eggs are steadily reducing. Some holders who are basing their prices on their interpretation of Food Administration rulings have nothing to offer on the open market, and some dealers in need of stock are having great difficulty in supplying their wants. Some of these are jobbing around the market bidding comparatively extreme prices, and we hear of some business as high as 49@50c, in instances even 1c higher. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 65@66c; extra firsts, 64c; firsts, 63½c; seconds and poorer, 60@63c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 68@70c; ordinary to good, 65@67c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 64@68c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 64@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 67@68c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 64@66c.

B. R. T. FINANCES AWAIT WORD OF GOVERNMENT

Plan for Meeting $57,000,000 of Notes Held in Abeyance—Year's Profit $5,079,308.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday, President Williams stated, in reply to inquiry, that plans for meeting the maturity, on July 1, of $57,000,000 of notes sold in 1912 to pay the B. R. T.'s share in the new subway construction, had been held in abeyance to await the decision of Government officials in the matter. The note issue forms one of the largest single maturities in the present year, and plans for taking it up must be co-ordinated with the Government's war financing plans.

"I want to express full confidence," Mr. Williams said, "that whether such financing is undertaken by the Government or privately in some way, the maturity of these notes will be taken care of without any question. The Government authorities have asked the company's officials to take no definite step in regard to the note matter until they arrived at a decision."

An income statement issued to the stockholders shows that during the year 1917, the B. R. T. earned a surplus above charges of $5,079,308, or 6.82 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock. The surplus earned in 1916 was $5,025,983. The increase was due to better earnings for the first six months of 1917, as in the latter half of the year the showing fell off, due to the opening of new subway and elevated lines, which merely took over, at increased expense, business formerly going to the old lines.

All the retiring Directors were re-elected, including ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, whose affairs were recently placed in the hands of a managing committee which, it is understood, largely liquidated his B. R. T. holdings.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97¼	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	97¼	4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96½	97¼	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	82	86
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	82	86
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95⅝	96¼	95⅝	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96¼	95⅝	3½s May, 1954	77	79	77
4½s Mar., 1963	95¾	96¼	95⅝	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	96	96½	96	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	96	96½	96				
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	89½	90½	89½	4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s April, 1966	89⅝	90½	89⅝	4¼s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s Mar., 1964	89⅝	90½	89⅝	4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s May, 1962	89⅝	90	89⅝	4¼s 1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
4¼s Sept., 1960	89⅝	90	89⅝	3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1959	86½	87¼	86½	3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1958	86½	87¼	86½	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1957	86½	87¼	86¼	3½s 1919-1921	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1956	85¼	86½	84½	3½s 1918	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1955	85¼	86½	84½	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
20	Am. Light & Traction	203	202	203	204
23	Cities Service	212	211	211	212
190	Cities Service pf.	72½	71⅞	72¼	72⅝

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	16	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72	Miss. River Power	10	12
Am. Gas & Electric	89	90	Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39	41	Northern Ohio Electric	..	30
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	88	92	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	70
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	59
Am. Public Utilities	26	30	Northern States Power	60	62
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63	North. States Pow. pf.	86	88
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½	Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	68	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	68	72
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	30	32	Pacific Gas & Electric	34	35
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	93	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	82½	84
Colorado Power	22	24	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	90	95
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Puget S. T., L. & P.	9	12
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	28	31	Puget Sd. T., L.& P. pf.	37	42
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	60	63	Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Republic Ry. & Light	22½	23¼
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	56	58
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	78	81	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Duluth Edison	75	80	Southern Cal. Edison	79	81
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Standard Gas & Elec.	5½	7
El Paso Electric	93	97	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	24
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tampa Electric	102	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	88	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Electric Properties	55	60	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	11
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	20	40	U. G. Improvement	80	89½
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	United Light & Rys.	27	30
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	61½	63
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81¾	84
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Interstate Electric	32	41	Western Power	10	12
Interstate Elec. pf.	..	95	Western Power pf.	44½	46
			Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	96½	..	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	67	69
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	64	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appalach. Power 5s, '41	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	94⅝	98	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	90	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	88	93½	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97¼	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	88	92
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	P., G.& E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	97	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼	Puget Sound Trac., Lt. & Power 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	89	92	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95⅝	96⅝
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93	U. S. R., R.& M. 6s, '25	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	95½	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	94	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	Utah Securities 6s	84	85
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¼
Man. & S. Ry. & L. 5s	99½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
135	Alabama Co.	57½	57	57	175	Houston Oil	51	49½	51
100	Do 2d pf.	57	57	57	210	Do pf.	68½	68½	68½
8	Balt. El. pf.	38	38	38	82	Mt. Ver. pf.	70	69⅝	70
5	Con. Power	97	97	97	31	Mer. & Min.	80	80	80
235	Con. Coal	104¼	104	104¼	5	Md. Casualty	75	75	75
1,165	Cosden	7¼	7	7	105	North. Cent.	70½	70½	70½
65	Dav. Chem.	36	35¼	35¼	30	Pa. Wat. Pow.	63	63	63
					60	United Ry.	24	24	24

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ala. Con. C. & I. 5s	80	80	80	$2,000	Con. P. 5s, nts.	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Con. C. ref. 5s.	83	83	83	4,000	Elkhorn 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	C. & Co. 6s, B.	82½	82½	82½	1,000	Kirb. Lum. 6s	97	97	97
1,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s	96	96	96	1,000	Un. Ry. inc.	57½	57½	57½
					4,000	Do 5s	75½	75	75

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. Zinc	14	14	14	15	Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾
15	Do pf.	46	46	46	40	Mohawk	59½	59	59½
30	Adventure	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	5	Nipissing	8½	8½	8½
145	Alaska Gold	2½	2½	2½	5	North Butte	14½	14½	14½
250	Ariz. Com'l.	13	12¾	12¾	330	Pond Creek	18	18	18
100	Butte & Bal.	35c	35c	35c	50	Quincy	73	73	73
15	Cal. & Ariz.	65	65	65	20	Seneca	7	7	7
18	Cal. & Hec.	440	440	440	25	Trinity	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
195	Cop. Range	46½	46¼	46½	70	U. S. Smelt.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
200	Davis-Daly	5½	5⅜	5⅜	25	Do pf.	44⅝	44½	44⅝
20	Franklin	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	50	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Hancock	8	8	8	45	Utah Con.	11½	11½	11½
300	Kerr Lake	5½	5⅜	5½	710	Utah Metals	2⅛	2	2⅛
50	Keweenaw	99c	99c	99c					

Railroads.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
5	Atchison	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	60	Bos. & Me.	21	20½	21
4	Bos. & Alb.	124	124	124	82	Mass. El. pf.	9	9	9
95	Bos. Elev.	41	40½	41	33	West End	40	40	40

Miscellaneous.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
16	Am. A.Ch.pf.	91	91	91	20	Merg'thaler	123	123	123
14	Amosk'g pf.	79	79	79	18	N. E. Tel.	97½	97	97
383	Am. T. & T.	104½	103⅝	104½	65	Swift	126½	126¼	126¼
30	Am. Wool. pf.	93	92½	93	40	Torrington	45	45	45
290	A., G. & W.I.	104	102	103½	20	United Drug	70	70	70
60	Do pf.	60	60	60	290	United Fruit	120⅝	119½	120
3,082	Booth Fish.	22½	21	22½	1,240	U. S. Steel	91¼	90½	91¼
15	Cub. P. Cem't	12¼	12¼	12¼	35	United Shoe	43	43	43
52	Edison Elec.	139	138	139	47	Do pf.	25½	25⅝	25½
72	Gen. Elec.	131¼	129	131¼	2,430	Ventura Oil	8⅝	8⅛	8¼
17	Mass. Gas	78½	78¼	78½	15	West. Union	91¼	91	91
9	Do pf.	67	67	67					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	U. Fruit 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	$43,300	Lib. cv. 4s	96.80	96.20	96.20
6,000	Ventu. Oil 7s	88	88	88	27,500	Do 2d 4s, '42	96.30	96.02	96.04
5,500	Lib. 3½s	98.00	97.80	97.84					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,580	Booth	22½	21½	22½	50	Public Svc.	74	73	74
10	Do pf.	84	84	84	10	People's Gas	45	45	45
54	C. C. & C. pf	15	15	15	90	Sears-Roe	149½	149	149
25	Chi. P. Tool	49¼	49¼	49¼	240	S. Warner	50	49	49⅝
145	Chi. R., S. 2	9	8	8	145	Swift & Co.	126	125⅝	126
10	Com. Edison	105	105	105	1,003	Union Car'e	52	51¼	51¼
15	Deere pf.	96	96	96	100	Wilson	52½	52⅛	52½
50	Dia. Match	107	107	107	20	Do pf.	97	97	97
65	Lindsay L.	26	26	26	25	Mid. Util. pf.	63	63	63

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$250	Liberty 1st 4s	96.80	96.80	96.80
5,800	Do 2d 4s	96.20	96.10	96.10

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Am. Gas	83	82½	82½	20	Phil. Co. pf.	30	30	30
100	Am. Woolen	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	426	Phila. Elec.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
9	Buf. & Sus. pf.	47	46	46	130	Phil. R.T.t.c.	28⅝	28	28
24	Elec. Stor.	50	49½	49½	160	*Reading	73	73	73
40	Ins. N. A.	25½	25½	25½	50	Ton. Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Mer. Mar. pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	16	Union Trac.	41	41	41
160	L. Sup. Cor.	13	13	13	62	Un. Gas Im.	70½	70½	70½
126	Lehigh Nav.	62	62	62	1,865	U. S. Steel	91½	90½	91
481	Pennsylvania	46	45⅝	46	50	Warwick Ir.	8½	8½	8½
30	Penna. Salt.	88	88	88	25	York Ry. pf.	32	32	32

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,300	Am. G. & E. 5s	82	80½	82	$10,450	Lib. 2d 4s	96.30	96.10	96.26
1,000	El. & Pe. Tr. 4s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	4,000	Pa. con. 5s	100	100	100
8,000	L. V. Coal 5s	100	100	100	8,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
544550	Liberty 3½s	98.00	97.80	97.80	5,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	84⅝	84½	84⅝

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	40	44	40	Colt's Arms	56	59	56
American Brass	220	224	218	Du Pont	245	253	245
Atlas Powder	158	163	159	Hercules	240	245	240
Do pf.	94½	96	94½	Do pf.	114	117	112
Babcock & Wilcox	109	111	108	Niles-Bem't-Pond	114	119	115
Bliss	370	425	370	Scovill Mfg	420	440	425
Do pf.	75	83	75	Winchester Arms	700	850	700
Can. Found's F.	125	150	125				

COFFEE EXCHANGE SEATS UP

Two Memberships Change Hands at $4,500 and $4,200.

Memberships on the Coffee and Sugar Exchange have scored a sharp advance in price during the last week, with an increased demand in evidence. A. H. Lamborn of the Stock Exchange firm of A. H. Lamborn & Co. paid $4,500 yesterday for the seat owned by E. K. Seggerman, and on Thursday the Stock Exchange house of Block, Meloney & Co. paid $4,200 for a seat owned by J. Aron. Mr. Aron sold the same day another membership to Hopkins Brothers for $4,500. Last week a membership changed hands at $3,250.

The rapid upbidding of memberships attracted attention in the Street, for one reason because trading in sugar futures was stopped some time ago by the Food Administration. Dealings in coffee have been active of late with rising prices.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

It was a firm market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange practically all day. Peace talk was again heard. Details, as they came to hand, of the speech of Imperial German Chancellor von Hertling were construed as favorable in so far as he expressed agreement with many of the demands of President Wilson, although on other points the German position appeared to be irreconcilable. A good influence was also exerted by further reports that the democratic movement in Austria had lately received a great impetus.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	Am. B. Sug.	77⅝	77½	77½	300	Mo. Pacific	22⅝	21	22
250	Am. Can.	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	10	Nat. Enam.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
100	Am. Linseed	33⅝	32½	32⅝	280	N. Y. Cent.	70	69	69⅝
60	Am. Loco.	56	56	56	10	N.Y.,O.& W.	19¼	19¼	19¼
700	Am. S. & R.	83¼	82⅝	83¼	80	North. Pac.	83⅝	83¼	83¼
160	Am. Su. Tob.	66½	66	66	50	Pitts. Coal	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜
300	Anac. Cop.	61½	60⅝	61¼	10	Ry. S. Spgs.	50¼	50¼	50¼
10	A., T. & S.F.	84	84	84	10	Ray Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
30	A., G.& W.I.	103⅝	103¼	103¼	770	Reading	73½	72	72⅞
110	Bald. Loco.	60¼	59⅞	60¼	100	Rep. I. & S.	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝
290	Balt. & Ohio	51	49⅝	51	10	So. Pacific	82¼	82¼	82¼
1,660	Beth. St'l B.	75	74½	74⅝	40	So. Railway	23¼	22⅝	23¼
30	Can. Pacific	142	141	141	940	Studebaker	50⅞	49¼	50¼
50	Cent. Leather	65¼	65¼	65¼	195	Tob. Prod.	54⅞	53⅜	53⅞
130	Ches. & Ohio	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	370	Union Pac.	118⅞	111½	118½
50	C., M.& St.P.	42⅞	42½	42⅞	50	Un. Cig. St.	95	94⅝	95
30	C., R.I.& P.	20	19⅝	19⅝	50	U. S. Ind. A.	119	118⅝	119
20	Chile Copper	16⅛	16	16⅛	50	U. S. Rub.	56⅝	56	56⅝
670	Corn Prod.	33¼	32⅝	33	8,500	U. S. Steel	91¼	90½	91
170	Crucible St'l	54⅝	54½	54⅝	160	Utah Copper	82	81	82
210	CubaCaneSu.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	10	Westing. El.	40½	40½	40½
220	Dist. Secur.	37½	37	37	120	Willys-Over.	17⅝	17	17
60	Erie	15¼	15	15¼		BONDS.			
10	Do 1st pf.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	$1,100	Liberty 3½s	98.08	98.08	98.08
150	Gen. Motors	116½	114½	116½	500	Do 1st 4s	96.94	96.94	96.94
50	Goodr'h Rub.	43½	42¼	43½	8,350	Do 2d 4s	96.24	96.18	96.24
40	Inspir. Cop.	44	43⅝	44		MINING STOCKS.			
640	Int. Mer. M.	24½	23⅝	24	1,100	Atlanta	.10½	.10	.10
2,790	Do pf.	90⅞	89⅝	90¼	450	Gold. Con.	.42	.42	.42
20	Interb. Cons.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	750	Halifax	.18	.17	.18
10	Kenne. Cop.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	100	Jim Butler	.73	.73	.73
10	Max. Motor.	26¼	26¼	26¼	500	Jumbo Ex.	.19	.19	.19
2,160	Mex. Petrol.	92½	90⅝	91¼	800	Portland	1.05	1.05	1.05
50	Midvale Steel	44	44	44	700	West End.	.75	.72	.73

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Aetna Exp.	7½	6¾	7	100	P. T. & M.Cp	16	16	16
500	†Car. L. & P	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	350	‡Prud. Pict.	6	6	6
1,500	Chev. Motor	112	108	111½	42,000	Smith M. T.	1½	1 1/16	1 1/16
2,000	‡Cuprite S'r.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	12¾	12	12½
1,000	‡Elec. Gun.	½	½	½	1,500	Tri. Film v. t. ctfs.	1	15/16	1
200	Emerson P.	4¼	4⅛	4¼	600	U. S. S'p Co.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
200	‡Int. T. Cp.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	4,500	‡Un. Motors	22⅞	22½	22⅞
100	Key. T. & R	13	13	13	700	‡W.-M. Air	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
200	N. A. P. & P	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝					
200	N. Y. Tran.	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
175	Anglo-Am	13	12½	13	50	Std. Oil, N.J.	557	553	557
1,700	Do rights	2⅜	2½	2½	30	Std. Oil, N.Y.	270	268	270

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
10,900	†‡Am. Ventu.	11	10	11	360	‡Midw. Ref.	106	105	106
900	‡Barn't O.&G.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	1,100	Min. Wells	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	†‡Bos.-Wyo.	24	23	24	5,000	†‡Northwest	60	57	60
5,000	‡Cos. & Co.	7⅛	6⅞	7	7,000	†‡Okla. Oil	4	3	3½
3,000	†‡Duthie Oil	56	54	55	2,000	Okla. P. & R.	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	‡Elk Basin	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	2,600	Okmulgee	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,500	‡Elk'd O. & G., (pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,000	†Omar O.&G.	80	80	80
1,400	‡Esmeralda	3/16	⅛	3/16	3,300	†‡Overland	22	20	21
1,200	‡Federal Oil	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	400	‡Penn.-Ky.	5	5	5
500	‡Glenrock	3⅝	3½	3⅝	25,000	†‡Queen Oil	63	60	61
600	‡Hanover	6½	5⅞	5⅞	2,000	‡Red Rock	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	‡Houston Oil	51	48½	50	1,500	‡Rice Oil	7/16	7/16	7/16
600	‡Int. Petrol.	13⅝	13	13¼	1,200	Sequoyah	7/16	7/16	7/16
5,200	‡Isl'd O. & T.	8⅜	8⅜	8½	800	‡SinclairGulf	17	16½	16¾
3,900	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	1/16	1/16	1/16	900	‡Stanton Oil	1⅜	1½	1⅜
400	‡Merritt Oil	22¾	22	22¾	6,000	‡Unit. West.	13/16	13/16	13/16
1,500	Met. Petrol.	½	7/16	½	500	†Vacuum	7½	7½	7½
2,000	†‡Midwest	120	118	119	500	‡Ventu. Con.	8½	8⅜	8½
					200	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

MINING STOCKS.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	A.-B.C.Metals	½	½	½	300	Louis. Con.	¼	¼	¼
12,500	†‡Atlanta	10	9	9½	1,000	†‡Marsh M.	5	5	5
1,100	Big L. Cop.	11/16	⅝	11/16	100	Mason Val.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	†‡Booth	3	3	3	5,000	‡McK.-Dar.	57	52	57
1,800	†Bos. & Mon.	48	46	48	5,000	†Mohican C.	⅝	½	⅝
1,400	‡Brad. C. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	2,000	‡Monster Ch.	5/16	¼	5/16
600	Butte C.& Z., v. t. ctfs.	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	1,000	†‡Moth. Lode	26	26	26
200	Butte-N. Y.	11/16	11/16	11/16	1,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	4	4	4
5,000	†‡Caledonia	46	45	46	3,500	†‡Nat.Z.& L.	17	15	17
1,300	‡Cal. & Jer.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16	1,000	†‡Nev. O. M.	18	18	18
2,000	†Cashboy	4½	4	4½	475	‡New Corn'a.	16⅝	16½	16⅝
300	Cerro Gordo	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	700	‡Nicklas M'g	40	38	40
100	‡Coco R. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	300	‡Nixon Nev.	1¼	1 1/16	1¼
1,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16	2,200	†‡Pole Star C	24	24	24
1,500	Con. Cop. M.	6	5¼	5⅞	1,900	†Port. C. C.	33	32	33
1,500	†‡Con.-H'st'd.	24	23	24	2,400	†‡Prov. M.Co	47	46	46
150	‡Copper Val.	1	1	1	800	‡Rawley M.	2¼	2	2¼
2,000	Cress.Con.G.	5	5	5	4,200	‡Ray H. M.	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
4,500	‡Emma Con.	5/16	¼	5/16	1,000	†Rex C. M'g.	9½	9½	9½
500	†‡Fort. Con.	39	39	39	3,000	†Roch. Mines	33	31	32
2,275	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅛	2	2⅛	2,600	Senorito Cop.	⅜	¼	⅜
100	†Globe D. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	8,700	S. K. of A.	1/16	1/16	1/16
700	‡Gold. Con.	13/16	13/16	13/16	210	S. K. C. of U	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,230	Hecla Min.	*3½	3⅛	3⅛	300	Stand. S.-L.	13/16	13/16	13/16
2,000	†‡Int. Mines	10	10	10	15,000	†‡St. Nick. Z	4	4	4
2,500	‡Iron Blos.	½	7/16	½	2,500	†Success M.	8	7½	7½
400	‡Jer.-Pres.C.	2¼	2	2	500	Sup. Cop., (a pros.)	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	1/16	1/16	1/16	700	‡Ton. Belm't	3	3	3
1,250	†‡Jim Butler	61	59	60	350	Ton. Ext.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
2,500	†Jumbo Ext.	19	18	18	500	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Kerr Lake	5⅜	5½	5⅜	100	Un. Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	†‡Kewanas	8	8	8	300	U. G. M. Co.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
600	‡Kirk.Por.G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50	2,500	†W. E. Con.	75	73	74
					500	W. C. M. Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$10,500	‡A. T. & T. 1-y. 6s, w.i	99½	99	99¼	$20,000	Gen. El. 6s notes, '20	100	99⅞	100
1,000	‡Beth. S'l 5s 2-yr. notes	97¼	97¼	97¼	1,000	N. Y. City 4½s	96	96	96
75,000	‡Can. G. 5s.	95⅝	95½	95¼	1,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	42¼	42¼	42¼
5,000	‡Gen. El. 6s 2-y. n., '19	99⅝	99½	99½	5,000	‡Do 6½s	47	47	47

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Thursday 500 Keystone Tire sold at 18¼ and 18.

⁂

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Ask.
Air Reduct'n.	65	75	65	75
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	5	2	5
Am.-Brit. pf.	10	20	10	20
Am. Writ. P.	2	2½	2	2½
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Blumenthal	90	102½	90	102½
Do pf.	90	95	90	95
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
Do coupon	17	18	17	18
Butter.-Jud.	38	45	38	45
Can. C. & F.	17	20	17	20
Can. C.& F. pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	78	82	78	82
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Chal. Motors	3	5	3	5
Do pf	..	40	..	40
Char. Iron	7½	8	7½	8
Do pf.	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½
Cities Service	212	214	212	214
Do pf.	72	72½	72	72½
Cramp Ship	72	78	72	78
Curtiss Aero.	25	27	25	27
Do pf.	50	75	50	75
Everett H'y.	20	21	20	21
Free. Texas	38	40	38	40
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Hall Signal	5	7	5	7
Do pf.	17	18	17	18
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Do pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	40	50	40	50
Holly S. pf.	95	100	95	100
Hupp Motor	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2
Int'cont. Rub.	9	10	9	10
Int. Lube Ch.	1	3	1	3
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Do 2d pf.	16	17	16	17
Int. Trad. pf.	55	75	55	75
K. T. & R. pf	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kirby Lumber	11	12	11	12
Do pf.	60	63	60	63
Kresge	68	72	68	72
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Ask.
Lake T. Boat.	3	3¼	3	3¼
L.T. B. 1st pf	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	38	45	38	45
Do 1st pf.	101	103	101	103
Mar. of Am.	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½
Man. Transit	½	⅝	½	⅝
Marlin Arms	70	80	70	80
Maxim Mun.	11/16	¾	11/16	¾
Nash Motors	75	85	75	85
Nat. Motors	10	15	10	15
N. Y. Ship	40	40½	40	40½
Poca. L. Coal	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck	38	48	38	48
St. Jos. Lead	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
St.L.,R.M.&P.	31	35	31	35
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
Stand. Motors	8½	9½	8½	9½
Todd Ship	74	77	72	75
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Do pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
World Film	½	⅝	½	⅝
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil	17	19	17	19
Beth. O. & G.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Cos. & Co. pf.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Crown Oil	11/16	13/16	11/16	13/16
Cumb.P. & R.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Friar Oil	1/16	⅛	1/16	⅛
Ky. Petrol	6	6¼	6	6¼
Mid. Oil pf.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Okla. Oil pf.	11	12	11	12
Pan. Am. Pet	45	48	45	48
Pierce Oil	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼
Sapulpa	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
MINING STOCKS.				
Butte Detroit	⅛	3/16	⅛	3/16
Cer. Silver	95	100	95	99
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	72	75	70	74

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12⅝	*13¼	12⅝	Prairie Oil & Gas	445	450	440
Atlantic Refining	900	985	900	Prairie Pipe Line	250	255	250
Borne-Scrymser	450	470	450	Solar Refining	290	310	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	97	95	Southern Pipe L.	175	185	175
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	340	315	South. Penn. Oil	280	290	280
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	S. W. Penn.	95	100	95
Continental Oil	475	500	475	Stand. Oil of Cal.	230	235	230
Crescent Pipe Line	30	33	30	Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	645	635
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120	Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	490	460
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195	Stand. Oil of Ky.	325	335	315
Galena Signal Oil	133	138	130	Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120	Stand. Oil of N. J.	555	560	518
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	268	273	265
Indiana Pipe Line	96	*99	98	Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	440	420
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13	Swan & Finch	100	105	100
National Transit	12½	13½	12½	Union Tank	84	87	84
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180	Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Northern Pipe L.	98	103	98	Washington Oil	27	32	27
Ohio Oil	328	333	325				
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	48	43				

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	90	95	87	MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf.	85	95	85	Do pf.	93	98	93
Conley Foil	200	250	200	P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	175	155
J. S. Young	130	150	130	Do scrip	120	125	115
Do pf.	100	106	100	R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
				Do pf	100	104	100

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Recognition that supplies for strictly civilian uses will be more than ever difficult to obtain, now that outputs have been still further curtailed, has prompted efforts among some interests to cover forward requirements at rising prices; yet sellers are increasingly reluctant to engage themselves ahead and not a few manufacturers are so largely occupied with Government work that demands from the regular trade cannot even be considered. The diminution of the purchasing power in the East through the closing of shops and factories on specified days and the consequent loss to wage earners has already begun to manifest itself in some retail branches, and, though consumers are buying heavily in the aggregate, final distribution is more and more along conservative lines and transactions are not at the maximum.

Bank clearings this week at the principal cities in the United States amount to $5,291,366,031, an increase of 10.7 per cent. as compared with the same week last year. New York this week shows a gain of 10.1 per cent. over last year and 28.9 per cent. over 1916.

Bradstreet's says:

The industries of the country are all backlogged with heavy orders, principally for Governmental account, and while the stoppage of work brought about by the Government's decree, plus the baneful effects of inclement weather, crimped production and restricted trading over a wide area, some slight improvement in the fuel situation has resulted. Moreover, losses in wages have been offset by recoupment in the shape of pay for overtime work or by voluntary payments to employes, while at the same time many commercial concerns have lengthened their working hours in an effort to make up for lost time.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The American Brass Company has declared an extra dividend of 8¼ per cent., in addition to a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. Three months ago an extra dividend of 4¼ per cent. was declared in addition to a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

Max Siegel, Henry C. Jennsen, and Edward F. Hutton have been elected members of the Stock Exchange. James C. Lord was authorized as a substitute to take the place of William Baylis, Jr., of Baylis & Co.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grasselli Chemical Company, it was voted to increase the capital from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Government of the French Republic $100,000,000 permanent engraved 2-year 5½ per cent. secured loan convertible notes, due April 1, 1919, to be issued for outstanding temporary notes.

The Equitable Trust Company has issued an Income Tax Guide and Record Book, containing 148 questions and answers, issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau, together with information regarding the conversion privilege of Liberty bonds, &c.

Hamilton M. Barksdale, Vice President of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of the United Motors Corporation, have been elected Directors of the Empire Trust Company.

No bid was received yesterday for $5,000,000 of 4½ per cent. highway bonds of the State of California, which were to have been sold at auction.

Lee, Higginson & Co. have purchased $3,000,000 of two-year 7 per cent. notes of the International Cotton Mills, to be offered at 98½ and interest, proceeds to be used, with cash surplus in the company's treasury, in retiring $4,000,000 of notes falling due April 1, 1919.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.07	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.15	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.02	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.02
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.08	Sierra Nevada	.12
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.68

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Con.	.42
Halifax	.16	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.58	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.18
Midway	.08	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.06	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.08	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.11
Tonop. Divide	.46	Union Amalg.	.03
Tonop. Exten	1.55	White Caps	.45
West End	.74	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.14	Nevada Hills	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.15
Atlanta	.09	Rochester	.32
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.32
Florence	.12	United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5	6	Granite	40	50
Elkton	6	7¼	Isabella	7¼	8
El Paso	15	20	McKinney	6⅝	10
Fanny R.	..	4	Portland	108½	110
Golden C.	178	180	U. Gold M.	15¼	17
Gold Soc.	2¼	3	Vindicator	31½	40

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 22, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 55 John Street, on Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire and for such other business as may come before them. C. J. HOLMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, which was to be held at their office, No. 244 Madison Avenue, New York City, on Monday, January 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., is postponed to Tuesday, January 29, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., on account of the lack of heat and elevator service.

DIVIDENDS.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY,

(Incorporated in Kansas.)

Dividend No. 45.

Neodesha, Kans., Jan. 22nd, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of $3.00 and an extra dividend of $3.00 per share in addition thereto, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable February 28th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 14th, 1918.

The books of the Company will be closed for transfers of stock from February 15th, 1918, to February 28th, 1918, both dates inclusive.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than February 15th, 1918. E. A. WARREN, Secretary.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record January 29, 1918.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MILLS.

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared payable February 1st, 1918, out of earnings prior to January 1st, 1918, at The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135, Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.

Boston, January 21, 1918.

Middle West Utilities Company.

Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on its outstanding preferred capital stock, payable March 1, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business at five o'clock P. M., February 15, 1918.

EDWARD J. DOYLE, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A dividend of 75c per share (1½%) on the Common Stock has been declared payable February 15th, 1918, to holders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1918. The Stock Transfer Books will not be closed.

GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.

New York, January 23d, 1918.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, January 28, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday, January 11, 1918.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., December 27, 1917.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the ATLANTIC HOTEL SUPPLY COMPANY, INCORPORATED, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 14th day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Seal) C. W. TAFT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of HARKAVY & MISHKIT of No. 18 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., was dissolved, and that Joseph Harkavy is the continuing partner and has assumed all obligations.

JACOB M. ZINAMAN, Attorney,
51 Chambers Street, New York City.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16-22 William Street, New York
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON
16 Pall Mall East, S. W. 1
26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

PARIS
41 Boulevard Haussmann

and

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone
Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839

PRESIDENT
JAMES S. ALEXANDER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr.
HERBERT P. HOWELL
J. HOWARD ARDREY
STEVENSON E. WARD
JOHN E. ROVENSKY
FARIS R. RUSSELL
GUY EMERSON
LOUIS A. KEIDEL

CASHIER
RICHARD W. SAUNDERS

DIRECTORS
JAMES S. ALEXANDER
WILLIAM A. DAY
HENRY W. de FOREST
FORREST F. DRYDEN
CHARLES E. DUNLAP
HERBERT P. HOWELL
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr.
A. W. MELLON
CHARLES H. RUSSELL
VALENTINE P. SNYDER
H. B. THAYER
THOS. WILLIAMS

National Bank of Commerce in New York
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $45,000,000

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

New York, January 25th, 1918.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1917

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurance

Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1917, to the 31st December, 1917		$11,105,619.46
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1917		1,135,785.43
Total Premiums		$12,241,404.89
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917		$11,171,853.93
Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year	$404,411.15	
Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc.	126,991.53	
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses	93,474.66	$624,877.34
Losses paid during the year		$3,513,653.30
Less: Salvages	$336,896.32	
Re-insurances	503,857.68	$840,754.00
		$2,672,899.20
Re-insurance Premiums and Returns of Premiums		$1,913,710.63
Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationery, advertisements, etc.		$857,596.09

A dividend of interest of Six per cent on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fifth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issues of 1915 and of 1916 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1917, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the seventh of May next.

By order of the Board G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES
EDMUND L. BAYLIES,
JOHN N. BEACH,
NICHOLAS BIDDLE,
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN CLAFLIN,
GEORGE C. CLARK,
FREDERIC A. DALLETT,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
CORNELIUS ELDERT,
RICHARD H. EWART,
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES,
PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
SAMUEL T. HUBBARD,
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD,
WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
NICHOLAS F. PALMER,
WALTER WOOD PARSONS,
CHARLES A. PEABODY,
WILLIAM R. PETERS,
JAMES H. POST,
CHARLES M. PRATT,
DALLAS B. PRATT,
ANTON A. RAVEN,
JOHN J. RIKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
JUSTUS RUPERTI,
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
WILLIAM SLOANE,
LOUIS STERN,
WILLIAM A. STREET,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr.,
RICHARD H. WILLIAMS.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board
CORNELIUS ELDERT, President
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President.
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President
WILLIAM D. WINTER, 3rd Vice-President.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States and State of New York Bonds	$1,185,000.00	Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment	$4,432,959.00
Stock of the City of New York and Stocks of Trust Companies & Banks	1,445,550.00	Premiums on Unterminated Risks	1,069,550.96
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads	3,387,139.35	Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid	301,406.75
Other Securities	305,410.00	Return Premiums Unpaid	121,989.96
Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies	3,000,000.00	Taxes Unpaid	500,000.00
Real Estate cor. Wall Street, William Street and Exchange Place	3,900,000.00	Re-insurance Premiums on Terminated Risks	365,667.87
Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887)	75,000.00	Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc.	183,517.10
Premium Notes	1,009,577.74	Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums	22,750.10
Bills Receivable	1,038,460.86	Income Tax Withheld at the Source	3,135.96
Note Receivable	5,122.26	Certificates of Profits Outstanding	5,722,590.00
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	598,674.67	Balance	5,318,322.55
Cash in Bank and in Office	2,187,198.87		
Statutory Deposit with the State of Queensland, Australia	4,765.00		
	$18,041,890.25		$18,041,890.25

Balance brought down	$5,318,322.55
Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to	$76,724.09
Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to	$22,201.50
Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to	$553,467.92
Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate on Staten Island in excess of the Book Value given above, at	$63,700.00
The Insurance Department's valuation of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities exceeds the Company's valuation by	$2,303,887.87
On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be	$8,367,303.84

The Sherman National Bank
of New York

Announces the Opening of its new Banking Rooms and Safe Deposit Vault at The
N. E. Corner of Fifth Avenue & Thirty-second Street
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1918.

Telephone 2650 Murray Hill.

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BARE PACKERS' PLAN TO BLOCK INQUIRY

Investigators Publish 1916 Correspondence on Means to "Head It Off."

TRIED TO USE GOVERNMENT

Packers' Counsel Urged Starting a Bureau of Markets Publication in Their Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Activities behind the scenes in Washington during the agitation in 1916 for an investigation into the live stock and packing industry were revealed today in correspondence taken from the confidential files of Swift & Co. of Chicago, showing the efforts of the big packing firms to defeat any inquiry into their business.

The correspondence was introduced at the resumption of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation, which was transferred abruptly from the Middle West when Walter Twombly, an agent of the commission, unearthed from the Swift files documents regarded as of such sensational importance that Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the Government, and his assistants hurried here from Chicago to put the discoveries into the official record.

During the period covered by the correspondence there were pending in Congress resolutions introduced by Representatives Borland of Missouri and Doolittle of Kansas, proposing inquiry into conditions of live stock marketing, which cattle men had charged permitted the packers to manipulate the market as they chose.

"To Head Off the Movement."

A report on the situation made by counsel to Louis F. Swift, Jr., and other officers of the firm said:

"We believe the situation to be serious and recommend that everything be done in every direction to head off the present movement. We believe that, as it stands today, nothing could stop criminal prosecutions."

In addition to working in Washington, the packers went to the source of the agitation for an inquiry. Their records showed that they were kept informed of the plans of the American National Live Stock Association by T. W. Tomlinson, Secretary, and made their preparations to nullify the association's work. In addition, "educational work" was undertaken at the association's conventions, and counsel recommended that the packers assist conservative elements in the various associations to gain control and hush the opposition.

Immediately after the Borland resolution was introduced in Congress, according the the records, the Armour, Swift and Morris companies arranged to oppose it. Later the Cudahy company was asked to join them, because it was suggested that counsel for that firm had "powerful acquaintances" in Washington.

R. C. McManus, counsel for the Swift company, went to Washington to keep in touch with devolpments. If the resolution could not be made to die in committee the packers proposed "to draw a herring across the investigation trail," as Commissioner Murdock phrased it, by having the Bureau of Markets begin the publication of live stock and beef price data, which they hoped would make an investigation unnecessary. Failing that, it was proposed to have any investigation touch merely the economic phases of the industry and be conducted by the Bureau of Markets rather than by the Federal Trade Commission, although the latter was preferred to a Congressional committee, as likely to be less influenced by political considerations. In connection with references to an effort to obtain Governmental publication of price figures, furnished by themselves, through an amendment to the Agriculture Appropriation bill, Mr. Heney announced that this matter would be the subject of "very interesting" documents to be introduced tomorrow.

"Brand's Automatic Bet Settler."

Dealing with the suggestion that the Bureau of Markets be enlisted on the side of the packers, Mr. McManus wrote to his principals:

"I favor having the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Brand, Chief, start the compilation and regular publication of certain agreed data with a sufficient spread for average and with sufficient allowance for error, so as to prove conclusively that at no time over any period long enough to be reliable does the profit of the packer on beef vary more than 25 cents per head. * * * I have told Mr. Brand that the packer simply reflects the beef market when he buys cattle.

"I told Brand I wanted him to start the development of 'Brand's Automatic Bet Settler' for live stock men, and when this weekly publication had gained respect and confidence of shippers, commission men and livestock men, every time a man would start to make a big talk of what he knew, the other man would pick up this bulletin and see 'what Brand says.' I told him I wanted this packer talk taken out of live stock discussions, and it could only be done by a Governmental publication."

According to the evidence, as the time for hoarings on the Borland resolution drew near, the Doolittle resolution having been dropped, many emissaries were sent to Washington. Senator Wadsworth of New York, who Heney said was a stockholder in Swift & Co., was appealed to for aid. W. H. Gates, at that time Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Colorado, according to the documents, reported on the attitude of various Senators and Representatives, especially his friend, Senator Thompson of Kansas, whom he characterized as a good man to stay close to, and recommended that Swift & Co. give his firm some of their Kansas City business.

"Mr. Gates says Thompson is a poor man, and for that reason should not be in Washington, but that he thought so much of him personally that he gave $1,000 against his campaign expenses," read a memorandum to McManus, which was stamped at the end with the name of L. A. Carton, an employe of Swift & Co.

Counted on Campaign Contributions.

Mr. Gates also reported that advisers of the President said that he opposed the Borland resolution as disturbing to business. Attention was called today in this connection to the fact that the present investigation was undertaken on express orders of the President. Another report said that one of the conditions in favor of the packers was that the Administration "must come before the corporations shortly for political subscriptions, as the convention is almost at hand."

E. Dana Durand, former Director of the Census but in 1916 a member of the Faculty of the University of Minnesota, was asked by the packers to appear before the Judiciary Sub-Committee which had the Borland resolution under consideration, to say he thought that the proposed investigation had virtually been covered by a previous inquiry. He refused because of his former connection with the Government, but undertook a trip to Washington regarding the plan for substituting price data.

If Mr. Durand had appeared before the committee the packers had planned to have "some friendly committeeman" provided with facts and questions which they wished brought out. No names were mentioned in this connection. Mr. Heney introduced a copy of a letter of protest written by Mr. Borland to a colleague when postponement of the hearing was threatened. The copy was taken from the files of Swift & Co. It bore no name, merely being addressed "Dear Colleague."

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GROCER ADMITS SUGAR OVERCHARGE

Promises Food Board He Will Refund—Bakers Accused of Short Weight.

Among the cases that came before the Federal Food Board yesterday was one against a retail grocer who frankly admitted that he had overcharged for sugar and signed a statement to that effect. He was I. Ginsberg, owner of the business of Ginsberg Brothers, 110 Eighth Avenue.

Complaint was made by another retail grocer who said sugar had been offered to him by Ginsberg at 12 cents a pound, while the offical price for the new crop sugar was 8.6 cents a pound. This grocer telephoned to the Food Board and an inspector was sent to be present when the sale was made. The purchasing grocer and the inspector visited Ginsberg's store yesterday and the former bought nineteen 100-pound bags of sugar for $12 a hundred weight. The dealer was brought at once before the board. He signed an acknowledment of his action, promised to adhere to the rules of the Food Administration in the future and to pay back the overcharge. The board reserved decision.

It was announced yesterday that the board had agreed to restore the license of Hyman Dworkis, a wholesaler of 292 Second Avenue, on Feb. 1 instead of March 1, the term for which Dworkis was ordered to suspend business for sugar overcharging. The application to cut the term of suspension was approved by Food Administrator Hoover.

The board has also granted the application for a rehearing in the case of the Harlem Sugar Company, 2,445 Eighth Avenue. This firm lost its license for overcharging.

Thirty-eight bakers were brought before the board yesterday to explain why they had sold underweight bread. The bakers, who were foreigners, said they were ignorant of the rule. They were dismissed with a warning.

In resolutions sent yesterday to the Federal Food Board the members of the Greater New York Wholesale Grocers' Association pledged themselves to abolish all trade methods built on the law of supply and demand and to take only a fair margin of profit on goods sold. The organization also pledged itself to see that the regulations of the Food Administration were obeyed and enforced.

At a conference of butter dealers and members of the Food Board the butter dealers agreed tentatively to mark each tub or package of butter with the grade contained. George L. Bennet of the Food Board told the butter men that the practice of dealing in futures should be abolished. F. G. Henry, superintendent of the Mercantile Exchange, denied that members of the Exchange resorted to such practices. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed by the dealers to find out if dealing in futures existed in the trade.

$4,100 FOR CLOSSON BOOKS.

Edinburgh Edition of Stevenson's Works Brings $310.

The sale of Part I. of the library of the late General Henry W. Closson of Washington, D. C., was concluded yesterday at the Walpole Galleries. The highest price, $310, was paid by G. A. Baker & Co. for Catalogue No. 1,070, the Edinburgh edition of "The Works of Robert Louis Stevenson," 1894-98. Other items sold as follows:

No. 727.—First edition of Herndon's "Life of Abraham Lincoln." Bought on order	$42.50
No. 869.—"Memoirs of the History of France During the Reign of Napoleon, Dictated by the Emperor at St. Helena to the Generals Who Shared His Captivity," London, 1823-24. W. M. Hill	40.00
No. 886.—"Memoirs of the American Revolution," by William Moultrie, New York, 1802. George Wenrich	38.00

The total was $4,100.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

There Was Again an Excess of Advances Over Declines.

Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices again showed quite a liberal excess of advances over declines this week, the exact division being 42 to 17. Last week there were 44 advances in a total of 66 changes. Chief interest in the current week's fluctuations was confined to the foodstuffs, in which three advances were shown for every decline.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 39 standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, marrow, choice, 100 lbs	$15.25	$15.50	$11.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb	.08¼	.08½	.10
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10¾	.10½	.10½
Stand. brown sheet., yd.	.21	.21	.11¾
Printcloths, 38½-inch, 64x60	.12¼	.12¼	.07½
Butter, cream, extra, lb.	.54	.53½	.41½
Cheese, f.c., held, Sp., lb.	.25½	.25	.24½
Eggs, West, 1sts, doz.	.69	.68	.40
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.15¼	.15¼	.08
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11½	.11½	.08½
Prunes, 30-40, Cal., lb.	.14		.10
Raisins, lb.	.09½	.09½	..
Flour, Spring, 196 lb.	10.55	10.55	...
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	2.02
Corn, No. 2 yel., bush.	1.77	1.77	1.14
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	1.00	.98½	.68¾
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	2.00	1.90	1.15
Hides, Chi. pk., No. 1, lb.	.30	.30	.32
Hides, Chi. pk., cow's, native, lb.	.27	.27	.31
Leather, hem. sole., lb.	.46	.46	.57
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.68	.68	.53
Iron, pig F, No. 2, Phila., ton	34.25	34.25	30.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	47.50	47.50	65.00
Copper, elec., N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.32
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.06¼	.07	.08
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.16	.16	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.35	8.35	7.75
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	16.35	16.25	11.35
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.70	9.75	9.75
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	24.75	25.55	16.75
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	23.45	23.62	14.75
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	48.00	48.00	32.25
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.05¼
Rubber, up-riv. Para, lb.	.58	.58	.77½
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs.	7.45	7.45	6.75
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.27	.27	.17½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	3.03	2.75	3.85
Wool, aver. 100, Phil., lb.	.754	.754	.379

Flour continued unchanged throughout the week. In the Chicago provisions market there was an unusual situation in the live meats. Beef did not change, hogs went up and sheep down. Mess pork did not change, but lower prices were quoted on prime lard and short ribs. Bacon was higher here. The price tendency of all of the dairy products was strongly upward. No declines were seen, and the only thing that did not advance were the lower grades of cheese. All grades of butter and eggs went up. The latter continue to make some interesting comparisons with last year as to price. Nearby fancy eggs are now 28 cents a dozen higher than at this time in 1917, while the best Westerns are up 29 cents. In the vegetables the only listed changes were a rise in potatoes and a decline in choice marrow beans. Fresh fruits showed a drop in fancy apples, while in the dried ones advances were registered by orange and lemon peel.

No change was recorded in the prices of raw and refined sugars or of teas, but both of the basic grades of Brazilian coffee went up. In the spices the only changes were advances in white Singapore pepper and nutmegs. All of the revisions in the grains were upward, they being shown in oats, rye, and malting barley. This was true also of prime timothy hay and long rye straw.

Save for declines in spelter and lead, the week's metal markets were bare of price changes, while neither in the hide nor the leather markets were change indicated among the items quoted on. This was the first time in several weeks that declines were not shown in hides. The combined market for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils produced 19 changes, of which 10 were advances. Features were lacking. In the miscellaneous changes were included advances in common Hudson River brick and English vermillion paint, as well as a decline in hops.

The week's price trend in the textile markets was strongly upward. In the woolen goods the opening of several lines of goods for the Fall season resulted in quite a few advances being listed, while in the burlaps a bull market and good trading combined to bring higher prices. The wide inquiry for cottons, coupled with a strong market for the staple, brought higher prices for printcloths and sheetings in the unfinished state.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

ISIDORE BROWN, retail dealer in clothing and furnishings at Saugerties, N. Y.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against him by the following creditors; William Jackman's Sons, $209; Samuel Neumann, $185, and Albert Rosenblatt, $107.

JULIUS W. McAFEE, a manufacturer's agent and salesman, residing at 645 West 171st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,749 and no assets.

CONNECTICUT ALLOYED METALS COMPANY of 100 Broadway.—Judge Manton has appointed Edward Cassin and John H. Kennard receivers in $1,000 bonds each.

Weekly Business Failures Report.

Bradstreet's reports 255 business failures in the United States for the week, against 238 the previous week and 388, 404, 552, and 453 the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 73; New England, 34; Southern, 39; Western, 64; Northwestern, 24, and Far Western, 21. Canada had 27, against 26 for the previous week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 25.—John S. Stull, who conuducted two grocery stores in South Norwalk, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court in this city today, with liabilities of $11,715 and assets of $900.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The Gilmore Hotel Company of Springfield filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here today, giving its liabilities as $30,153 and assets $1,686.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Aitken, G. Frederick—Bau-Site Co.	$133.24
Brooklyn Heights Ry. Co.—M. Porter	150.00
Barker, Walter S.—A. Sussman	105.41
Barthels, Anna C.—Wannamacher & Weis Co.	344.63
Basket Novelty Co.—A. Liedecker	498.87
Cottle, Shubale—G. H. Storm et al.	500.93
Clarendon, J. Hayden, and Albert Moulton—O. L. Badger	931.00
Castelluzzio, Sam—New York Veal and Mutton Co., costs	108.80
Clark, James W.—J. A. Murray	163.09
Cassidy, Francis J.—J. J. Ryan	406.91
Central Electrical Supply Co.—E. W. Snow	256.63
Donovan, Robert J.—Gimbel Brothers, New York	654.40
Dewey, William C.—M. Klahr	278.45
De La Garza, Eneterio—Redfield-Kendrick-Odell Co.	721.77
Duquesne Théatre Co.—Garden of Allah Co.	2,228.00
De Bobula, Titus—R. Elkan	189.84
Frankman, Charles A.—J. H. Hagmayer	381.72
Empire Cap Mfg. Co.—Empire Manhattan Cap Co.	1,088.80
Federal Ins. Co.—S. Krohnberg et al.	1,427.69
Feldman, Isidor—S. H. Goldstein	106.60
Firpo, Joseph—Whiting Patterson Co.	158.98
Gower, Edwin O., (Gower's Detective Agency)—R. H. Donnelley	155.61
Grand Tool & Machine Works—W. Silber	5,000.14
Gilman, Nathan & Morris, (Gilman Bros.)—A. Hartung	281.10
Gaus, Joseph—California Wine Association of New York	194.19
Hamilton, Clarence M.—Superior Lamp Mfg. Co.	249.40
Jackson, H. Cecil—Debenha, Gardiner & Co., Ltd.	302.40
Herbert, Joseph W., Jr.—W. R. Wilder et al.	108.60
Herzig, Leo S.—Sherman Detective Agency	469.03
Karp, Harry—Hempel Bros., costs	111.45
Logie, James, and David C. Isles, (James Logie & Co.)—Martine Brokers	$17,602.29
Japan Ship Owners' Assn.—Commercial Cable Co.	250.00
Lippman, Robert—S. Ferraro	120.57
Leterman, Harold S.—W. L. Lillard	196.70
Levine, Esther—J. N. Martin, costs	109.21
Lorzer, Paul P.—M. R. Remington	641.51
Komissara, Hayman—Wilson & Co.	246.53
Klatzky, Samuel—B. E. Paneth	2,091.43
Leicht, Leopold—P. A. Smith	1,050.24
Same—R. J. James	3,137.24
Same—F. Gretsch	1,058.37
Labschinsky, Chatskill—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York	180.00
Jackter, Sigmund—C. Rosen	230.67
Morgenfeld, Jacob, and Harry Entas—J. Prushevsky	144.40
McCarthy, Charlotte—T. W. Barter	330.40
Miller, Rebecca—E. Neugebauer	155.20
McDermott, William J.—Gimbel Brothers, New York	202.32
Nasenowitz, Isaac—C. E. Isaacs	111.70
Norwood, B. de Forest—P. D. Nicholson	441.01
Natwil Holding Co.—Bell & Kilcullen	150.69
Puccia, Josephine—M. K. Babcock, costs	106.85
Pretzfeld, Nona S.—L. B. Woodruff	2,640.09
Patrizio Concrete Co.—Joseph Tino & Co.	1,041.10
Psarondis, Thomas, (Bright Star and Sunshine Laundry Co.)—R. H. Donnelly	147.77
Penny, Edw. W.; Florence I. Penny, Karl F. Perpente, and Edward Perpente—C. Hensel	1,432.18
Pelletreau, Joseph—Twenty-three Twenty-two Broadway Garage	125.26
Raubitschek, Max H.—M. Kahn	450.79
Radam & Neidorff—W. Snyder et al.	111.70
Robinson, Adele—M. Van Brink	487.67
Regen, Amelia, and Harry Katz—People, &c.	300.00
Record Surgical Appliance Corp.—Clement & Stockwell	241.88
Rosenberg, Walter—American Burlesque Association, costs	125.15
Ruppert, Jacob—J. F. Gogarty	1,116.11
Rappelfeld, Israel—H. Sander	638.86
Spondre, Moses—I. Wachsman	118.69
Scopelliti, Frank—P. Gardile et al.	659.80
Stromborg, Export and Import Co.—Llata Lowenberg & Schlegel	1,591.82
Stoddard, Charles M.—John Wanamaker, New York	620.70
Sire, Albert I.—Gimbel Brothers, N. Y.	259.28
Simko & Kozma—E. Baro	277.87
Seifert, Harry—S. J. Fleissler, costs	114.31
Shaw, Anna H.—Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. et al., costs	186.34
Schmidt, August—South American Pub. Co., Inc.	182.30
Spiegelberger, William, and George Beatty, (Spiegelberger & Beatty)—B. Levy	1,495.03
Scholtz, Desso T. (Scholtz Bros.)—Burton & Davis Co.	115.13
Scheer, Max—Eller Mfg. Co., costs	109.30
Scheer, Rose—Eller Mfg. Co., costs	109.30
Tutt, Lent G.—Gimbel Brothers, N. Y.	119.01

In Bronx County.

Alper, Adolf—A. L. Allen	$304.21
Calciano, Nicola—Union Railway Co.	15.30
Carlyle, Edith—Same	80.29
Flink, Robert—A. Keenan	113.41
Goldstein, Levy—H. A. Bernstein	197.41
Levine, Phillip—Goldsmith Bros. Smelting & Ref. Co.	720.50
Manowitz, Elias, as Guardian—New York City Inter. Ry. Co.	30.40
O'Keefe, William—M. London et al.	59.41
Olsen, Inga—Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Co.	1,968.83
Poora, Mary—Union Railway Co.	60.55
Rosen, Morris—J. M. Duberstein	69.19
Rockman, Louis—So. Blvd. R. R. Co.	15.30
Smith, Samuel—Union Railway Co.	15.30
Samuel Gibson—W. E. Golding et al.	497.33
Star Concrete Mfg. Co.—C. Dornbusch	256.97
Teishoff, Samuel—J. A. Schulze	398.41
William Baker—Goodwin Gallagher Sand & Gravel Co.	963.15

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Rosenberger, Samuel—E. S. Garland, March 31, 1911, vacated	$924.96
Rottenberg, Samuel—F. F. Meyer, June 27, 1917, reversed	1,504.74
Goldberg, Charles, and John Gruendler—People, &c., Nov. 7, 1917, vacated	2,500.00
Bradley Cont. Co.—F. Campulies, Feb. 9, 1915	2,144.83
Same—Same, Jan. 17, 1918	130.07
Same—N. Coglio, Feb. 27, 1914	4,873.99
Same—Same, Dec. 29, 1917	132.05
Goldenthal, Wolf and Leon—A. Mandel, June 10, 1914	163.50
Corday, Jacob—Mansfield & Co., Nov. 1, 1917	133.66
Santorelli, Frank, and Herman H. Feldstein—S. Rosenthal et al., Oct. 15, 1917	525.55
Kaplan, Jacob—J. Jacobson, Feb. 8, 1915	188.01
Berner, John G.—F. K. Hexter, Dec. 1, 1917	241.40
Comet Amusement Co.—F. Dougherty, Dec. 20, 1916	7,137.82
Cohen, Samuel—M. Blumberg, Jan. 24, 1918	232.26
Wagner, James G., and Estelle W. Cutler—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., June 29, 1916	19,551.70
National Park Bank of N. Y.—First National Bank of Philadelphia, May 25, 1917, reversed	19,209.51
Katz, Annie; Benjamin Katz and Benjamin Faden—H. Hochstein, May 25, 1917	229.75
Grant, Robert—H. Elliot, June 15, 1910	3,382.96
Paine, F. B. H.—G. I. Skinner, Jan. 16, 1918	1,013.62
Pansano-Renal Navigation Co. of America, Michael A. Pansano, and Matteo Pansano—Fowler-Brunjes Co., Jan. 24, 1918	185.80
Spiegel, Harry, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.—People, &c., Jan. 24, 1918	1,000.00

In Bronx County.

Fries, Anna—F. Mohr, Feb. 18, 1914	$128.22
Goldberg, Charles, as Principal—State of N. Y., Nov. 7, 1917	2,500.00
Gruendler, John, as surety—Same, Nov. 7, 1917	2,500.00
173d Street Realty Co.—Von Dietsch Painting and Decorating Co., Jan. 8, 1918	17.72
Wolf, Paul L. and Milda K.—F. Schonherr, as admx., Nov. 28, 1917	383.73

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity 815 Botany or F. & H., all colors. Telephone Farragut 9294, Mr. Stroh.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Better kind; all colors; quantity no object. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White; spot cash. Mirsky & Lewis. Spring 6882.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on coats. Call, with samples, 141 West 21st St., 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; call with samples. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 28 West 25th, 9th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Spring styles. Steiner, 48 West 35th, 8th floor.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White, narrow or wide wale; spot cash. Mirsky & Lewis. Spring 6882.

DELHI Wanted.—American 087, Buckley & Cohen 711, all shades. A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on popular-price silk dresses. L. & R., 129 West 27th, eleventh floor.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Woolen jerseys for cash. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

KERSEYS Wanted.—American 15020 and W. S. 153, all colors. Farragut 2616.

POM POM AND SERGES Wanted.—0816, all colors, and 0936, black. Madison Square 1540.

POM POM Wanted.—American pom pom, all colors, spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POM-POMS Wanted for cash. Farragut 3447.

POPLINS Wanted.—Wool, velours, serges, in all colors; open for any quantity. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POPLIN Wanted.—For cash; 90610, black and navy. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SERGES and POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for tan and gray. N. Shatz, care Navarre Hotel.

SERGES Wanted.—Exchange 0936 American serge for 6234. Jack Levy, 7 West 30th.

SERGE Wanted.—Black, 0851, 235, 0936, wanted for cash. Chelsea 8296.

SILK SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at popular-priced silk suits. Call; with samples, 1,138 Broadway, Room 1222.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy whipcord, Buckley & Cohen 711; will pay spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,388 Broadway.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan, and gray; call with samples. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; also rose velour gray poiret. Scheer & Meyer, 105 Madison Av.

SUITS, COATS Wanted. — Large jobber placing stock orders on new smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking and placing orders all week. Joseph Sedwitz, 1,107 Broadway. Farragut 760.

TAFFETA SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for a lot black and striped. Arrange appointment for Sunday or Monday. Advise by mail. N. Shatz, care Navarre Hotel.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Quantity, all street shades, 85 cents to 95 cents. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718; duvet de laine 7575; Fall colors. Farragut 2616.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 0859, 13032, 15002, W. S. 153, Wyandotte velours and kerseys, spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Fall velours and kerseys, any quantity. Phone Farragut 9294, Mr. Stroh.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight; all styles; cash. Store, 41 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, 02, similar, brown and taupe, for cash. Farragut 6233.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for quantity in all shades and weights suitable for dresses; also taffeta of good, heavy quality. Call all morning. Harry A. Roman Co., 11 West 32d st. 6719 Madison Square.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Sheep-lined, 32-inch long, 40-inch moleskin, 30-inch corduroy, beaver collars; immediate delivery. N 301 Times Downtown.

COATS, Suits.—Snappy Spring line; exceptional styles, wonderful values. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COTTON GOODS.—25,000 yards A. G. Hyde's youngster cloth. Samuels, 503 Broadway.

COVERS.—Scotch, Turkey red and white covers, red and green, blue and gold, &c., in all sizes, first quality and extra superior and best grades. Charles W. Rubien, 229 4th Av.

DELHI.—American 087, in rose, tan and clay. Phone Farragut 9803.

DRESSES.—High grade models in wool Jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th. 5995 Greeley.

DRESSES.—Have fine styles all-wool serge dresses, $6.75 to $12.75, for immediate delivery; best values. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and taffeta dresses, close out. Irma Model Dress, 129 West 31st St.

KERSEYS, Wyandottes, 422 brown and green. Spring 6421.

MAHONEY BOILER for sale, for steaming garments; good condition; cheap. Madison Square 2960.

PANAMAS.—227, 228. S. P. A., I. Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th. Farragut 8452.

PLUSHES.—Peco, Esquimette, Kerami, and Pomerol. Greeley 876.

RIBBONS.—100,000 yards, assorted colors and widths. Worth 1791.

SERGES.—6120, 7120, 54289, 11483, 519, 0936, 1210, 87, 4002, 7801, 94. C. F. L., I. Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 8452.

SILK.—Shantung, 50 pieces. Farragut 3905.

SPRING SUITS.—Jobs to close. B. Mirkin, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—All leading shades and materials; prices, $6.90-$22.50; best values obtainable. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

YARNS.—Olive drab, worsted mixture yarns, retail; immediate delivery. Roscoe Worsted Mills, 215 4th Av., Room 1705. Stuyvesant 1613.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on better silk and wool jerseys; submit samples, between 8-10 A. M. only, 5th floor, 19 West 24th St. Take freight elevator only.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, acquainted resident buying offices, handle good dresses; commission basis. Z 301 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday. 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday. 5½@5¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Sleeveless Sports Coats Popular.

Sports clothes of almost every description for women are in unusually strong demand, according to reports from manufacturers in this city. One of the most popular items in these lines is said to be the sleeveless coat, which is one of the novelties of the season. Buyers wre apparently attracted to it as soon as they saw it, and from all indications it will prove to be among the most liked style features of the coming season. It is made up in a number of sports fabrics, both in wool and in silk, though the jersey weave is apparently the most sought. Striking colors and combinations of bright shades predominate.

***

Silk Socks Scarce, Too.

The scarcity of men's hose that is told of locally is not confined to the medium and cheaper lines, for the finer grades of men's silk hose also are as scarce at wholesale as Belgian admirers of the Kaiser. It is said that even the larger buyers of these goods are affected by the shortage and the delays in production and shipment. Hose that in some instances should have been delivered as far back as last November are still missing, and in more isolated cases there are unfilled orders dated September, 1917. One reason that men's silk goods are so scarce is said to be that in view of the entrance of this country into the war and the consequent lessened number of men in a position to purchase silk hose the manufacturers gave more than the usual amount of attention to getting out other lines.

***

Carpet and Rug Prices Go Up.

The wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane of this city, selling agents for McCleary, Wallin & Crouse of Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. H. Masland & Sons, Philadelphia, and the Shuttleworth Brothers Company, Amsterdam, have sent to the trade a revised price list covering the products of the three concerns. The new prices average 5 to 7½ per cent. higher all the way through the list than those made on Nov. 5.

***

Men's Dress Suits Less Sought.

Reports from the men's wear trade in this city indicate that there has been something of a falling off in the demand for full dress suits this Winter. Offsetting this, however, dinner suits are said to have been considerably more actively sought than usual. Opinions in the trade differ as to whether or not this is a permanent tendency. While some express the belief that practical American men of affairs are gradually turning to the less formal dinner coat because of its greater comfort, others feel that it is simply due to the same condition which has led women this year to favor the semi-formal evening frock.

***

This Beats the B. R. T. and Others.

Mayor Hylan's favorite conveyance, the B. R. T., and some other lines never supplied the material for the jokesmith and the cartoonist in regard to lack of speed and delays that is contained in a letter received yesterday from a fur man in the Yukon territory by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation. This, in part, is the letter: "I shipped by Wells Fargo Express on Dec. 24, 1917, to your address a consignment of cross fox skins. The thermometer at that time registered 70 degrees below zero, and the train got frozen up for twelve days. Consequently the furs may not reach you in time for the January sale." The consignment had not arrived up to yesterday afternoon, but in spite of this there will be plenty of cross fox put up on Tuesday next, the first day of the sale, in the Masonic Temple.

***

Straw Hat Buyers More Active.

Wholesalers and distributers of straw hats for men report that during the last few days buyers for the Spring trade have been considerably more active than for some time. It is thought that those retailers who have been putting off their Spring buying until the last minute have come to look with much more concern on the transportation situation. There is said to be apparent among them a feeling that if they do not get their goods in early they may suddenly find the season opened and their supplies blocked up somewhere in transit. The five-day suspension of business and the Monday shutdowns, which will cause further delays in manufacturing, are thought to have finally convinced retailers of the need for early buying.

***

$4 to $8 Waists Will Lead.

A waist manufacturer of this city who has just returned from a trip through the Middle West, which he made himself so as to get first hand information as to how things are going, predicts one of the best seasons in medium priced waists that the trade has had in many years. "Practically all of the merchants I saw," he said, "felt that, with women as a class earning more money than they have ever done before, there would be a greatly increased demand for waists of the better sort. The call for the very low priced stuff seems to have almost reached the vanishing point, and the very expensive lines are not as actively sought as they have been. But the waists of the hour are those made to retail at from $4 to $8 each. In these lines I believe we will very shortly be hard pressed to meet the demand."

***

Gray Goods Buyers Run Wild.

Trading in the local gray goods market yesterday was marked by a snap that has not been seen here for some time. Important buyers, apparently realizing at last that goods for delivery this side of April were very scarce, came in to get what they could and the fur began to fly. Spot and nearby business was reported on 38½-inch 60-48s at 11¼ cents, while spot Eastern 64-60s in that width were said to have sold at 13 cents in Fall River. A fair-sized lot of 27-inch 64-60s was reported sold for March at 9¾ cents. Immediate 39-inch 68-72s were disposed of at 14½ cents. In the sheetings business was reported in a large way on 40-inch 2.50s at 24 cents for deliveries running to May. August deliveries of four-yard 48-squares brought 15¾ cents. Prices on printcloths averaged about this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	16½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	13c
39-inch, 72-76s	15½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*12¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	14½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	11½c
39-inch, 56-44s	10¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	11¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	13¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	9¾c

*Asked.

ST. LOUIS FUR SALE OVER.

Most Successful in History of Trade —Receipts Total $3,750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The most successful fur sale on record in the history of the trade closed here today. A special train over the Big Four with 135 prominent Eastern buyers on board left here for New York. Forty buyers on two special cars left for Chicago.

The largest number of buyers ever registered at any fur sale attended the five days' session here. The European and Australian buyers were very enthusiastic over the qualities and varieties of pelts, and declared the prices were reasonable for the quality shown.

The last day's selling brought prices up to a new level. Beaver jumped to $25 for extra quality; around $10 for average. Muskrat brought sensational prices, $1.50 being paid for the finest qualities. Pelts sold around 60 cents, and the 700,000 put on sale brought about $500,000.

Marten sold exceptionally well, one lot of extra choice skins being sold for $58. A total of 8,000 house cats brought over $21,000.

The total taken in at the sale is about $3,750,000. The next sale is announced for April 22.

113,673 ARRIVED IN 1917.

French Line Brought 9,549 Passengers to New York in 40 Trips.

A total of 113,673 passengers arrived in the Port of New York in 1917, according to the report issued yesterday by William C. Moore, the landing agent at Ellis Island. The largest number was brought in by the French Line, on which there arrived 1,737 first cabin passengers, 4,444 second cabin passengers, and 3,368 steerage passengers, making a total of 9,549 who arrived on forty trips.

The Norwegian Line brought in a total of 8,867 passengers in twelve trips, the Italian Line 7,900 in ten trips, the American Line 7,687 in forty-six trips, the Cunard Line 2,938 on thirty-eight trips, the Holland-America Line 5,985 passengers on six trips, the Spanish Line 6,119 passengers in twenty-five trips, and the Scandinavian Line 7,409 passengers in twelve trips.

MORE DRY GOODS BUYERS.

Wholesale Distribution and Road Sales Equal Last Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say: "The current wholesale distribution of dry goods for the week equals the heavy volume of the corresponding week a year ago. The volume of road sales for both immediate and future delivery is considerably larger than in the same week of 1917. Customers have been in the market in greater numbers. The market on domestic cotton continues strong. Collections are normal."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—I. Salinsky & Co.; S. Salinsky, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

ALBANY, Ga.—Joiner, Barnes & Webb; Miss O. Ruskin, representing; R. L. Webb, shoes, men's clothing, dry goods; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—New York Bargain House; N. Horringer, notions, hosiery, underwear; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—The Schapiro Waist Co.; H. Schapiro, voiles, waistings; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Harris Clothing Co.; I. Harris, boys' clothing; Herald Square.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., underwear; Cumberland.

BOISE, Idaho—The Mode; Miss F. Sparling, millinery; 44 E. 23d.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; H. P. Leighton, jewelry, leather goods, women's shoes; 243 Church St.

BOSTON—New England Skirt Co.; M. Wolff, mfrs. skirts; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Cohn, basement jobs coats, suits, dresses, women's coats, dresses; Room 602, 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; H. P. Leighton, jewelry, leather goods; 243 Church.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorson Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Hastings, silks, dress goods, linens, white goods, domestics; 244 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Hadley Co.; R. Oppell, carpets, furniture; Ansonia.

CAIRO, Ill.—Pearson Garment Shop; I. Pearson, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; A. A. Hemphill, A. L. Killian, E. Killian, dry goods; 105 Grand.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; W. G. Haas, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Denecke, Inc.; Mr. Rickart, domestics; Mr. Kenyon, silks, dress goods; 1,270 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, jobs, ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. H. Goldberg, basement jobs furs, women's, misses' Spring coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. G. D. Ward, lingerie; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Schneider, Battinus & Simon; C. Schneider, laces, hdkfs.; Albert.

CHICAGO—G. H. Nahigian, rugs; Holland House.

CHICAGO—Simon Bros. Co.; H. H. Simon, furnishing, knit goods; Hermitage.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mammoser, furs; 13 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Artistic Garment Co.; M. Levine, manufacturers' wrappers, kimonos; Grand.

CLEVELAND—Hurdley-Pierce Co.; A. Hurdley, wholesale millinery; Park Avenue.

CLEVELAND—Anderson Millinery Co.; R. J. Anderson, import novelties, trimmings, shades; Imperial.

CLEVELAND—Cohn-Goodman Co.; S. Rosenberg, woolens; Grand.

CLINTON, S. C.—Bailey Brothers; R. S. Bailey, general mdse.; Gerard.

CORSICANA, Texas—Dyer Dry Goods Co.; J. M. Dyer, ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th, Room 1142.

DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, jobs women's, juniors', children's Fall coats; Room 1013, 1,150 Broadway.

DAVENPORT, Ia.—E. Mosenfelder, general mdse.; Imperial.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala.—The Simon Co.; E. Simon, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; F. Long, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

DETROIT, Mich.—Robinson & Cohen; H. Cohen, furnishings, dry goods, shoes, women's, children's, infants' wear; Wallick.

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth Glass Block Store; W. R. Hoffstatter, carpets, blankets; Miss S. Black, ladies' wear; 200 5th Av.; Broztell.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; G. R. Bright, clothing, underwear; Miss M. S. Banks, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; Latham.

EVERETT, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. M. Skinner, dress goods, silks; 1,170 B'way.

FORT COLLINS, Col.—Edmonds D. G. Co.; H. A. Edmonds, ready-to-wear; 47 W. 34th.

FORT COLLINS, Col.—Edmonds Dry Goods Co.; H. A. Edmonds, ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th, Room 1142.

FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak & Suit House; Miss C. Hagerman, millinery; 1,261 B'way.

HARTFORD—S. Hart, furs; Wallick.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits; 358 4th Av.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Wolbach & Brach; Miss M. Karpe, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

HELENA, Mont.—McNair Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNair, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way; Wellington.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—Grewan Bros. & Co.; J. A. Grewan, petticoats; 1,328 B'way.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. P. Dupius, jewelry, leather goods; Broztell.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Myers-Bowman Hat Co.; E. L. Bowman, hats; Albert.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Stauffner-Brenneman Co.; A. M. Brenneman, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; Miss B. Throop, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 120 W. 32d.

LOS ANGELES—H. S. Goldberg; Wm. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; Miss B. Samelson, basement cloaks, suits; 225 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Strauss's Sons Co.; A. I. Strauss, ladies' suits; 1,183 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Louisville Jobbing House; M. J. Klein, general mdse.; Albert.

MARSHALL, Mo.—Missouri Valley Mercantile Co.; A. M. Keller, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

MASON CITY, Ia.—Killian Co.; E. Glanville, dry goods; 105 Grand.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Jennings Furniture Co.; F. T. Derrick, carpets; Imperial.

MILWAUKEE—Gerretson Co.; R. W. Gerretson, coats, suits, waists; Holland House.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Lehman, Aarons & Sons Co.; J. L. Aarons, woolens; Woodstock.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; I. T. Solomon, dry goods, notions; 60 Worth.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky.—Oldham Brothers Co.; C. K. Oldham, dry goods, clothing, carpets, general mdse.; Breslin.

NORFOLK, Neb.—Killian Co.; Miss Schramm, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Neb.—Killian Co.; A. T. Hutchinson, dry goods; J. A. Low, dry goods; 105 Grand.

NORWICH, Conn.—Schwartz Bros.; A. Schwartz, carpets; Webster.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Rorabaugh-Brown Dry Goods Co.; T. H. Roberts, C. A. Case, C. L. Ewing, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss M. Durr, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Butler, laces, neckwear, handkerchiefs; 200 5th Av.

PANA—Boston Underselling Store; R. Cort, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

PARAGOLD, Ark.—Bertig Bros.; J. Bertig, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Millard's Dress Shop; M. Hersberg, women's ready-to-wear, underwear, waists; 2,281 Broadway; Cumberland.

PHILADELPHIA—H. J. Cohn Co.; H. J. Cohn, manufacturers' cloaks, suits; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. Robertson, dress goods, silks; 23 East 26th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—S. Nemiro, coats, suits, dresses; fifth floor, 1,140 Broadway.

PUEBLO, Col.—The Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; I. K. Young, domestics, flannels, linens, ready-to-wear; E. Cooper, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; L. H. Van Arsdale, women's underwear, infants' wear, hosiery; Mr. Sullivan, representing; 230 5th Av.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Boylan-Pearce Co.; O. L. Hopkins, women's ready-to-wear; Marlborough.

READING, Pa.—S. J. Kotzen; woolens, mohairs, cotton, linens, silk fabrics, linings, velvets; Broadway Central.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Miss Haxtar, underwear; 432 4th Av.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—S. Mosenfelder, general mdse.; Imperial.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co.; E. J. Holland, men's, women's hosiery; Mrs. E. B. Gable, infants', juvenile wear; 353 4th Av.; Prince George.

SAN DIEGO—Blumberg Specialty Shop; A. Blumberg, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—"Oppenheimer's"; L. M. Isaacs, trunks, bags, suit cases, leather novelties; Woodstock.

SCRANTON, Penn.—F. L. Crane, cloaks; Albert.

SEATTLE—The Bon Marche; J. H. Carey, laces, embroideries, ribbons, veilings; 230 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Hicks - Fuller - Piersen Co.; J. R. Kyle, waists, house dresses; 358 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—South Side Leader; R. A. Godlove, coats, suits; Aberdeen.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; M. Steinfeld, coats, furs, suits; 116 West 32d; Netherland.

ST. LOUIS—14th Street Leader; Mrs. Godlove, coats, suits; Aberdeen.

TACOMA, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. E. Emerick, dress goods, silks; W. J. Fisher, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way.

TULSA, Okla.—L. D. Lewkowitz, dry goods; Flanders.

UTICA, N. Y.—John A. Roberts & Co.; A. E. Clausen, furniture; Wallick.

UTICA, N. Y.—H. D. Pixley & Son; G. W. Pixley, furn. goods; Manhattan.

WAHOO, Neb.—Killian Co.; J. N. Hanson, dry goods; 105 Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Roberts; J. Block, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sporkin & Greenberg; S. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; Flanders.

WASHINGTON POINT, Miss.—Rosenfield Ladies' Store; S. O. Rosenfield, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

WHEELING, W. Va.—J. S. Naylor Co.; L. J. Sibert, knit goods, underwear; 101 Franklin; Breslin.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Ellon, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—S. & B. Solomon; S. Solomon, notions, clothing; Imperial.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Lippincott & Co.; J. Lindsay, general mdse.; Breslin.

WINONA, Minn.—H. Choate & Co.; A. B. Patton, general mdse.; J. E. Anderson, coats, suits; Holland House.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; R. Keith, carpets; Broztell.

Sunny Klime Klose
For the convenience of
DRESS BUYERS
in the market,
Our line will be shown in
Parlors D and E,
HOTEL McALPIN,
on MONDAYS
Until further notice
Propp & Gerrick
115-125 West 30th St.

Borgenicht & Sons Co., Inc.
1115 Broadway.
Owing to our being closed Monday we will have our showroom
OPEN SUNDAY.
Elevator Service All Day.
Entrance 16 West 25th.

M. KANANACK
will show his complete lines of
COATS & SUITS
on SUNDAY & MONDAY
at the
HOTEL IMPERIAL

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
13 West 23d Street, New York.

Show Starts NEXT TUESDAY
Making 200 Pounds Look Like 160
It's a system—the Sveltline system of scientifically slenderizing the stout woman's figure and of scientifically fooling the beholder's eye. See it work miracles in stout apparel at the
Sveltline REVELATION
On Living Models
For dealers and representatives only.
We have no merchandise to sell at this show—it is simply a showdown—to prove to you that we are right or that we are wrong.
47 West 34th St. 3rd Floor.
Opposite Hotel McAlpin.
Associated Stylish Stout-Wear Makers, Inc.

Auctions.

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS,
1519-21 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

TRUSTEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
Est. Bristol Wall Paper Co. No. 6181.
MACHINERY AND STOCK OF
THE BRISTOL WALL PAPER COMPANY,
BRISTOL, PENN.,
Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 10 A. M.,
on the premises.

Machinery—2-12 color, 4-8 color and 1-4 color Walden Printing Machines, including Racks, Dunn Stick Boxes, Dutch Reelers, Brushes, Blankets, etc., complete; 30-inch 1 color Printing Machine, 20-inch Grounding Machine, Morrison Stitcher, Power Rollers, Trimmers, Reelers, Cutting Machine, Clay Mills, 6 Embossing Machines, with extra rollers, Lathe, Drill Press, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, 6 Motors, from 5 to 25 H. P., etc.

Stock and Raw Material—10 tons Wrapping Paper, 2½ Bales Twines, about 400,000 Rolls of Paper in all styles, about 250 sets of Blocksom Rollers, with extra Rollers for Borders and Backgrounds, 200 Roller Heads, etc., about 40 tons Clay, about 50 tons Raw Hanging, with complete assortment of Colors, about 30 tons Colors, Office Furniture, including Desks, Typewriters, Letter Files, Watchman's Clock, Scales, Safe, etc.

By order of
THOMAS J. ROCHE, Receiver.
JOSEPH L. KUN, Esq., Atty. for Receiver, 507-08 Lincoln Building.

Catalogues and full particulars mailed upon application to Samuel T. Freeman & Company, Auctioneers, 1519-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC AUCTION TO SATISFY LIEN OF R. & G. AUTO REPAIR CO.—To be sold to highest bidder, at No. 307 West 44th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 4th, 1918, at 10:00 A. M., Ford Truck, 1917 Model, which is held by Harry Roher and Harry Giantz, doing business as R. & G. Auto Repair Co., for the account of [illegible] Laundry, Inc.
LEO MOSHEIMER, Auctioneer.

LOYALTY RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY MINERS

In Full Accord with President's Principle of Making World Safe for Democracy.

FOR NATION TAKING MINES

Ask No Privileges in Draft—All I. W. W. Men Expelled from Membership.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—After expelling all Industrial Workers of the World from membership in the organization, the United Mine Workers in conference here went on record today as favoring the taking over of the coal mines by the Government on condition that the union men should have the right to make collective bargains. They asked no special privileges in the operation of the selective draft, opposed conscription of labor and adopted a "war resolution," declaring themselves in full accord with President Wilson's principle of making the world safe for democracy. The resolutions were adopted in most instances by a unanimous vote.

The war resolution recited that no statement of words was needed to prove that the "great army of men" whom the union represents were loyal to the Government and that the miners were in full accord with the program of making the world safe for democracy as "forcefully and eloquently" announced by President Wilson. Continuing, the resolution said:

"A great process of readjustment is taking place in human affairs. In this crisis the American people are rallying with unbounded enthusiasm to the support of the Government in the great struggle to free humanity from the blighting and sinister influences of autocratic despotism.

"In this hour, when the best blood of our nation is being spilled upon the far-off battlefields of Northern France, we, the miners of America, take courage to speak out for the oppressed people of our land. * * *

"Deprived of the right to organize, they stand helpless before the power of the industrial overlords. In a recent decision against the United Mine Workers of America the Supreme Court has decreed that under conditions that may be created by any employers of labor the right to organize and act collectively shall be denied to the employe.

"We insist that this right must not be abridged by any governmental agency, and that American labor be guaranteed the same unrestricted right to organize and deal collectively with the employers of labor as has been guaranteed to the workers by the Governments of our allies in France and Great Britain."

The resolution on the selective draft stated that the miners stand ready and willing to do their full share "in supporting the Government in the war and for themselves ask no special privileges." It goes on:

"Only in the event that it should be demonstrated that the members of our organization can render greater service to the country by remaining in the mines than they would be able to render by being drafted into the military service of the Government do we ask that consideration be given to the advisability of making such changes in the application of the selective draft as may be necessary to assure an adequate supply of coal."

Members of the union now in the military service were exempted from paying dues while in the service.

The expulsion of I. W. W. from the organization was accomplished by an amendment making them ineligible for membership. Another amendment eliminated the provision that prohibited boy scouts from becoming members of the union.

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NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WALTER A. BURKE, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of MATILDA B. BROWN, deceased, plaintiff, against GIBRALTAR REALTY CO. and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Arden Street distant 125 feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Arden Street and the westerly line of Sherman Avenue, running thence westerly along the south line of Arden Street 225 feet, thence southerly and parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet, thence easterly and parallel with Arden Street 225 feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances more or less.

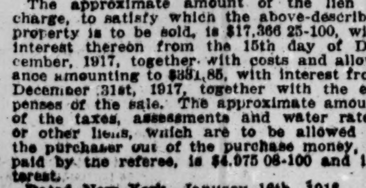
The said premises hereby described being a portion of that certain plot of land designated as Plot Number 55 on a certain map entitled "Map of 128 acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, known as the Fort George property," dated Sept. 15th, 1868, R. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, November 7th, 1868, as Map Number 697.

Dated New York, January 17, 1918.

JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.

HILL, LOCKWOOD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 85 Nassau Street,
New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $17,366 25-100, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1917, together with costs and allowance amounting to $381.85, with interest from December 31st, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,075 08-100 and interest.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1918.

JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.

$208,205 FROM NEW FIRMS.

But Incorporations in State in 1917 Were Fewer Than Previous Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The business of the States Corporation Bureau forms a good index of the industrial activities of the year. The annual report just filed, reveals a gain in receipts of $97,613.34, the total receipts of the Bureau for 1917, footing to $260,431.02 of which $208,205 came from the filing of certificates of incorporation.

The number of firms, however, incorporating in the last year, 10,539, is below that of 1916, for the reason that in that year many concerns sprung into existence in the manufacture of goods no longer obtainable from Germany.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Thirty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,006,500, were chartered today. They include:

New York Marquise Const. Co., $10,000; M. B. and N. K. P. Patch, G. E. Schellbart, 255 West 109th St.

Domestic Electric Export Co., Manhattan, $200,000; A. H. Gleason, J. J. Hayden, D. Barnet, 258 Broadway.

Central Smelting and Refining Works, Bronx, $50,000; N. Sacks, J. J. and S. S. Paymer, 187th St. and Rider Av.

The Lurie Co., Manhattan, millinery and women's wearing apparel, $200,000; E. L. Orvis, W. Abramson, B. H. Mautner, 60 Wall St.

Port Clinton Fish Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. E. and O. P. Lay, C. Braun, 24 Peck Slip.

Progressive Commercial Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $7,500; M. Rubinstein, M. Stein, A. Hashnewitz, 286 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

Farmers Central Sales and Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. Dorn, J. A. Mihalko, S. J. Wilby, Worcester, N. Y.

Ideal Development Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; F. Katz, L. Jacobs, S. S. Spielberg, 218 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

Long Island Garden Co., Bay Shore, $5,000; C. Kuhn, N. A. and J. D. Ross, Bright Waters.

Canal-Broadway, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $127,000; A. Stern, I. Jackson, S. H. Stone, 135 B'way.

William Loeb Co., Manhattan, button and enamel business, $5,000; W. Loeb, C. Karlsruher, C. Goldberg, 609 West 115th St.

Blinder & Forstein, Manhattan, stationery, tobacco, and book selling, $5,000; A. Bernardik, M. Forstein, S. Blinder, 575 West 175th St.

Union Steel Products Co., Manhattan, $100,000; R. Tally, I. and M. Gordon, 700 West 180th St.

Felsenfeld & Weiss, Manhattan, boots and shoes, $20,000; A. Felsenfeld, J. Weiss, C. S. M. First, 27 Cedar St.

The Beck Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; W. Horman, L. and C. Beck, 26 West 98th St.

Bush Shoe Corp., Auburn, $50,000; W. S. Beardsley, H. R. Bush, S. L. Depew, Auburn.

O'Connor & Hanrahan, Bronx, construction and contracting, $10,000; M. and E. J. O'Connor, R. Hanrahan, 631 East 233d St.

Wedge Joint Corp., Manhattan, engines, boilers, and heavy hardware, $100,000; T. F. Vandorn, E. S. Merrill, J. A. Twichell, 316 West 79th St.

Grennell Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, 240 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $24,000; L. Susman, L. Rhode, M. I. Lefkowitz, 925 Home St.

Steinbrenner Graf Co., Buffalo, $10,000; W. J. Steinbrenner, A. F. and G. F. A. Graf, Buffalo.

The Marcella Sales Co., Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $25,000; C. E. Dousett, E. C. and G. C. Dyer, Poughkeepsie.

Steel & Mayer, Manhattan, shipping and forwarding business, $100,000; A. D. Perrel, A. G. Whitham, A. Neale, 412 8th Av., Brooklyn.

G. Santani & Co., Bronx, carting and warehousing, $5,000; G. and V. and N. Nasagli, 881 Dawson St.

Sper-Mel Clothing Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; C. Sperber, M. Schimmel, M. Levin, 2,074 Daly Av.

Giles Schreiber Co., Manhattan, men's and women's clothing, $5,000; S. C. Manheim, M. Schreiber, M. M. Giles, 601 West 174th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Royal Petroleum Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $5,000.

Dimou Bros. & Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000.

Blumenthal & Goldberg, Manhattan, $2,000 to $25,000.

Joseph Wiener & Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000.

The Schlesinger Radium Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $600,000.

Schlansky, Kapfer & Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $60,000.

L. Vitelli & Son, Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Vitelli & Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $80,000.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Wilson & Co., New Jersey. New representative, I. Stiefel, 816 1st Av.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Acme Livery and Boarding Stable Co., Brooklyn.

Emil Johnson & Co., Brooklyn.

L. P. Ross Co., Manhattan.

Rochester Rubber Co., Rochester.

Busnick Tile Co., Manhattan.

B. B. Realty Co., Manhattan.

Michael Zummo, Inc., Woodhaven, Queens County.

Blumenkrans & Balkon, Manhattan.

Henry Engel & Co., which was incorporated at Albany yesterday, are furriers, not clothiers. The name of A. B. Schmidt was omitted from the list of incorporators.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—Charters filed:

Mutual Homes Co., real estate, Perth Amboy, $125,000; John K. Sheehy, Walter Meagher, Richard Calvin, Perth Amboy.

R. M. W. Realty Co., Newark, $100,000; A. C. Studer, Alfred W. Cooper, Daniel B. Smith, Newark.

Stanislaw Fryczynski, Inc., undertakers and embalmers, Bayonne, $10,000; William Bronirski, Jersey City; Stanislaw Fryczynski, Mary Fryczynski, Bayonne.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 25.—Charters filed:

The Transcontinental Exploration Co., Ltd., $5,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

M. Samuels & Co., wholesale and retail boot and shoe business, $2,400,000; incorporators, same as above.

Gulf Consolidated Oil Corp., $1,000,000; incorporators, same as above.

Struthers & Dixon, Inc., shipbuilding and brokerage business, $150,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

The Parker Tire and Rubber Co., $750,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, Wilmington.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sat.; rain Sun.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat.; rain and colder Sun.

Tenn.—Fair Sat.; rain or snow Sun.

Ky. and Ind.—Cloudy Sat.; snow and colder Sun.

Mich.—Snow and colder Sat.; snow and cold Sun.

Ohio—Snow Sat.; snow Sun.

La.—Cloudy and colder Sat.; rain or snow Sun.

Ark.—Rain or snow Sat.; snow and colder Sun.

Okla.—Rain or snow Sat.; fair and cold Sun.

Tex.—Rain or snow Sat. and Sun.

Ill. and Mo.—Snow and colder Sat.; clearing and cold Sun.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair and colder Sat. and Sun.

Ia.—Snow and colder Sat.; fair Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

S. Dak.—Snow and colder Sat.; fair and cold Sun.

Neb.—Snow Sat.; fair and cold Sun.

Kan.—Snow and colder Sat.; fair and colder Sun.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—164—W. J. Amicker, applt., v. D. Gunsburg et al.—Appearance of B. H. Gunsburg, R. Hochstetter, and W. P. Cooke, adrs. and sole personal representatives of D. Gunsburg, deceased, filed and entered, as parties appellees herein, on motion of counsel for applt.

167—J. E. Roller, plain., v. L. M. Armentrout.—Submitted.

156—The Mo., Kan. & Tex. Ry. Co. of Texas, plain., v. W. P. Schnouts et al.—Submitted for plain. No appearance for defendants.

157—H. B. Talley, plain., v. D. S. Burgess et al.—Argued for defs. and submitted by Mr. Talley pro se.

158—Gulf, Col. & Santa Fe Ry. Co., plain., v. State of Texas.—Argued for plain. and submitted for def.

160—N. V. Bilby et al., plain., v. A. Stewart et al.—Submitted.

161—The Arizona Copper Co., Ltd., plain., v. J. B. Hammer; and 162—Same v. R. Bray.—Argument continued for def. and concluded for plain.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Jan. 28: Nos. 803, 88, 164, 144, 132, 168, (and 393,) 169, 170, (and 226,) 171, and 172.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal.

US<Hampton.
Same<Tietjen.
Same<Silverstein.
Same<Newman.
Same<Kershaw.
Same<Phillips & Tworger.
Same—Hamann & Tworger.
Same<Lewis & Tworger.
Same<McLaughlin & Tworger.
Same<Phillips & Tworger.
Same<Rudolf.
Same<O'Brien.
Same<Askins.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Appellate Division—First Department. Decisions:

The People, &c., respt., v. Daniel E. Sullivan, aplt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Samuel G. Dayton, decd. Decree and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles H. Studin, respt., v. Charles Shoninger & ano., aplts.—Judgment and order modified, with costs to respondent. No opinion. Order filed.

Jennie Vogel, aplt., v. Underpinning & Foundation Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Santo Messineo, an inft., respt., v. Rebecca G. Carpenter, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Giovanni Messineo, respt., v. Rebecca G. Carpenter, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Betty Goldberg, an inft., aplt., v. William Egloff, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to pltf. to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., aplt., v. Vulcanized Products Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Margaret Nodwell, respt., v. New York Rys. Co., aplt.; William Nodwell v. same.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Shearn, J., dissenting on the ground that the finding that the plaintiffs were free from contributory negligence was against the evidence.) Order filed.

Charles Landes, respt., v. Joseph Hornthal & ano., aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Luhuis, as admr., respt., v. Empire Carting Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Sanders, respt., v. Henry Krumholz, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. on ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. Order filed.

Jennie Leventhal, respt., v. Home Ins. Co., aplt.; same v. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.; same v. Boston Ins. Co.; same v. Liverpool, London & Globe Ins. Co.—Determination reversed and order of City Court affirmed on the ground that it does not appear that the discretion vested in the trial Judge to set aside the verdict was abused; new trials ordered, costs in this court and in the Appellate Term to the defendant to abide event. Orders filed.

City of New York, respt., v. Fifth Av. Coach Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rose Gyomber, an inft., aplt., v. Peter Rhebar, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event on the ground that there was sufficient evidence to justify submission to the jury and for the improper exclusion of testimony offered by the plaintiff. Order filed.

Christian Anton, respt., v. Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corp., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham H. Altschul, respt., v. Alfred Ludwig and ano., aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary A. Wasserman, aplt., v. City of New York, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted sustaining demurrer, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Giulia Calvano, respt., v. Interboro R. T. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence on both issues of negligence. Order filed.

Jennie C. Buckley et al., aplts., v. Ida Beaver, impld., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary G. Waters, respt., v. Conrad Milliken, impld., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mervyn Wolff, respt., v. Noel J. de Vaux and another, aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

David H. Stein, aplt., v. Nelson Lyon, impld., respt.; Same v. George L. Lyon, Frances Stein v. Same, Same v. Nelson Lyon.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to pltf. to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Peo. ex rel. Bradish Johnson, aplt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Lint, Butscher & Ross, aplt., v. Samuel Kraft, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Marie Horstmann, respt., v. Louis Barber and ano., aplts.; William Horstmann v. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to extent stated in order. Orders filed.

Elder Dempster & Co. and ano., aplts., v. Frederick Muller et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mercedes Z. Bazan, respt., v. Miguel D. Perez, aplt.—Order modified to the extent of providing that the examination of the defendant under the original order may be had as to the sole issue as to whether he made the agreement alleged in paragraph 11 of the complaint, and as so modified affirmed with $10 costs to the aplt., the date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of White's Pure Food Eating Place.—Bass & Bass, Inc., aplt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Amos F. Eno, dec'd.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. No opinion. (Dowling and Page, JJ., dissenting from the inclusion of the opening of counsel in the proposed case.) Order filed.

Robert Colin Co., aplt., v. William E. Wolff et al., respts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mishkind Feature Film Co., respt., v. Harry A. Lande, doing business, &c., aplt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel G. Siegel and another, aplts., v. Montgomery Ward & Co., respt.—Order modified so as to provide that the words "to the issues in this action and particularly" be stricken out of the original order for the examination of the plaintiff, and as so modified the order appealed from is affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements to the aplt., the date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Paul Valentine, aplt., v. Jay G. Wilbraham and another, respt. Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Hugh S. Jarvis and another, aplts., v. Willis A. Hutcheson, respt.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements to aplts. No opinion. Order filed.

Havre Holding Co., aplt., v. Globe Indemnity Co., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Nellie Condon v. Esther E. D. Hosner and another.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

Harry J. Stockum v. Lambert Hoisting Engine Co.—Motion denied with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order filed.

All Package Grocery Stores Co. v. Hugh McAtamney.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

People v. Harry Kirchman.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Franco-American Chemical Co. v. B. T. Babbitt.—Application denied with $10 costs. Order signed.

Burton J. Wilke v. Charles J. Diel.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Robert P. Pauwels v. Paul Salvin.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Manuel Sacharowitz v. Rickert-Finley Realty Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Abraham Pearl v. Fred M. Solomon.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

N. Y. Central R. R. Co. v. City.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Livingston Radiator & Mfg. Co. v. Morton Truck and Tractor Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Richard Bloch v. Bert N. Marcus.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Farmers Loan and Trust Co. v. Mary A. B. Wagstaff et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Morgan Munitions Supply Co. v. Studebaker Corporation.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Matter of George F. Canfield and another.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Hugh M. Creighton v. Comm. Advt. Association.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Leona Holding Co. v. Ernest S. Bigelow.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Gabriel A. Bobrick v. David Mackenzie.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Carl D. Ritzweller v. Gustav Lurie and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Pub. Service Comm.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

City v. Illinois Surety Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Paolo Castiglione v. Austro-Americana S. S. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Jennings Street.—Motion to confirm referee's report granted. Settle order on notice to Corporation Counsel. Motion to fix referee's fees granted. Order filed.

Perry Weinstein v. Hyman Leibowitz et al.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

W. Roe W. Nichols v. Fred Fear & Co.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Matter of John L. Lagarenne.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Francis McGee.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

H. M. Weill Co. v. Altertine D. Creveling.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

Matter of Nicholas Schloeder, an attorney.—Reference order to the Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Lilla M. Baldwin, respondent, v. George W. Meacham, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM, Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM, Part II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Van Dyck Estate<National Holding Co.—Enos S. Booth.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Emigrant Ind. Bank<Solomon—Abraham Landau.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Sauer Realty Co.—Arthur Ofner.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Appellate Division—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

E. S. and J. S. Appleby, respts., v. M. H. McKenzie, &c., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted without costs.

C. T. Brown et al., respts., v. T. H. Millspaugh, indiv. and as exer., &c., aplt.—Motion denied.

H. D'Hont, an infant, &c., respt., v. National Sugar Ref. Co. of N. J., aplt.—Motion for reargument and for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

L. W. Ely, respt., v. W. M. Barrett, as Pres. of Adams Express Co., &c., aplt.—Motion denied.

M. P. Foulke, aplt., v. N. Y. Con. R. R. Co., respt.—Motion denied.

A. P. Heinze, as admr., &c., aplt., v. W. A. Fullerton, as dmr., &c., respt.—Motion denied.

In re application of C. N. Y. for opening and extending Saratoga Av., &c.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted.

In re application of the People's Surety Co., &c., C. Frederick, aplt.; J. S. Phillips and ano. as receivers, &c., respts.—Motion denied on condition that aplt. perfect the appeal, place case on the February calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

In re application of Public Service Commission, &c., re Montague St., Brooklyn.—Motion denied.

G. H. Kuntzsch, respt., v. H. W. Kuntzsch, aplt.—Motion denied.

E. Martin, as admx., &c., of W. J. Martin, dec'd, respt., v. S. A. Herzog, aplt.; F. Herzog, deft.—Order amended so as to strike out the words "and on the facts." Settle order before Thomas, J.

R. J. Martin, respt., v. N. Y. Dock Co., aplt.—Motion denied.

The People, &c., (Burns,) respt., v. A. P. Russell, County Treasurer, &c., and H. S. Sisson, as Com., &c., aplt.—Motion granted on condition that aplts. perfect the appeal forthwith, and use due diligence to bring the case on for argument.

The People, &c., (Callahan,) respt., v. same.—Motion granted on condition.

The People, &c., (Glick,) respt., v. A. P. Russell, &c., and H. S. Sisson, as Com., aplt.—Motion granted on condition.

The People, &c., (Normington,) respt., v. same.—Motion granted on condition.

The People, &c., (Soro,) respt., v. same.—Motion granted on condition.

The People, &c., (Tappin,) relator, v. J. C. Cropsey, as Police Com., &c., respt.—Motion to vacate order of May 18, 1917, granted, with leave to enter an order suggesting the death of the relator and substituting his admx.

Queens Land and Title Co., aplt., v. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., and ano., respt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition.

The Randall Concrete Const Co., aplt., v. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., as trustee, et al., respts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition.

M. Stollberg, aplt., v. G. Stollberg, respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

F. T. Craven and F. D. Lincoln, copartners, &c., respts., v. Lackawanna Bridge Co., deft., and F. Mayer, &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

N. B. De Forest, respt., v. L. De Forest, aplt.—Order reversed and motion denied.

J. M. Digney, respt., v. the City of White Plains, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Empire Architectural Iron Works, Inc.; E. Weiss and J. Scileppi, aplts., v. W. A. Thomas et al., indiv. and as trustees, &c., and ano., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. Evans, respt., v. Carrie E. and Charles Compton, defts.; Chalmers Motors Co. of N. Y., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

G. W. Flanagan, respt., v. A. E. Grip, aplt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Kings affirmed, with costs.

F. J. Gerkin, an infant, by V. Gerkin, her guardian ad litem., respt., v. Robins Dry Dock and Repair Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. M. Hoye, respt., v. J. C. and E. E. Hipkiss, aplts.—Order appointing receiver reversed, without costs, and motion denied.

F. W. Huber, respt., v. A. Gorg and C. K. Hoerning, aplts.—Judgment of the County Court of Queens County affirmed, with costs.

In re probate of last will and testament of P. Groult of Queens County, dec'd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court affirmed, without costs.

In re Schenectady Avenue, &c., damage Parcel 85, J. L. Derby, respt., v. Columbia Wire Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. Kantor, aplt., v. J. Cohn, respt.; I. Goldberg and J. Rainey, defts.—Judgment dismissing complaint affirmed, with costs.

D. Lottig, respt., v. F. A. Helfst, aplt.—Order denying deft.'s motion for a new trial affirmed, with costs.

G. Mangiabetti and ano., respts., v. L. Harris, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

D. McKellar, respt., v. American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

H. Merz, aplt., v. Astoria Taxicab Corp. and ano., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. Meyer, respt., v. United Dressed Beef Co., aplt.—Motion denying new trial affirmed, with costs.

E. Powers, respt. and aplt., v. Westchester Electric R. R., aplt. and respt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

The People, &c., Fiske, respt., v. A. D. Tietjen and ano., as Inspectors of Election, &c.; P. Collins, as Clerk of Mount Vernon and County Board of Canvassers; G. B. Cortright and ano., as Commissioners of Election, respts., Edward F. Brush, aplt.—Order affirmed on reargument, without costs.

Same v. G. P. Owen and ano., &c.—Order affirmed on reargument, without costs.

The People, &c., (J. Lunney,) respt., v. A. P. Altemeier, as Special Deputy Com. of Excise and ano., aplt.—Order reversed, and motion denied, without costs.

The People, &c., (Tietelbaum,) aplt., v. W. F. Ryan, Acting Detective Sergeant, &c., respt.—Order affirmed.

R. L. Scott, aplt., v. Belle Harbor-Edgemere Realty Co., Inc., and ano., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Springfield National Bank, respt., v. E. W. Breitung et al., aplt., and others, defts.—Order affirmed and stay vacated, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. E. Steel et al., aplts., v. W. F. Norton et al., respts., and others, defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Steinbrink, aplt., v. W. B. Vause et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and judgment entered in accordance with opinion by Thomas, J.

A. C. N. Thompson, as trustee, &c., respt., v. S. H. Christie, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

F. Trani, respt., v. S Gerard, aplt.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Village of Peekskill, pltf., v. the Putnam & Westchester Traction Co., deft.—Judgment for plaintiff on agreed statement of facts.

WINTER IN ALSACE.

In the narrow strip of reconquered Alsace, where the French are holding their lines, a beautiful winter scene is pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators in Two Heights Apartment House Sales—East Side Dwelling Purchase.

Washington Heights apartment houses passed into the possession of investors yesterday after brief periods of ownership by operators. Frederick Brown resold to Ida E. Kreuscher the five-story apartment house at 714 West 179th Street, which he bought on Dec. 31, from Mrs. Sarah Hafner.

The house is arranged for the occupancy of twenty families, and covers a plot 50 by 92.6, adjoining the corner of Fort Washington Avenue. It has been held at $75,000.

In part payment the buyer gave two properties at Far Rockaway, L. I., consisting of the three-story residence at the southwest corner of Dodge Avenue and the Boulevard, 42 by 125, and the hotel, on plot 96 by 82.7 by 104 by 81, at the corner of Park Avenue and the Boulevard. J. A. Wood negotiated the transaction.

Operator Resells on Heights.

Alexander E. Marks purchased from David Pasinsky, operator, the five-story new-law apartment house at 457 and 459 West 166th Street, on a plot 50 by 76.6, between Amsterdam and Edgecombe Avenue. The seller acquired the property last month from Zachary Heller. Butler & Baldwin negotiated the present deal.

Upper East Side Dwelling Held at $45,000 Sold.

An investor has purchased from Mrs. Jerusha A. Wright her residence, 50 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100.5, between Madison and Park Avenues, held at $45,000. This is the first sale of the property since 1881.

Operator Resells Greene Street Loft Building.

The Bronstein Realty Company purchased from Charles Laue, an operator, 204 and 206 Greene Street. The property, which consists of a six-story store and loft building, on a plot 50 by 100, was purchased by the seller several weeks ago from the Central Trust Company as trustee.

Tenement Deals.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, resold 132 East 11th Street, a five-story flat, with store, on a lot 20 by 100, to Herman Wald and Max Goldwasser. Bernard Smyth & Sons were the brokers.

Harry Sugarman, in conjunction with Earle & Calhoun, sold for Susan E. Blodgett to an investor for cash, 62 East 129th Street, a five-story triple flat, on a lot 24.4 by 99.11, 117.6 feet west of Park Avenue. The property was taken over by the seller on Dec. 27 in foreclosure proceedings.

Bronx Sales.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz sold for the Henry Morgenthau Company the five-story apartment 868 Whitlock Avenue, on a lot 37.6 by 100. The purchaser, Samuel Ashman, gave in part payment 179 Madison Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100. The deal aggregated $65,000.

The same brokers also sold to the Henry Morgenthau Company the northeast corner of Esplanade and Hone Avenue, Morris Park, Bronx, being 111 by 140 by 90 by irregular. The property was held at $17,000.

The Church of St. Athanasius at Southern Boulevard, Fox and Tiffany Streets, acquired title yesterday from the Elmore Realty Company to the property, 37.6 by 105 on Fox Street, adjoining the church building. The deal was closed two years ago, but the deeds were only placed on record yesterday.

Long Island.

Pease & Elliman sold for Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, his former residence at Glen Cove, Long Island. The property is one of the finest in the Red Spring section, and is near the estates of F. W. Woolworth, Howard Whitney, H. I. Pratt and Captain J. A. De Lamar.

New Jersey.

The Batson Farm Agency, in conjunction with Hinck & Hendrickson, sold the the George Seaman farm at Riverdale, N. J., to Beebe Marshall.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley organization sold for the Union and New Haven Trust Company, as trustee, a plot on Morningside Road, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., to A. R. Kenyon of Yonkers.

Commercial Leases.

Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., have leased for the Guaranty Securities Corporation the large basement at 244 Madison Avenue for a term of ten years to the George H. Doran Company, Publisher, which will establish there its main stockroom for the central distribution of books.

The Charles F. Noyes Company and the Cross & Brown Company leased the four upper floors of 450 Broadway for William H. Sage, executor of the estate of George L. Ronalds, to I. Gitenstein for seven years from Feb. 1 at a rental of about $25,000.

Bronx Owners to Organize for Publicity Campaign.

A meeting of Bronx property owners has been called for tonight at the Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, at which it is hoped to raise a $50,000 publicity fund.

The money will be utilized in a campaign of education to place before the tenants the landlords' side of the recent controversies about lack of heat. At a preliminary meeting held on Wednesday in the office of Harold M. Phillips it was brought out that, in spite of concessions made by landlords on account of the coal shortage, tenants were refusing in many instances to pay rent. M. Morgenstern of Morgenstern Brothers was appointed Temporary Chairman of the proposed organization.

New Brooklyn Garage.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for a two-story garage on a plot 78 by 115, to be located on the north side of Atlantic Avenue, 238 feet east of Grand Avenue, for the Grand Building Corporation, as owner. The building will be started immediately upon the approval of plans in the various departments.

Queens Buildings Planned.

Jacob Maisel has filed plans for the erection of a one-story brick factory to be erected on the south side of Howell Avenue, between Kelly Avenue and Seventh Street, Woodside. The building will have a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 33 feet.

The Standard Oil Company will erect a $10,000 brick garage, one story, 150 by 29 feet, on the north side of Eighth Street, 200 feet west of West Avenue, Long Island City.

Isaac Luben has filed plans for a frame hotel, to cost $20,000, to be erected on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 180 feet south of Washington Avenue, Rockaway Park.

Charles Meyer has filed plans for nine $800 one-story frame bungalows, to be erected on the west side of Beach Forty-sixth Street, 20 feet north of Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Edgemere.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

120th St, 58 West, s s, 297.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. W. Hall et al., trustees, against Will Kramer, Jr., et al.; Remsen & P., attorneys; due, $18,299.24; taxes, &c., $317.30; adjourned to Feb. 1.

120th St, 60 West, s s, 278.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; same against Martha Cesner et al.; same attorneys, due, $20,408.20; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

20th St, 337 and 339 East, n s, 186.11 ft w of 1st Av, 35.8x92, six-story tenement and stores; H. H. Jackson against E. A. Mohrmann et al.; Menken Brothers, attorneys; due, $14,220.16; taxes, &c., $0.50; to the plaintiff for $44,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Jesup Av, s w corner of 172d St, 31.5x100.2x50.6x102; Jesup Av, w s, 252.3 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 50x100; Jesup Av, w s, 352.3 ft e of Featherbed Lane, 275.11x100.2x270.2x100; Jesup Av, e s, 1,250.8 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 75x153.6x118.5 to Macomb's Road x 335.4x138 8x350x110; Jesup Av, s e s, 1,384.9 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 181.2x— to Devoe x 171.11x111.2; Macomb's Road, w s, 394.11 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 25x91.7x25x98.1; Macomb's Road, w s, 495.1 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 408.9x142.5x341.6x79.1; Macomb's Road, w s, 186.4 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 50x144.10x50x138.11, Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. against Upland Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $56,375; taxes, &c., $2,000; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

By George Price.

Ludlow Av, n s, 155 ft w of Havemeyer Av, 50x103; Kate Schwanewede against Mitchell McDermott Construction Co. et al.; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; due, $2,845.44; taxes, &c., $1,000; to the plaintiff for $1,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

112th St, 328 East, to a three-story market; F. Cioffi, 314 East 112th St, owner; F. Savignano, 18 East 41st St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 367, s s, 34.8x64.5x28x65.6, with the alley between 365 and 367 Cherry St, 2x64; Michael Cohen to Jacob Nathan, 258 Madison St, all liens, Jan. 16.....$150

GREENE ST, 204-206, e s, 100.2 ft s of 3d St, 49.10x100; Central Trust Co. of New York to Charles Lane, 152 8th Av, Brooklyn, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Lane to Bronstein Realty Co., 1,603 Fairmount Av, Baltimore, Md., mtg $31,500, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, same.....$100

GREENWICH ST, 216, w s, 26.6x80; John H. Van Kirk to Harry J. S. Hall, 51 Riverside Drive, quitclaim, Jan. 15; attorneys, Bowers & Gerard, 46 Cedar St.....$1

GOERCK ST, 1, w s, 75 ft n of Grand St, 25x75, foreclosure Dec. 19, 1917; Robert M. Miller, referee, to J. Leo Honigman, 204 West 86th St, and Bernard Kreizer, 215 West 94th St, trustees, Dec. 21, 1917; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St..$19,000

MADISON AV, 1,536-8, w s, 75.11 ft s of 107th St, 50x100; Lena Holzwasser to Herman Holzwasser, 253 West 139th St, Jan. 15; attorney, Jacob A. Wolf, 160 Broadway.....$100

RIDGE ST, 24, e s, 150 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Broome St, s w corner of Pitt St, 20x60; Louis Levy to F. G. & L. Realty Co., 115 Nassau St, all liens, Jan. 23; attorney, Charles Goodman, 115 Nassau St.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75.8 ft s of 78th St, 27.10x122.3x27.6x117.7; Stuart E. Hall to Henry J. S. Hall, 51 Riverside Drive, a. t., Jan. 2; attorney, John C. Travis, 32 Nassau St.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 61.7 ft e of Goerck St, 18.9x75; Nathan Schancupp to 325½ Rivington Street Corp., b. and s., Jan. 16; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$100

WILLETT ST, w s, —, 25x100; Nathan Schancupp to 59 Willett Street Corp., b. and s., Jan. 16; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$100

1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, runs w 100 x s 100 to w s of 1st Av x n 25 ft to beginning, probable error; Nathan Schancupp to 348 East 104th St. Corp., a. t., b. and s., Jan. 16; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$100

2D AV, s e corner of 103d St, 20x100x26x100; Nathan Schancupp to 1,998 2d Avenue Corp., b. and s., Jan. 16; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$100

4TH ST, s s, 164.9 ft e of Avenue C, 18.9x96, with pews, benches, &c.; Ahawath Schloma Benevolent Society to Chebra Bikur Cholum B'Nai Israel Anshel Baranoff, N. Y. C., mtg $10,500, Jan. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,500

46TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Eugene F. McGirr and another, executors, to Semaj Realty Co., 303 5th Av, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

53D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; 53d St, s s, 118.9 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.5; 53d St, 258 West, —x—, all R. T. & I. in contract date, Jan. 1, 1916; 52d St, n s, 128 ft e of 8th Av, 28x100.5; Wm. B. Bascom to George J. Bascom, 227 Langdon Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1917; attorney, Jos. J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Clara Bascom Douglas to same, all liens, Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, same.....$1

55TH ST, 240 West, s s, 145.10 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.5; Sadie Bonwit to 240 West 55th Street Co., 322 West 101st St; attorney, Leo Oppenheimer, 60 Wall St..$100

78TH ST, 446 East, s s, 119 ft w of Av A, 25x102.2, foreclosure, Jan. 16, 1918; Louis W. Stotesbury, referee, to Mary R. Lewis, Ridgefield, Conn., Jan. 24; attorneys, Dean, T. and McB., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

91ST ST, 5-7 West, n s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 57x100.8, foreclosure Dec. 27, 1917; Ely Neumann, referee, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Jan. 25; attorneys, Curtis, M.-P. & Colt, 30 Broad St.....$85,000

101ST ST, 322 West, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.11; Sadie Bonwit to 322 West 101st Street Co., 60 Wall St, Feb. 20, 1917; attorney, Leo Oppenheimer, 60 Wall St.....$100

114TH ST, 166-8 East, s s, 159.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 40.5x100.10; Volkian Realty Corp. to Frederick G. Reed, 253 East 68th St, mtg $50,500, all liens, Jan. 19; attorneys, Wilson, B. & W., 48 Wall St.....$100

117TH ST, 419 East, n s, 212.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Domenico Sebastiano to Assunta De Biasio, 1,964 Honeywell Av, Bronx, mtg $5,000, Dec. 19; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St.....$1

127TH ST, 242 West, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 12.10x99.11; Emily Just to Otto G. H. Plangemann, 242 West 127th St, mtg $4,800, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, William Carl, 99 Nassau St.....$100

132D ST, 233, on map 235 West, n s, 291 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11, foreclosure Jan. 22, 1918; John Davis, referee, to Albert C. Hall, Stamford, Conn., trustee, Jan. 25; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$8,500

139TH ST, 211 West, n s, 156.7 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11; Wells Holding Co. to C. Leroy Butler, 145 West 135th St, mtg $6,500, Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

182D ST, 558 West, s s, 78.8 ft w of Audubon Av; L. Schussler et al. to Clara Schussler, 558 West 182d St, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 24; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

CAMBRELING AV, e s, being Lot 46, map of S. Cambreling et al., 25x107x25.6x98.4; James Halpin to Thomas F. Haugh, 2,346 Prospect Av, Jan. 9; attorney, Thomas F. Haugh, 2,346 Prospect Av.....$1

FOX ST, e s, 125.9 ft n of Tiffany St, 37.6x105; Elmore Realty Co. to Church of St. Athanasius, Bronx, N. Y., 878 Tiffany St, March 19, 1912; attorney, C. V. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.....$100

GRANT AV, e s, 82 ft s of 166th St, 25x100; Mary Ambrose to Moskako Realty Inc., 14 West 50th St, mtg $4,000, Jan. 23; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

LOT 24, Block 5,423, 24, 25, 29, and 30, Block 5,428; Lots 37 and 38, Block 5,439, 29 and 30, Block 5440, 35 and 44, Block 5,421, 65, Block 5,481, 15 and 23, Block 5,486, 43, Block 5,485, 15, Block 5,477, map of Estates Development Co.; also Lots 21 and 23 to 33, Block 5,315; Estates Development Co. to Bronx Shore Park Development Co., Inc., 87 Nassau St, Jan. 24; attorney, J. A. Wolf, 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 11, Block 26, map of Morris Park; Isidor Marcovitz to Theodore Gutman, 458 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Jan. 7; attorneys, Levy, G. & G., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$930

LOT 32, Block 5,479, 21 to 37, Block 5,481, 44 to 49, 53 to 56, Block 5,486, map Estates Development Co., and another; also lots 3 to 5, Block 40, same map, Bruce-Brown Land Co. to Bronx Shore Park Development Co., Inc., 87 Nassau St., Jan. 24; attorney, J. A. Wolf, 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 256, map Dash Estate; John F. Stilwell to Pearl Niles, Union, N. J., mtg $647, Jan. 21; attorney, Pearl Niles, Union, N. J....$1

LOT 257, same map; Frances E. Stilwell to same, Jan. 21; same attorney.....$1

LOTS 1 to 14, 17 to 28, map of Edgewater Realty Co. et al.; also Town Dock Road, s e corner of Edgewater Terrace, runs n e 148.7 x s e 138.1 x n e 66 x s e 1.1 x s w 191.1 x n w 150; Estates Development Co. to Bronx Shore Park Development Co., Inc., 87 Nassau St, Jan. 24; attorney, J. A. Wolf, 160 Broadway.....$100

181ST ST, 61 West, n s, 50x100; Filemina Spadaccini, Inc., 960 Prospect Av, mtg $13,000, Jan. 19; attorneys, Cohn & P., 406 East 149th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GREENE ST, 204-206, e s, 100.2 ft s of 3d St, 49.10x100, Jan. 24; Charles Laue to Central Trust Co. of New York, 54 Wall St, 5 years, with privilege of 5 years extension; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$31,500

PEARL ST, 203, w s, 18.6 ft n of Maiden Lane, 21.1x57.9x20.11x59; Maiden Lane, 103, n s, 60 ft w of Pearl St, runs w 21.1x n 59.10x e 7.2x s e 18.6x e 13.6x s 40.5 to beginning; also all r. t. and l. to strip at s w corner (205) Pearl St, at point 71.3 ft w of Pearl St, runs n w 18.6x e 1.5x s 18.6 to beginning, Jan. 22; the Woodbury G. Langdon Co. to the United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, due Feb. 1, 1921; Attorneys, Stewart & Shearn, 45 Wall St.....$25,000

4TH ST, s s, 164.9 ft e of Avenue C, 18.9x96, Jan. 25; Chebra Biku Cholum B'Nai Israel Anshei Baranoff to Ahawath Schloma Benevolent Society, (Society of the Love of Solomon,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$500

46TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5, Jan. 24; Semaj Realty Co. to Eugene F. McGirr, 2,850 Broadway, and another, executors, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,000

56TH ST, 227-29 East, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5, leasehold, Jan. 23; L. L. D. Realty Co. to Almo Garage Co., Inc, due Sept. 1, 1938, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Leon Lauterstein, 55 William St.....$10,000

105TH ST, 7 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x111, Jan. 1; Charles Spengler to Bertha Kaiser, 7 East 105th St, 1 year; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway.....$2,000

139TH ST, 211 West, n s, 156.7 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11, Jan. 8; C. Leroy Butler to Wells Holding Co., 159 West 125th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 8; same to same, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $4,500; attorney, same.....$2,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,630, e s, 24.11x90.7; Nalpak Realty Co., Inc., to Matilda Protzmann, 296 East 162d St, Jan. 24, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,000

KOSSUTH AV, n w corner of Concord Av, 50x100; Minnie Watsky to Harris Fomerantz, 86 West 119th St, Jan. 23, interest as per bond; attorney, J. Z. Wechsler, 137 Nassau St.....$4,000

TELLER AV, s w corner of 168d St, 115x87; August Dooper to Niewenhous Brothers, Inc., 369 East 163d St, prior mtg $50,000, Jan. 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Niewenhous Brothers, Inc., 369 East 163d St.....$25,000

WEST ¼ LOT 387, map Wakefield, 25.3x114; Benedict Livolsi et al. to Arino Turris, 165 East 115th St, Jan. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, 645, mtg $2,000; 3d Av, 2,189, mtg $3,000; 138th St, 523 West, mtg $6,000; Delta Holding Corporation to Abraham Davis and another, 241 West 113th St; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway; 3 assignments, each.....$1

BOND ST, 51, mtg $18,000; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Maria L. Vanderpoel, at Chatham, N. Y.; address, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$15,000

BLEECKER ST, 341, mtg $4,500; John E. Miller and another, executors, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$3,750

BOWERY, 319, and Front St, 285; William Horrman et al, executors, &c., to Charles Horrman, Stapleton, S. I., as comm., and M. Balenhauser, Stapleton, S. I.; attorney, E. Crossman, Stapleton, S. I., 3 assignments.....$27,000

FRONT ST, 95 and 97; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to New Rochelle Trust Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., and another, guardians; address, 135 Broadway.....$35,000

2D AV, 186; United States Trust Co. of New York, trustee, to Rose Millis, 186 2d Av..$1

55TH ST, 147 East; Jeanne A. Evalengo to Edith L. Corin, 64 Sanford St, East Orange, N. J.; attorney, Max Corin, 35 Nassau St.....$4,000

95TH ST, 207 West; Central Trust Co. of New York, executor, to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Central Trust Co. to John J. Maloney, 136 Midwood St, Brooklyn; attorney, same.....$20,000

95TH ST, 705 West; Central Trust Co. to John J. Maloney, 136 Midwood St, Brooklyn; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

96TH ST, s s, 144.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av; American Savings Bank to John J. Maloney, 136 Midwood St, Brooklyn; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

113TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, mtg $12,500; Emile Openhym to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to George Widmer, 128 East End Av; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$10,000

115TH ST, 16 West, mtg $4,000; 115th St, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, mtg $7,000; Marks Kirshbaum to Alfred Hahn, 1,292 Madison Av; attorney, Abraham J. Halprin, 41 Park Row; 2 assignments, each.....$1

120TH ST, 232 West, mtg $1,000; Rena Sulzberger to Nathan Lowenstein, 2,090 7th Av; attorneys, Hart & Sollfrey, 40 Nassau St.$1

120TH ST, 231 and 233 West; James G. Wagner and another, executors, to Edith W. Cutler, 529 East 9th St, Brooklyn; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

121ST ST, 246 and 248 West; James G. Wagner and another, executors, to George S. Kebabian, 503 West 144th St, et al.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

181ST ST, s s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av.; 530-534 West 179th St Realty Corporation to Jacob Hirsh, 25 West 87th St, et al., executors, &c.; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway.....$15,000

Bronx.

GARRISON AV, s e corner of Hunts Point Av; Adelaide P. Ehrich and ano to Harold Nelson, 341 East 19th St; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$16,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,246, 2,250, 2,526, and 2,530; Delta Holding Corporation to Abr. Davis, 241 West 113th St; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway..$1

MAPES AV, s w corner of 180th St, 88x22.2; Rosa C. Klinkel to Anna Heins, 49 East 88th St; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 966; Olds Holding Corporation to Abr. Davis, 241 West 113th St; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,011; Elted Corporation to Dividend Realty Corporation, 215 Montague St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, w s, Lot 444, map of Unionport, 100x216; Charles Halon to Herman Becker, at Ridgefield Park, N. J.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St.....$3,000

181ST ST, 785 East; Delta Holding Corporation to Abr. Davis, 241 West 113th St, and ano; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

SUFFOLK ST, 73, north store floor and basement; Abraham Swetnick to Joseph Zelde, on the premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1918, 3-year renewal at $720 to $780; attorney, Nathan Zvirin, 140 Rivington St.$660

4TH AV, 386, n w corner of 27th St, part of corner store; Hotel Koller Co. to D. A. Schulte, 384 Broadway, from April 1, 1918, to May 1, 1923.....$1,800

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 634, all; Margaret Voute to Maria Casario, 624 Morris Av, 5 years from April 30, 1917; attorney, A. Tyrallasso, 747 Melrose Av.....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

Edgecombe Av., w s, 899.6 ft n of 150th St., 175x75.10x175x100; Conroy Bros., Inc., against Candler Holding Corp., owner and contractor.....$6,903

12th St., 119 to 125 West; Norwalk Lock Co. against Lustgarten Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,600

15th St., 7 East; Halpern & Mestel against Society of the Commonwealth Centre, owner; Clark & Appelman, contractor.....$105

54th St., 212 to 216 East; Burcharts Fireproofing Co., Inc., against Crescent Star Realty Co., owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor.....$830

57th St., 36 West; Max Kronreich against Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow, owners. (renewal).....$330

76th St., 134 East; Abraham Bernard against Julius Tushman Sons, Inc., owner; Markowitz, contractor.....$85

78th St., 217 West; Sam Friedlander against Edmund H. Chatillon, owner; E. Toomer, contractor.....$75

Bronx.

Andrews Av., e s, 300 ft n of West 183d St., 50x80; Chelsea Lumber Co., Inc., against Rose A. Friedenberg, owner; Samuel Friedenberg, contractor.....$236

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

81ST ST, 4 East; Garrett M. Ross against Caroline S. Fellowes et al., Dec. 28, 1916.....$335

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick R. Smith against same, April 16, 1917.....$163

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 75th St, 100x212; Henry L. Einstein against Frank Bradley et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Swain.

BLEECKER ST, 85 to 89, 1-3 part; Broadway, 523 and 527, 1-3 part; Hester St, 79, 1-3 part; Orchard St, 41, 1-3 part; 2d St, n s, Lot 8, adjoining land of Mrs. Jessey Judah, 1-3 part; Greene St, 65, 68¼, 1-11 part; Canal St, 362, 1-11 part; James A. Foley, receiver, against Reginald Ronalds et al., action to set aside deeds; attorney, F. M. Patterson.

HESTER ST, 83 and 85; Julius J. Dukas against Galvin Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. F. Hyman.

PLEASANT AV, n s, Lot 5; George Gilchrist et al. against Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, W. M. Sullivan.

RIDGE ST, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Elizabeth S. Brice against Bernard Fortgang et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adams.

STANTON ST, 323; Union Trust Co. of New York against Michael Wieder et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

9TH ST, 619 East; Louise S. Austin against Lena Brown et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adams.

114TH ST, 331 East; Cornelia H. Hughes against Louia Garofola et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. L. Loughman.

Bronx.

LOTS 6, 7, 8, and 9, map of partition of lands in town of Westchester, property belonging to heirs of Captain Cornell Ferris; Poughkeepsie Trust Co. against Frank E. Field et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. H. Arnold.

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FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Complainant against MASON-SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ALLAN LEXOW and A. LEO EVERETT, as Receivers of Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, and MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, Defendants.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York made and entered January 21, 1918, in the above entitled suit, the undersigned, Special Master, will offer for sale in separate parcels, without valuation or appraisement, at the North main entrance of the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following property described as "Parcel One" and "Parcel Two." Said Parcel One and Parcel Two are as follows:

PARCEL ONE.

The interest of the defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company in 1000 shares of the capital stock of the Fifty-Seventh Street Company, Inc., successors to the Fifty-Seventh Street Realty Company, Inc., of the face value of $100,000. (Said stock is owned by the defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company subject to certain prior liens for which said stock has been pledged. All of said prior liens were enumerated in an order of this Court dated February 7, 1917, in the suit entitled Michelin Tire Company, Complainant, against Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, defendant, and now amount to $38,737, with interest from July 16, 1918.)

PARCEL TWO.

All of the capital stock of the Delahaye Import Company of the face value of $100,000.

Any party to the above entitled cause or any owner or holder of any or all of the Six Percent Gold Bonds issued under and secured by a certain Second Mortgage executed by the defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company to the Empire Trust Company, as Trustee, under date of March 16, 1914, may bid and purchase at the sale of said parcels. The purchase price for each of said parcels shall not be payable until confirmation of such sales by the Court.

Parcel One shall be sold to the highest bidder provided the sum of Seventy-five hundred dollars ($7500) or upwards is offered therefor. The purchase price for Parcel One may be paid either in cash or in cash and the said Six Percent Gold Bonds of the defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, accompanied by sufficient transfers. If payment is made partly in said bonds there shall be paid in cash such sum as the Court shall hereafter determine to be sufficient to meet the expenses chargeable against the proceeds of said sale specified in subdivisions 1st and 2nd of paragraph V of the aforesaid decree and the remainder in said bonds. Said bonds, if delivered to the undersigned to be applied on account of the purchase price, shall be received at such value as shall be equivalent to the sum which will be payable out of the net proceeds of the sale of Parcel One, if made for money, to the holder or holders of said bonds for his or their just share or proportion in that character of such net proceeds upon a due accounting and apportionment and distribution of such net proceeds.

The property described as Parcel Two shall be sold to the highest bidder.

The purchaser of either or both of said parcels or his successors and assigns, will not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, and to become a party to this cause. Upon confirmation of the sale of Parcel One or Parcel Two or of both of said parcels and upon receipt from the purchaser or purchasers thereof of the purchase price for said parcel or parcels, the undersigned will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid decree proper instrument or instruments to effect the transfer of said parcel or parcels. The defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company and its Receivers shall join in the execution of said instrument or instruments as provided in said decree.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made reference is hereby made to the aforementioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, and copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office. More detailed information concerning the property described as Parcel One and Parcel Two can be obtained by applying to the undersigned at his office, No. 233 Broadway, New York City, or to Messrs. Winthrop & Stimson, solicitors for the complainant herein, at their office, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

Dated, New York, January 24, 1918.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Special Master.

WINTHROP & STIMSON, Solicitors for Complainant, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL DIAMOND, JACOB DIAMOND & ABRAHAM DIAMOND, individually and as copartners trading as S. DIAMOND & SONS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 31, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 153 West 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of suits, dresses, coats, piece goods, silks, machinery, fixtures, etc.

ABNER B. STUPEL, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY ARSHAWSKY & ISRAEL LAM, individually and as copartners trading as ARSHAWSKY & LAM, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 31, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 148 West 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of finished and unfinished dresses, piece goods, silks, trimmings, fixtures, etc.

MAX E. LEVINE, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARRETT BROTHERS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 62 lots of stocks or securities, of which a complete itemized list can be seen at either the office of the Auctioneer or the attorney for the Trustee.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Trustee.
HERMAN B. GOODSTEIN, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER HOLLANDER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 31, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 811 Westchester Ave., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Corsets, Gloves, &c.

EDWARD B. LEVY, Assignee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 55 John St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25257.—In Bankruptcy.—ELIAS ANAGNOSTOPOULOS, also known as LOUIS ANAGNOSTOPOULOS, bankrupt.

Elias Anagnostopoulos, also known as Louis Anagnostopoulos, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 13, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on February 8, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York. — Bankruptcy. — No. 24365.

Notice is given that ISRAEL FRIEDMAN, doing business as I. FRIEDMAN & COMPANY, bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on February 6, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25436.—In Bankruptcy.—LIZZIE CUMMINS, INC., Bankrupt.

Lizzie Cummins, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 11th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on February 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,370.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST., N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—LUCIEN BILQUEZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on December 27th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on February 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,416.

Notice is given that ART WAIST CO., INC., alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, February 6, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the composition should not be confirmed.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25586.—In Bankruptcy.—EUGENIE GORDON, Bankrupt.

Eugenie Gordon was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 24th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on February 7th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24105.

Notice is given that HENRY HEININGER and CHARLES L. BAKER, individually and as copartners, trading as HENRY HEININGER & COMPANY, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 27, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25537.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES D. SHERWOOD, Bankrupt.

James D. Sherwood was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 24, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on February 8, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25166.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.

Abraham Schwartz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 7th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on February 8th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25218.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIUS GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Julius Goldstein, trading as Goldstein Bros., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 3rd, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on February 7th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25839.—In Bankruptcy.—THE JOHN NEWTON PORTER CO., Bankrupt.

The John Newton Porter Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on February 7th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meet.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy, 25407.—Notice is given that WILLIAM SCHOOLMAN, an alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of 25 per cent. cash and notes. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24954.

Notice is given that EDWARD MUNSTERMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 27, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 4, for the County of Philadelphia, March Term, 1917.—No. 341.—CLEMENT F. BENOIT vs. ESTELLE M. BENOIT.—To Estelle M. Benoit, late of Brooklyn, New York:

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your husband, Clement F. Benoit, has brought suit against you for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion and indignities to the person, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony at my office, 618-19 Stephen Girard Building, 12th St. above Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on Friday, February 1st, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., where and when you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.

ROBERT S. BRIGHT, Master.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

191-193 Canal St.; will be altered to suit tenant, and has electric elevator; one sidewalk elevator will be installed. Estate of Martin Grossman, P. O. Box 252, White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—At Irvington, N. J., two large fireproof buildings for a factory or creamery; one acre land, with three street fronts; ten minutes from trolley or railroads; also eight-room house; all improvements. Z 285 Times Annex.

Modern suburban home; every city convenience; commuters' express service; eight rooms, bath, sleeping porch, steam heat, large grounds, garden; reasonable. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

England—For Sale or To Let.

ENGLISH RESIDENTIAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Freehold estate of 200 acres, London, only 15 miles from the West End. Bargain price to close accounts. Excellent residence, well timbered park, 2 lodge entrances, home farm, 3 cottages, lovely rural grounds and walled-in gardens. Electric light. Tithe and land tax free. Price £17,500, including £3,000 worth of timber. Present grazing rents £500 a year. Apply Messrs. Harman Bros., 25 Ironmonger Lane, London, E. C. 2, England.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—A farm in Maine; ideal location; 500 acres, modern buildings; a Summer home or a money making business. Box 276, Corinna, Me.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET

for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Four-story loft building, with stores, northeast corner 23d and 1st Av.; cheap rent; immediate possession. For particulars write I. Hirsch, 1,361 Madison Av.

Small stores, reasonable, adjoining drug store; subway express corner. 1,275 Lexington Av.

Broadway, 2,104, opposite Ansonia; offices, floors, five Broadway windows. Phone Columbus 3987.

Desirable desk room and part of office in Flatiron Building. 175 5th Av., Room 419.

Business offices, reasonable, subway express corner. 1,275 Lexington Av.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat, elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 8015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

For light manufacturing, about 8,000 square feet floor space; good light and elevator service; must have 100 per cent. sprinkler; would consider sublease; only first-class proposition desired; location west of 5th Av., between 18th and 37th Sts., New York. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 30 Main St., Brooklyn.

Building wanted, suitable for stable and local express terminal, south of 14th St., two or three stories high, about 50 feet frontage and with facilities for loading wagons. P 167 Times.

Wanted short period, nicely furnished private office, first-class building, around Wall St.; stenography, telephone conveniences. M. M., 157 Times Annex.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

New Jersey.

Westfield.—Furnished, modern house, seven rooms, bath, garage; two minutes station; coal in cellar; $35. Phone Vanderbilt 3284.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Complete furnished house of about six or eight rooms, and garage, wanted by gentleman from about April to November; Greenwich, Conn., or vicinity. Answer Box N 298 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Connecticut.

TO RENT.

Magnificent estate at Southport, Conn.; fourteen-room house, two bathrooms; electric lights, hot water heat; three-car garage; boathouse; 500-foot water front; wonderful view of Long Island Sound; redecorated and overhauled; new golf course near; one hour, seventeen minutes from New York City.

L. B. CURTIS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH, 105 EAST.—Second floor front; eight light, airy rooms; all modern improvements; rent moderate. Inquire at elevator.

22D, 89 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; steam heat, telephone. Gramercy 4593.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms and bath; every convenience. 9281 Murray Hill.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Sublet furnished, four rooms and bath for term of 3 or 8 months. Apartment 3.

66TH, 139 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms and three baths; extra maid's room; six to twelve months, immediately. Phone mornings, 9 to 12, Plaza 7806.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

13TH ST., 130 WEST.—Two bedrooms, living room, kitchenette, bath, newly furnished; $90 monthly, including gas and electricity; sublease October. Douglas.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

57TH ST., 205 WEST, The Osborne.—Attractively furnished apartment; nine rooms and three baths; four master bedrooms. Address Q. C. Osborne.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment; central location; available for immediate occupancy; three months or longer; lease; can be seen from 4 to 6 any day. Apply Apt. 31.

58TH, WEST.—Exceptional 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; sublet; would divide. Columbus 6186.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; well heated; central location; $175 a month; lease conditionally.

74TH, (near West End Av.)—For rent, elegant apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; long lease; immediate possession. Telephone 8992 Columbus.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Charming studio housekeeping apartment; steam, electricity; sun parlor; $150.

81ST, 208 WEST, (Barrington.)—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, lease; reliable references required.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, beautiful sunny two rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $55, $65.

91ST ST., 27 WEST, The Nouvell.—High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, three rooms; $30 to $90, including maid service; references absolutely necessary.

96TH, WEST.—(Near park) floor, private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5418.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

111TH ST., 611 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 bedrooms; southern exposure; player piano; $120. Apt. 25.

112TH, 508 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 5 rooms, modern; worth investigation; references.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Four rooms, attractively furnished, piano, 4, 6, 8 months.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, front south, opp. Columbia. Whitlock, 9E.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

120TH, 428 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 3-room front apartment; $100 monthly. Apt. 91.

158TH ST., 478 WEST.—Four rooms; elevator; beautifully furnished; overlooking Polo Grounds; piano; plenty heat. Apt. 47; Audubon 3980.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment to sublet; choice location; unobstructed view of Hudson; will sell furnishings. Call at office, 1790 Broadway, Room 717.

ELEVATOR, 3 rooms, bath, $55; 1 block 116th elevated. Phone 580 Morningside.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

LEAVING TOWN.—For sale, four-room apartment, foyer hall, reasonable; bedroom, library, dining room, kitchen, cut glass, silver, player piano, curtains, portieres; everything complete for household use; ideal place for married couple; location 16th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. F 192 Times.

OVERLOOKING Riverside Drive, between 86th and 90th Sts.; two attractive, furnished, connecting rooms, with bath; references required. Telephone Schuyler 6190.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131, (Cor. 85th St.)—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano, linens; for 2 or 3 months; $250 for month. Seen before 2. Phone 5528 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (96th.)—Handsomely furnished six rooms; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession. Phone 1150 Riverside. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; Ampico player; immediate possession. Phone 6570 Morning. Coyle.

Unfurnished—East Side.

40TH, 21 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, day and night elevator service, suitable for business, studio, or residence. Polk.

198TH, 340 EAST.—Six rooms, $45; all modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood.

Large studio, 3 adjoining rooms, $1,500; studio, with 2 rooms, $1,200; north light. 101 East 16th St.

PARK AV., 446, (Near 57th.)—Two rooms, bath, parlor floor, desirable, $60.

THREE rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light, all improvements, $60-$75. 59 East 87th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, $80; one room and bath, $50. Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

57TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful north light apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; sacrifice; rent $45. Kershaw's bell.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Very desirable two-room and kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; very large rooms; first-class building; rent $70.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

Unfurnished.

86TH, 23 W.—Large sunny front basement; electricity, kitchenette; high class.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; entire floor; service optional.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two rooms and bath in an apartment hotel, $62.50 a month, with maid service; restaurant in building. Apt. 3J.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Five rooms, bath, elevator and hall service, $60. Apt. 66.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 a year. Telephone Morningside 9080. Superintendent, on premises.

WEST END AV., 498.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms and 3 baths to sub-let, unfurnished, for 8 months from Feb. 1. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Brooklyn.

SUBLET attractive three-room and bath apartment, in Flatbush Garden Apartment, all modern improvements, well heated, to responsible party; rent $36. Phone Kenmore 2038.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, FOR WAITING CLIENTS, apartments of three, four, and five rooms, fully furnished, in good locations on upper west side. Send full particulars to Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

Responsible client wants immediately 7-8 rooms, 2 baths, furnished apartment, to October, below 116th; $175-$200 month. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Gentleman and wife want two rooms and bath, not above 59th St.; must be modern and first-class. G 33 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

WANT three-room elevator housekeeping apartment, downtown; about $60. N 283 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

99TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large room, suitable for 2; elevator; private family; inquire after 5. Reiss, Apartment 3B.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st St.)—Very large front room, private bath, steam heat, electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (48th.)—Beautiful large room; elevator apartment; near Grand Central; gentleman; connecting bath, private phone; small private family; no other roomers; references. Levitow.

MADISON AV., 432.—Large partly furnished back parlor; electricity; conveniences; suitable physician.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—$25, $35, $45 rooms. This address and 125 East 27th.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room, $3.50; steam heat, running water; gentlemen.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

51ST, 303 WEST.—Extra large front room; all conveniences; gentleman; telephone; reasonable.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; conveniences. Circle 3993.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Warm, attractive, single front room; electricity, elevator, telephone; references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private bath; modern; bachelor; reasonable.

65TH, 12 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, steam heat, hot water; third bell. Columbus 6312.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Large parlor, connecting bedrooms; southern exposure; heat, hot water; private entrance; single rooms. King. Columbus 8218.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Single room, next to bath; all conveniences. King, Columbus 8218.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms, with hot and cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath, kitchenette, electricity, parquet; phone every room; other rooms.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large room, private family; plenty heat; gentlemen; references. Columbus 8791.

70TH, 278 WEST. — Rooms, $4 up; parlor suite, back; gentleman, business couple.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large front, $8; also southerly exposed, $7; entire second floor; private house; 233 Columbus.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished, sunny room; every convenience; warm.

72D, 314 WEST.—Salon, seating 200; day, week, hour; grand piano; catering optional.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful warm front room; running water; near bath; quiet, refinement.

73D, 186 WEST.—South room, large back parlor, suitable physician; heat, electricity; subway.

73D, 155 WEST.—Large, warm room, adjoining bath; kitchenette; skylight room.

74TH, 161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM; ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor with connecting bedroom; single room; electricity.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front basement, light housekeeping; also single rooms; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large, single rooms; running water; comfortable; phone; $4.50, $8, $10.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small room, well heated; electricity, phone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive, large rooms; twin beds; electricity; $10.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, private bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; $12 a week.

77TH, 170 WEST.—New bachelor home; warm; latest comforts; $20, $40, $45; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other room; constant hot water; references.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; nicely furnished; near subway and L.

79TH ST., 225 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—Large front room; southern exposure; electricity; all conveniences; also small rooms.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house, attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; $8-$12.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One or suite; large, elegant; southern exposure; facing Park; steam heat; exclusive private house; service.

81ST, 133 WEST. — Well-furnished large room, private bath; heated; near "L."

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms; adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—One and two room suites, bath, kitchenette; also parlor floor.

83D, 325 WEST.—Sunny rooms, steam heat, grate fire. Schuyler 4770, Apt. 5 West.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

86TH, (533 West End Ave.)—Large and small room; connecting bath; electricity; references.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; cozy front parlor; $30-$45.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Two large, pleasant rooms; well heated; attractively furnished; conveniences.

89TH, 267 WEST.—Well heated, 2 rooms; private bath, electricity, gas; private entrance; maid service; $15. Apt. 7A.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Rear parlor, southern exposure; twin beds; bath, kitchenette; steam, electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST. — Attractive room, bath; southern exposure; well heated; $10; private residence.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Gentleman; attractive, light front room, adjoining bath; private family; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960. Rosenfeld.

92D, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, front suite, attractively furnished; conveniences; suitable doctor. Riverside 2616.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large room with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen; references.

93D, 146 WEST.—Perfectly appointed suite, room adjoining bath; every convenience; private house.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Sunny large and small rooms, comfortably furnished; elevator apartment. Newman.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43. Riverside 3494.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. 6B.

99TH, 306 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptional rooms, suite or separate. 1512 Riverside. Willis.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined person at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

105TH, 160 WEST.—Corner, 8 windows; elevator, telephone; see to appreciate. Poole.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined private family. Starrett, Academy 1588.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Well-heated front room, $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, steam-heated rooms; electricity, elevator. Apartment D5.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light front room; every convenience. Apt. 10.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, warm room; modern corner apartment. Johnston.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Charmingly furnished, clean, light rooms; all conveniences; elevator service; electricity; $5-$7; meals optional; references. Moore.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive single or suite, warm; elevator, subway; reasonable. Dent.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive suite; sunny front room; small room; kitchen. Apt. 41.

143D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 17.)—Outside room, corner, facing Broadway; elevator, telephone.

149TH, 620 WEST, (Riverside.)—Newly furnished, warm outside room adjoining bath; home with couple; references. 1-D, 5529 Audubon.

149TH, 452 WEST.—To girl, warm room; kitchen privileges. Call evenings. Apt. 33.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.)—Large, warm room; elevator; private; business people. Apartment 20.

180TH, (B'way, 4,241.)—Will rent together two attractive rooms; $8; $4.50; housekeeping privileges; suit refined couple. Francis.

ACADEMY ST., 603.—Newly furnished room, bath adjoining; gentleman; references. 9050 St. Nicholas. Naddy.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Large, sunny, modern room, adjoining bath; private family; $10. Apt. 1D.

CEDAR ST., 62.—For rent, large outside room and bath, southern exposure, suitable for two gentlemen; no other roomers; only man and wife in family; near 145th St. subway station; references exchanged. F. A. Richardson.

CHRISTIAN COUPLE have room for refined gentleman in high-class apartment; Central Park West; in Nineties. G 28 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 189, (Apt. 32.)—Well-furnished single rooms; all conveniences; elevator apartment.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d St.)—Warm rooms, business women. Young, Apt. 42.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Apt. 59.)—Beautifully furnished room in private family, suitable for business man or women.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (corner 94th St.)—Sunny, single or suite, private bath; also smaller room, overlooking Drive; private family; reasonable. Telephone 9881 Riverside; apartment 73.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Two rooms, single or en suite; running water; southern exposure. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Two rooms, single or en suite; running water; southern exposure.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.)—Large back parlor, private bath; parquet; electricity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive two-room suite: large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

THREE HOUSEKEEPING rooms, well furnished; references; Columbia University neighborhood. Morningside 252. Apartment 53.

WEST END AV., (79th St.)—Very desirable, three connecting rooms and bath. Schuyler 4121.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Large, well-heated room; private bath; electricity; $12.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 DORCHESTER ROAD.—Warm, large room; nicely furnished; private family; running water; private bath; steam, electricity; gentlemen; block Brighton Beach "L," Cortelyou Road Station. Telephone 2057 Flatbush.

LINCOLN ROAD, 69.—Large and small beautifully furnished rooms; heated, electricity; private house; two minutes from Brighton "L" Prospect Park station. Telephone 9615 Flatbush.

NEW YORK AV., 289.—Two connecting rooms, electricity, steam heat, bath adjoining; private house; gentlemen preferred. Phone 4942 Bedford.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentlewoman concert singer desires quarters in refined surroundings, preferably with meals, and in elevator apartment, not above 80th St.; $18-$20 weekly. Bryant 8400, Ext. 834.

Young business man desires outside room with American family, below 116th St. Broadway subway; state terms; references gladly exchanged. W 7 Times.

Young man, banker, desires first-class, congenial room; state particulars. W 10 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Attractive, double room, top floor, near bath; home table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity, all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.
Double room, private bath, electricity; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms, top floor; references.

57TH, 82 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; accessible.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, electric light, private bath; plenty of heat and hot water; southern cooking.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; also small room.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double; private bath; also single; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath, with board; ideal location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; private phone.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; good table.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished suite, or singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, steam-heated rooms, double and single; bath adjoining; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Large, sunny room; private bath.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 300 WEST. — Comfortable, sunny rooms; well heated; electricity; private house. Sch. 8609.

86TH, 104 WEST.—Large front rooms; excellent meals correctly served; homelike; moderate.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; table guests accommodated.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small steam heated rooms; southern exposure; excellent Southern cooking.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double room, adjoining bath; other rooms; best table.

102D, 249 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select table guests accommodated; unexcelled cuisine. Hamburger. Riverside 6343.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Several table guests desired; unusually good meals. Cathedral 6350. Apt. 33.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; home cooking; Morningside Heights; reasonable. Henry.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large parlor, with private bath; Jewish table. Brody. Morningside 2123.

BROADWAY, (Corner 111th St., 545.)—Handsomely furnished room, bath; board; private American family. Phone Cathedral 8947.

HOME CARE and training for backward, mentally deficient, or invalid children; character building. W 8 Times.

MADISON ARMS,
41, 43, 45 West 58th St.; elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated suite, overlooking Drive; piano; two, $28; large rooms, adjoining bath, two, $20-$23. PAYNE.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large front, well heated room, automatic elevator; also suite, private bath; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

YOUNG Jewish couple desires one or two as paying guests; no other boarders; front room, near Drive; best of references exchanged. Phone Riverside 9868.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted, between 112th and 70th Sts., west, near Drive or Broadway, one large or two smaller rooms, private bath, connected; first-class elevator apartment; lady full board, and gentleman breakfast, Sunday dinner; price $20. Oscar Muller, 20 Grand Av., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 130R.

WANTED—A permanent home for a six-year-old girl; particulars furnished upon request; references. Apply Box Z 264 Times Annex.

JEWISH college girl desires room and board below 14th St. G 45 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUTOCAR, new, commercial, to hire by contract only. Standard News Co., 338 East 9th.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacob, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1915 C.25 five passenger, $325; Hupmobile roadster, $175. Phone 422 Main.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacob, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, sedan, 1914, fine running order; sacrifice. Levin, 149 West 36th.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHANDLER
USED CARS,
GUARANTEED, OVERHAULED, AND REPAINTED.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. SEDAN.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. LIMOUSINE.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. LANDAULET.
MODEL '17—4-PASS. COUPE.
MODEL '17—4-PASS. "CHUMMY" RDSTR.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 HUDSON 7-PASS., NEW, $1,400.
1916 OAKLAND 5-PASS. TOURING.
1916 OAKLAND 7-PASS. TOURING, 8-CYL.
1916 CHALMERS 5-PASS. TOURING.
OTHER STANDARD MAKES.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62D ST. & BROADWAY.

CHANDLER SEDAN 1917, 7-passenger, fully equipped; beautiful condition, driven 6,000 miles; will demonstrate. The Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 900.

CHALMERS LIGHT 6, 5-passenger, in good condition. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CHEVROLET.—Electric starter; light, demountable rims, with extra tire; light and economical. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock, Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CROW-ELKHART Country Club Speedster, 3-passenger; A1 condition; $475. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

FORD 1917 Commercial, electric lights, demountable rims. Fine, 606 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN 1917 seven-passenger limousine, excellent condition, fully equipped. Marmon Automobile Company, 1880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacob, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON town car, run less 3,000 miles; owner gone to France; best offer. Phone 808, Morristown, N. J.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4 passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 five-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car. Call after 7 P. M., Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

LANCIA 1916 Special, 4-pass.
LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacob, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; body just repainted; everything overhauled; extra touring body; gentleman compelled live in South account health will sacrifice. Z 258 Times Annex.

LOCOMOBILE landaulet, late model, newly finished, first-class condition; cost $6,800, sell for $1,900. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Landon brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MAXWELL Cabriolet, 1917; convertible 3 minutes, open, closed roadster; elegant condition. Osmund Apartment, Brooklyn. Appointment. Phone Prospect 2800.

MAXWELL 1916 touring, excellent condition, $300. Lexington Motors, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

NATIONAL, late 1916, run 3,000 miles; in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price, $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OLDSMOBILE for sale; contract for new car; any eight-cylinder model may be selected at showroom and purchased at a discount. Dr. Beebe, 417 Park Av.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, 5-passenger; fully equipped; $500. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacob, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLAND, Country Club, 1917 model; first-class condition; $550. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PACKARD 1917 touring car, also 1918 brougham; bargains. Cook - Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacob, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick; $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacob, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 town car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system, overhauled. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "38" landaulet, extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacob, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915 special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,698 B'way.

STEARNS-KNIGHT touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7800.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUDEBAKER.—A bargain, series 18, 50.86 H. P., six-cylinder Studebaker, two passenger Landau, complete with standard equipment and other extras, including bumper, extra tire, etc. Only used a few months by city salesman. In first-class condition; can be inspected now in downtown garage; immediate delivery. F 178 Times.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacob, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE 1½ truck, convertible bus body; guarantee perfect mechanical condition. E. Moses, 219 West 81st. Schuyler 5730.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS, open and closed, 5 and 7 passenger cars; new paint; excellent values. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacob, 1,700 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ TOURING.
1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, with Winter Top; make offer.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $250.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

RIGHT PRICES.
1917 REO three passenger roadster.
1917 CADILLAC touring, very extra.
1916 HUPMOBILE runabout, wire wheels.
1916 STUDEBAKER touring, Model 17.
1916 REO seven passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE touring, exceptional.
1915 BUICK small touring.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 seven passenger.
1914 MERCER touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstrations at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

LIGHT 5-PASSENGER CARS, ready for hard work; $250 up. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COUPE, 4-passenger; beautiful body; wonderful condition. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars.
Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

WEED SKID CHAINS 25 PER CENT. OFF.
Only cut place in New York on everything.
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

GUARANTEED NEW U. S. TRUCKS.
Never used. Twenty 5-ton. Immediate delivery. Special discount. Bryant 5187. Willis.

GARFORD one-ton truck, never used; sell cheap for cash. Z 284 Times Annex.

TO HIRE.—One ton truck, by day or week. Phone 828-W Bushwick.

New high-grade trucks, 3½, 7 tons; discount. 66 Journal Bldg. Col. 9046.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway. Circle 3240.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO TRUCK.—Have 2-ton auto truck to hire by hour or day. Steiner, Gramercy 2963.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine; nicely appointed; monthly solicited; reasonable. Haas, 643 Madison Av. Plaza 5808.

PACKARD, Pierce-Arrow limousines; private service; $75-$100 weekly. Circle 4215.

Automobiles Wanted.

REO, Cadillac, or Buick car, sedan, wanted, 1916 or later model, good condition. Write complete details, stating horse power, wheel base, fuel consumption, price, etc. Address R. L. Lake, Purchasing Agent, Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, Alexandria, Va.

WANTED—Classy, up-to-date runabout of standard make, with disappearing seat, if possible; must mention all particulars; must be a bargain for cash. Write A. E. Fox, 142 West 44th St.

MOTOR TRUCK wanted with large closed body, 2-ton preferred. P 162 Times.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, qualified by six years' experience; double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts. A. Linchitz, 756 East 2d St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, expert; initiative, executive ability; correspondent, typist; $22. C 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; handle any conditions; $20. Schultz, 177 West 79th.

DAY'S WORK.—Work wanted cleaning in private family, Wednesday; no washing. Telephone 694 Academy.

INTERPRETER.—Foreign lady, married, 24, perfect education, desires position, department store, as sales interpreter for foreign clients; speaks fluently Polish, Russian, German, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and some English, too. Letters, W 1 Times.

LADY wants position as traveling companion or housekeeper. Taylor, 200 West 70th.

MAID.—Colored girl wishes place as maid; half time. Hastler, 15 West 31st St., city.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, clever, tactful, initiative, capable correspondent, open for position with responsible firm. Box 130, 2,730 Broadway.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced financial and engineering work, wishes position requiring executive ability; salary $25 to start. N 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, afternoons free; entertain invalid; good reader; accompany children. Schuyler 2325.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience, desires position for mornings only; references. C. J., 3,525 Broadway.

TUTOR, graduate visiting; English, Latin, French; school, college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

TWO GIRLS, Austro-Hungarian, wish positions in dentist's or doctor's office. G. Zureg, 109 East 89th St.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP; city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av., Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 37, BROAD EXPERIENCE. With C. P. A. firms. Conventional headings, to catch the eye. Here's the story: I want a big order, with responsibilities to match, manage an office with one hand, watch purchases, factory production, orders, credits, sales, boost the business, and stop leaks with the other hand. As executive ability is shown absolute control is expected. Salary $3,500 and if out of town $4,000 per annum; half time, half rates.

DO IT NOW.
Box L. S. F., 134 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert systematizer and organizer; will guarantee satisfactory results and reasonable rates; facts and figures, from the business man's viewpoint, instead of just figures. Telephone Madison Square 6285. Colonial Audit Co., 1,270 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young Hebrew, (31,) graduate of Pace Institute, seeks an opening with firm of public accountants where he has opportunity for advancement. V 191 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, good analyst and systematizer, wants position where high grade services will pay $3,000. G 80 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ANY DEMAND FOR THIS
KIND OF WORKER?
Wanted, a square, reasonable job of some kind; my assets are: Some knowledge printing; quiet, steady attention to duty; well informed; English education; systematic; number minor business virtues; age over 50; salary, $30. P 161 Times.

ATTENTION!—Capable man, years road experience selling dry goods, wants city position at anything, inside selling, shipping, or stock department; references. F 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) married, thoroughly experienced and willing, good references, desires position. Henry O. Kline, 461 East 159th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, balance sheets, controlling accounts; A1 references. Samuel Wolfe, 284 Snediker Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (25.) — Married; thoroughly experienced; best references. N 297 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MANAGER, exceptional broad, successful experience, wishes association with man of large interests who requires an able, dependable assistant; highest credentials; unusual qualifications. G 1 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A gentleman giving up one of his chauffeurs desires to find a position for him. He has been employed for over a year and has been found thoroughly satisfactory in every way. He is an especially careful driver, very prompt, and excellent habits. His employer would be glad to give him the best personal reference. Address Chauffeur, Box 60 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Want to place my chauffeur, sober, reliable, and careful driver, on account of leaving N. Y. Particulars, M. B. Sulzberger, 30 West 70th St. Phone Col. 2768.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR mechanic; single; excellent driver; neat appearance; 8 years experience; best references; private only; long hours if necessary. Ravitz, 3,779 3d Av.; Tremont 3553.

CHAUFFEUR, Italian, 35 years, married, careful driver; four years last place; best references. Papale, 210 East 90th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scotch; married; careful, mechanic; 9 years' experience; sober; references. F 191 Times.

CORRESPONDENT - STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, live wire; position with publisher, printer, advertiser. N 286 Times Downtown.

DENTAL MECHANIC, general worker, experienced, able to assist in office, desires position with dentist in or out of city; $25 weekly. A. P., 604 8th Av., New York City.

DRAFTSMAN, expert tracer, have had considerable experience on construction work, will be pleased to submit tracings; not in the draft; will start at a moderate salary. G 22 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Structural steel and reinforced concrete, graduate civil engineer; 10 years' experience, designing, detailing, and checking. D 224 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC, educated, capable American, 28, draft exempt, earning good salary in professional work, desires promising connection motor or other industry; salary at start not important; excellent references. F. R., 102 Times.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT.
Six years' chain store experience; familiar with complete workings of system; accounting knowledge covers all the ground, including the fine points; shall be free Feb. 1; age 32. C 342 Times Downtown.

HOTEL MANAGER or assistant, resourceful, energetic man, age 36, capable organizer, with years of practical experience in every branch of the business and the knowledge of three languages, desires to make change; is now employed as head of department. Randall, 157 East 47th.

HOTELS.

MANAGER.—Open for engagement or as assistant, 25 years' successful experience; best references. Apply to Z 286 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Efficient machine designer and patent attorney. Benjamins, 124 Maiden Lane.

SALESMAN.—Optimistic, experienced salesman, possessing executive ability, desires a remunerative position, either selling or otherwise. V 193 Times.

SALESMAN, live wire, going to Pacific Coast, will represent Eastern house on commission; leaving Feb. 1. V 143 Times.

SECRETARY, newspaper man, shorthand expert, correspondent, 30, desires position with executive or concern where capability, dependence, hard work will insure future; unquestionable reference. V 199 Times.

SODA DISPENSER or drug clerk; 4 years' experience; afternoons or evenings. G 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent Spanish stenographer desires position. Address E. G., 263 West 125th St.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Do you want a man that can produce results on your private estate as working superintendent? Years of experience, ability, and strict habits; open to engagements now. Post Office Box 422, Tarrytown, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with four years' general business experience, seeks position; good correspondent, accurate at figures and knowledge of credits; competent typist. G 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, almost 21, college trained, efficient, conscientious, resourceful, assistant to bookkeeper, credit man or executive. N 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, knowledge bookkeeping, business experience, seeks position with opportunity; A1 references. N 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, desires good position at anything, chance for advancement; highest references. Stander, 19 East 117th.

YOUNG MAN, 33, thorough office man, knowledge bookkeeping, executive ability, seeks position with advancement; highest credentials. D 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (33,) seeks position with big responsibilities and opportunities; college graduate; varied business experience. N 266 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21); not in draft; well educated; general business experience; industrious, willing; anything promising future. A 554 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) draft exempt, well educated, general business experience, willing, anything, preferably with dress house. G 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) experienced in wholesale cotton goods line, with knowledge of bookkeeping, wishes position. D 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, three years in steamship office, understands tracing, interline, and ledger work, desires position. D 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN student desires suitable situation after 1 P. M. or evenings; no canvassing. Rothenberg, 739 6th St.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires clerical position; reliable firm. N 272 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Ledger Clerk.—Young lady, expert at comptometer and some knowledge Elliott-Fisher billing machine; must be good figurer and penman; give age and experience; good salary to start. Dress Goods, 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman of experience and unquestioned ability to take charge of books of downtown real estate firm; state experience and salary. N 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for large concern; excellent penmanship required; state salary. J 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry. Write Bookkeeper, 402 West St., New York.

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The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
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Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

OFFICES:

Times Building	Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St., west of Broadway	
Downtown	7 Beekman Street
Wall Street	2 Rector Street
Harlem	2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx	2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights	3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn	Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced and competent, to keep complete set of double-entry books; must be rapid stenographer and typist; state experience, references, &c.; salary, $20 to start. Competent, Z 315 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, neat and accurate; must understand office details; $14 start. P. Munter, 51 East 9th St.

CLERK.—Young lady wanted by insurance company to handle renewals and other clerical work; only those with experience need apply. L. T. Hollister, Incorporated, 92 William St.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

CORSET MODEL, wearing size 25 or 26, high-grade corset firm. Call today, before 2 o'clock, twelfth floor, 334 4th Av. Ask for Mrs. Thompson.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS wanted; good salaries. Apply Miss Kelly, Room 209, 309 Broadway.

GIRLS
OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE TO WORK IN SHOP MAKING SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT USE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; 54 HOURS PER WEEK, HALF DAY SATURDAY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GIRLS GIRLS
for light, clean factory work.
GOOD HOURS GOOD PAY
for right girls. Christian firm.
Write to J. H., 127 Times.

GIRLS, refined, wanted, of good education and pleasing voices, to conduct a telephone investigation. Telephone Barclay 4200, Mr. Cleland, for appointment.

GIRL, 16, for office work; willing to learn. Manhattan Press, 320 5th Av.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN. EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

HOUSEWORKER, to assist in general housework, plain cooking and washing; small family of adults; considerate treatment and good home; $30 per month. 15 Rockledge Road, Bronxville, or telephone Bryant 3629, between 1 and 2.

MODELS.
THE C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
DRESSES AND COSTUMES.
Permanent situations for a number of experienced showroom models, size 16.

MODEL.
Tall, stylish model, 36, try on dresses in showroom; good salary; long season. Rosebud Manufacturing, 37 West 26th.

NURSE, Swiss French preferred, to go South, care seven-year-old child and light chamberwork, $40. Hoyt, 142 East 18th, between 3 and 5.

NURSE GIRL, sleep home. Call early, Hall, 1,350 University Av., Bronx.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS to take children to and from school and also assist mother at home; French or English Catholic preferred; elementary music; ability to handle children and advance them in junior education the principal object; must be willing, fond of children, and have excellent references. Address, giving experience, history, and stating salary expected, Z 305 Times Annex.

SALESWOMEN, 24 to 35 years of age, for inside selling; must have at least high school education; drawing account against commission basis. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESWOMAN, over 21, possessing real selling ability and good, clean record. Wilke's Retail Cigar and Pipe Store, 257 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, AT LEAST 2 YEARS; RAPID AND ACCURATE; LARGE WHOLESALE COTTON GOODS HOUSE; STEADY POSITION, ADVANCEMENT. ASK FOR MR. KING. M. LOWENSTEIN & SON, 40 WEST 23D.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
Capable young woman, with publishing and advertising experience, by leading New York publishing house; in letter give experience, age, salary, and reference. P 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS and typists wanted; several competent women for Government service at Washington; salary $1,100 or $1,200 per annum. Apply in person, Room 1112, 27 William St., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. today.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Good opportunity for young lady with some experience; Christian firm; give information, experience, age, &c., telephone number. J 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Capable young woman, about 25; must be well educated, attractive appearance, tactful, rapid worker; state age, experience, nationality, salary desired and references. N 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced law stenographer; American; female; state education, experience, and salary desired, also give references. D box 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; one with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary and experience, N 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK required in importer's office; salary $15; state fully age, experience, machine used. Importer, P 169 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; office of large corporation; salary, $15. Write O. A. Keenan, Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; state experience, reference, and salary expected. P 163 Times.

TYPIST FOR FORM LETTER WORK AND TO CUT STENCILS; RIGHT ONE WILL BE GIVEN CHANCE TO LEARN DICTAPHONE. APPLY J. L. TAYLOR, 693 B'WAY.

YOUNG LADY, between age of 21 and 30, with at least two years' business experience; must be quick and accurate at figures and good writer; permanent position, with advancement; office in Jamaica; salary to begin $16. Write F. P. Clarke, 72 3d St., Garden City, L. I.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work and operate switchboard. Hess & Densen, 129 W. 20th.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated high school, unskilled, for office work; will be taught typewriting; small salary until skillful; state age and education. H. T. Co., 69th St. and East River, New York.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

FRENCH and SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students; ask for Bulletin 92. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin at any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

WOMEN.—Work for the Government or for organized business; write for details of 16-session training course (meeting after business hours) preparing you to keep accounts, audit expenditures, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise; ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, wanted; excellent opportunity for the right man, with manufacturing corporation located in Bronx; in answering state fully your experience, give your age, the salary you have been earning and furnish references. Z 268 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, one who has had considerable experience in general manufacturing, bookkeeping, rendering balance sheet, and profit and loss statements; state past experience, salary wanted, reference, age, and nationality. Z 321 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, EXPERIENCED, ON SPECIAL EDITIONS AND THEATRE PROGRAMS; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS; REFERENCES REQUIRED. APPLY 10 A. M., MR. MARGULIES, 44 EAST 23D ST., FOURTH FLOOR.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Fast growing automobile publication wants additional advertising solicitors on strictly commission basis; good side issue for the road. Box H 206 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT wanted for miscellaneous supplies, including electrical, hardware, pipe, and fittings, &c.; must be thoroughly experienced, good correspondent, not subject to draft, familiar with New York and surrounding territory; references required. J 246 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—BANK DESIRES FIRST-CLASS AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH FOREIGN EXCHANGE, SYSTEMATIZER, ANALYST; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY REQUIRED. J 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS WANTED.
Good opportunity for bright, ambitious boys; our policy is to "hire boys and raise men"; apply main office, bringing letter of application in your own handwriting; salary $8 to start.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
13th St. and Broadway.

BOYS, between the ages of 17 and 19, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience unnecessary, but only recent high school graduates with good school record considered; state age, education; give references. J 268 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, by large manufacturing concern, a young boy for general office work; must come from good parents and be well educated. Apply by letter, stating references, age, and salary expected, S. S. Z., 200 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 18, for office and stock work in wholesale house; good chance for the right boy; American or English descent will be given preference; $8 per week to start. P 198 Times.

BOY.—Good typist, knowledge filing systems and general office work. Reply, stating telephone, references, and salary expected, Z 303 Times Annex.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement; state age, references and salary expected. D 232 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; bright boy in stock broker's office; state age and salary wanted. Box 365 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOY wanted, for general office work; good opportunity for right party. Prang Co., 30 Irving Place.

BOY wanted; real estate office; good pay; chance to advance. N 304 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; useful in cutting room. Fleischer Cloak & Suit Co., 826 Broadway.

CASE MAKER OPERATOR.—Experienced Smythe Case Maker operator wanted. Apply The Albrecht Company, 211 S. Sharp St., Baltimore, Md.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT for growing corporation; honest young man, accustomed to handling large amounts of money; opportunities for advancement; state salary expected. R. K., 165 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Man for real estate office, experienced in collecting rents; must come well recommended, furnish bond, be tactful, resourceful, conscientious; $65 monthly. Write full particulars. Box 70, Brown Advertising Agency, 99 Nassau.

CORRESPONDENT, (mail order;) a man capable of assuming full charge of mail order dept. in a branch of one of the largest mfg. companies; salary about $100 a month; your letter will determine interview; state age, education, religion, and draft status. Z 328 Times Annex.

COST CLERK, experienced in manufacturing costs, in metal industry. L., 270 West 23d St.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED; DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY Z 314 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wonderful opportunity for an expert draftsman and cutter on fine custom shirts; good salary with possible share in the business for the right man; state past experiences and full particulars. P 190 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.
DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS ON AUTOMATIC MACHINERY. AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced, competent to develop detailed drawings. Riegel Sack Company, Communipaw and Manning Avs., Jersey City.

ELECTRICIAN wanted. Call 402 West St., New York City.

ENGINEER wanted, capable of taking charge of moderate-sized plant; one with a thorough understanding of construction and repair work, and with only the best of references required; plant located within 10 miles of New York; necessary for applicant to live in town; none except such as are capable of taking charge of men in repair shop and construction work need apply. J 269 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN TRADE.
THERE IS AN OPENING FOR MEN WITH FOREIGN TRADE EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY WILLING TO SERVE AN AMERICAN BANK IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES; BANKING TRAINING PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH INDISPENSABLE; EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING DESIRABLE. APPLY IN WRITING, STATING CITIZENSHIP, QUALIFICATIONS, &C., SECRETARY, 38 PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

INSURANCE PLACER.—Young man, over 31; only those with experience need apply. L. T. Hollister, Inc., 92 William St.

JANITOR for Catholic school; $60 monthly or board, lodging, and $35; references required. P 177 Times.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN WITH SOME ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE, PREFERABLY IN MANUFACTURING; POSITION OFFERS OPPORTUNITY FOR ENERGETIC AND CAPABLE MAN. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL DETAILS, J 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN, CAPABLE, WANTED TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF PRINTING PLANT; MUST UNDERSTAND EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. P 185 TIMES.

MAN wanted, to take charge clearing and shipping department in our brass foundry; must be an experienced man. Apply at once. George Krouse, 154 Morgan St., Jersey City.

MAN (alert) wanted for advertising in up-to-date Southern department store; only those with first class references need apply. Baer Lilienthal, 1,150 Broadway.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; quick and bright, conscientious, in busy law office; $6. Call 11:30 A. M., 42 Broadway, Room 927.

PAPER SALESMAN wanted; excellent opening for man with good trade connections and references; commission basis; write fully. D 234 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE in new business department of one of the leading national banks in New York City; between 30 and 40, neat appearance, intelligent, and must be able to produce results. Apply, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, N 258 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for permanent $10,000-a-year position, now vacant; A1 sales record in any line and some tutoring experience required; commission; drawing account; replies giving age, selling, teaching experience in detail considered only. P 196 Times.

SALESMEN.
SEVERAL YOUNG MEN WANTED TO CALL UPON SELECTED LIST; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; COMMISSION UNTIL ABILITY IS PROVED. P 191 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Pennsylvania, New York, and New England; men of good appearance and education; must be between 25 and 45 years of age; drawing account, commission, transportation. B. R., 82 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for pure silk sweater and wool goods; opportunity for right man; desirable concern; commission. V 188 Times.

SALESMAN, (traveling;) side line popular boys' blouse; commission. David Kurtz, 603 Broadway.

SALESMAN, acquainted resident buying offices, handle good dresses; commission basis. Z 301 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for men's working shirts, jobbing trade, city and road; commission basis. Empire State Mfg., 444 Broome St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A SUBSTANTIAL REWARD IS OFFERED for evidence resulting in the arrest and conviction of one Walter Harris, (colored,) posing as a grief-stricken son of a dead mother and attempting to borrow money on insurance policy from undertakers and clergymen. FRANK E. CAMPBELL, Columbus 8200. 1,970 Broadway.

WANTED, FOR ABSOLUTE ADOPTION BY prominent man and wife in charming suburban home, bright girl or boy between 3 and 4 years, of American or English, clean, intelligent parentage; references carefully investigated; no agents. Reply care Z 216 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN, 25 to 40 years old, with commercial mercantile or specialty experience wanted for New York and outside territory; salesmen earning $75 to $150 per week; commissions, drawing account, and transportation.—J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., near 22d St., 14th floor.

SALESMAN for strong line silk underwear; must have acquaintance with buyers; strictly commission basis. Box Z. Z., 1,364 Broadway.

SALES MANAGER.
LARGE FIRM OF MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF FANCY LINENS, INTENDING TO OPEN DEPARTMENT FOR HIGH GRADE COTTON STAPLES AND DRESS FABRICS HAS OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN. STATE FULL DETAILS OF YOUR EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY IN YOUR FIRST LETTER. Z 309 TIMES ANNEX.

SALES MANAGER.—Wanted, by financially strong manufacturing firm, experienced sales manager, organizer, personally acquainted with drug, chemical, perfumery trades; excellent prospects for right party. J 286 Times Downtown.

SHEETIRON WORKERS wanted; night work. Call 402 West St., New York City.

SHEETIRON WORKERS wanted; day work. Call 402 West St., New York City.

SHIP DRAFTSMEN
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Several experienced hull and piping men for Emergency Fleet Corporation work. Apply Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

SHIPPER.—Young man as assistant shipper; automobile tire business; ability to run motor cycle tricar necessary. Call 2 W. 61st.

SHIPPING CLERK (head) wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be familiar with domestic and foreign shipping and thoroughly capable of handling twelve delivery trucks; only experienced men need apply; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. P 195 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK for a large doll manufacturing concern; must be able to mark cases and take full charge of packers; we offer a permanent position to right man. Address T. S., 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
ONE ACCUSTOMED TO GENERAL FACTORY WORK, WITH SOUND BUSINESS ABILITY. WRITE, STATING SALARY, EXPERIENCE, ETC.,
W. L. CO., 512 WEST 22D ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Proficient and capable young man of good character, 17 to 19 years of age, for position with uptown trust company, where he will receive a satisfactory salary and have an excellent opportunity for advancement. Reply fully to Box G 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND PRIVATE SECRETARY.
First-class man desired at once. Remington Arms Co., Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; expert at dictation in both languages; state age, nationality, experience and salary desired. D 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Boy, general office; insurance brokers; good opportunity. W. C., 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Give references and state experience; must be good at figures. J 285 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK ROOM MAN.
Must be thoroughly experienced in systematizing work. Apply Z 322 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Attractive proposition for live wires; drawing account and commission. J 283 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED
to take complete charge of machine shop employing 1,000 skilled mechanics in the Cleveland district; one thoroughly familiar with the building of sheet metal presses and dies preferred; must be energetic, understand the handling of men and the routing of work through shop; applicant must be capable of earning $5,000 or more per year; only first-class man will be considered; state age, experience, and former employer. Z 298 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT, to act as assistant to general superintendent; must be practical mechanic, familiar with reinforced concrete and all trades building line; good opportunity for right man; state age, experience, and how long in building line. G 46 Times.

TEACHER wanted for class room work; Spanish teacher; evenings, 8:45 to 10:15; native only; state experience and education and send photograph if possible. Address P 192 Times Harlem.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.
Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subjects with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.

YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TIMEKEEPER.
Thoroughly experienced in factory timekeeping. B. C., 225 Times.

TOOL DESIGNER.
TOOL DESIGNERS ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TOOLMAKERS.
Thoroughly experienced; first-class men only; good pay right men. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED FOR DETAILING DRUGGISTS, SECURING AND DRESSING WINDOWS; SOME DRUG STORE EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; APPLICANTS MUST BE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 19 AND 25, AND EXEMPT FROM MILITARY DUTY; CHARACTER AND ABILITY REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. G 63 TIMES.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. George Sullivan, 2, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Feb. 3; C. F. Genthner, 17, for 1 day from 4 P. M. Jan. 27; L. P. Langler, 167, for 1 day from 8 A. M. Jan. 29; R. V. Levins, 3d Insp. Dist., for 4 days from noon Jan. 30.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Lieut. D. J. Ballson, 167, from 2:15 A. M. Dec. 17, 1917, to noon Dec. 31; Patrol. Timothy O'Neill, 5, from 4:50 P. M. Dec. 31, during disability; L. J. Henninger, 6, from 12:55 P. M. Dec. 26, during disability; Michael Kelly, 13, from 7:07 A. M. July 10 to noon July 19; R. K. Richardson, 16, from 12:25 A. M. Jan. 15 during disability; A. D. Hall, 16, from 6 P. M. Jan. 7, 1917, to noon Jan. 16; Charles Blaich, 16, from 6:10 P. M. Jan. 7 to noon Jan. 10; John Cahill, 16, from 11:45 P. M. Jan. 7 to noon Jan. 13; Charles Seifritz, 32, from 2 P. M. Jan. 17, during disability; W. J. Roche, 39, from 5:30 P. M. Dec. 14 to noon Jan. 8; Salvatore Menici, 143, from 6:30 P. M. Jan. 15 to 12 P. M. Jan. 16; P. H. L. Meyer, 164, from 12:15 P. M. Jan. 16, during disability; J. F. Collins, 165, from 7:30 A. M. Jan. 7, during disability; Owen Smith, 169, from 11 A. M. Jan. 15, during disability; P. E. McGowan, 171, from 4.30 P. M. Jan. 15, during disability; R. A. Farrell, 283, from 12:15 A. M. Dec. 2, 1917, to noon Dec. 26; W. H. Vatter, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, from noon Jan. 18, during disability.

Fire Department.

Retired: Lieut. Daniel Wall, Eng. 252, on an annual pension of $1,175, to take effect from 8 A. M., Feb. 1; Fireman 1st Grade P. G. Brennan, Eng. 243, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect from 8 A. M., Feb. 1; Fireman 1st Grade James Monaghan, Eng. 274, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect from 8 A. M., Feb. 1; Engineer of Steamer D. V. Warner, Eng. 231, on an annual pension of $900, to take effect from 8 A. M., Feb. 1; Fireman 1st Grade J. P. Burns, Eng. 33, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect from 8 A. M., Feb. 1; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Maloney, Eng. 291, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect from 8 A. M., Feb. 1.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 1st Grade T. F. White, Eng. 76, for 24 hours from 8 A. M., Jan. 28.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced: To process server, Grade 2, Law Department, Bureau for the Collection of Personal Taxes—Julian Friedman, 82.31; Edward W. Engel, 78. Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties—Samuel Levy, 81.35; Matthew J. Daven, 80.83. Main Office, Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond—Herbert Levinger, 91.27. Main Office, Brooklyn—Peter J. Kelly, 79.45.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 13, at the New York Custom House, examinations for highway bridge engineer and junior highway bridge engineer, for men. Vacancies in the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, in the position of highway bridge engineer, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,100 a year, and junior highway bridge engineer, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year, will be filled from these examinations. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examinations. The duties will consist of making surveys of bridge sites, the design and preparation of plans for highway bridges, the superintendence of their construction, and their inspection. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in highway bridge engineering, education, experience, and fitness. For highway bridge engineer, applicants must have graduated in engineering from a college or university of recognized standing and have had at least three years' experience in bridge engineering, of which at least one year shall have been in highway bridge engineering. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. For junior highway bridge engineer, applicants must have graduated in engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, or be senior students in such course in an institution, and furnish proof of actual graduation within six months from the date of this examination. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WATCHMAKER wanted at once; $25 per week; steady work; watchmaker and optician preferred. Z 299 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, American, not subject to draft, in office of large hardware manufacturing concern; not under 23 and must have some knowledge of modern office methods; one familiar with stenography preferred; state references and salary expected. D 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 20 years of age, as entry and bill clerk; must be good at figures; references necessary. Call after 1 o'clock Saturday, Topken Company, 257 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in handling foreign and domestic credits and collections; good opportunity for advancement. D 244 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
OPEN SATURDAY, 9-4.

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 309 Broadway.—Accountants, (Srs.,) $2,000 up; several good juniors at commensurate salaries; others.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

RESPONSIBLE MEN are needed in organized business and by the Government; men who can audit expenditures, calculate cost, plus prices; prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for details of instruction being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FRENCH AND SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students; ask for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—In business, in public life, in personal interview, wherever you need to express an opinion or decision, make sure that you are going to be able to make it count for what it is worth; send for details of public speaking class groups meeting after business hours; ask for Bulletin 10. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nat'l. Salesmen's Training Ass'n. Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Usable knowledge of the principles underlying successful salesmanship will increase your earning power; 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Salesmanship Course now opening and club forming. Write for Booklet T and pass to opening lecture.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SPANISH professor, graduate Madrid University, knowing best and most scientific teaching methods, gives lessons in individual or class instruction. Alonso, 9 East 85th.

CHIROPRACTIC.—American College, Incorporated; students taught by actual clinical cases by licensed surgeon. Charles Hendrick, M. D., 260 West 57th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale.—Small machine shop, well equipped, with electro-plating plant, now running; centrally located in Long Island City, 10 minutes from Grand Central, near Jackson Av subway. Z 294 Times Annex.

Owing to owner's change of business, leading financial publication is for sale cheaply, with about $6,000 worth of signed contracts and $1,500 worth of type. D 266 Times Downtown.

Mail order firm, retailing to private customers throughout country, will sell its mailing list, over 10,000 names small-town women, $50. T., Box 36, Station F, New York.

Buyer returning Japan, China, opening export offices, desires financial backing; connections established; good investment. Box 138, Peekskill, N. Y.

Chemical manufacturing concern is desirous of securing additional capital to promote the business; excellent opportunity. N 274 Times Downtown.

Ford agency, well established, with excellent business, wants $10,000 to extend business; attractive proposition. J. E., 77 Times.

FOR SALE.

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 405, 1 West 34th St.

Calculograph time recording machines in good condition. L 270 West 23d St.

For Sale—High-class Yorkshire canaries, birds, cheap. Hicks, 58 West 60th.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Two mahogany finished, flat top desks and chairs and two six-foot tables, six chairs. 347 5th Av., Room 1406.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Barone, 1st Lt. C. J., previous orders revoked.

Mosier, 1st Lt. M. W., hon. discharged.

Dowdle, Capt. E., previous orders revoked; to Walter Reed Hosp.

Clark, Capt. I. R., to Jefferson Barracks.

Hilton, 1st Lt. L. A., to home.

Mason, Maj. L. I., to Camp Sherman.

Johnston, 1st Lt. J. W., to West. Dept.

Lund, Maj. F. B., to Camp Wheeler.

Haug, 1st Lt. L. A., previous orders revoked; to Camp Dodge.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ettelson, J.
Henderson, E. L.
Jones, C. K.
Longley, J. R.
Musser, H. H.
Ogden, C. H.
Provost, A. J.
Strauss, J. F.
Wetmore, W. O.
Hubbard, H. H.
Armor, H. B
Prechet, E. A.
Gammon, J. E.
Gill, W. W.
Hayes, H. J.
McCreery, R. C.
Miller, S.
Otis, W. J.
Phelps, K. A.
Rosenfeld, J.
Tate, R. W.
Thomas, C. W.
Tracy, J. M.
Warner, O. N.
Williams, S. W.
Brodie, R. E.
Barry, T. R.
Brooks, B. U.
Brothears, J.
Burdell, W. J.
Cartwright, F. D.
Conboy, J. E.
Engle, J. L.
Fitzpatrick, C. M.
Goodman, L. McC.
Griffin, J. D.
Hagen, O. R.
Hinrichs, A. G.
Kneeshaw, R. S.
McClain, A. S.
Kirkpatrick, J. W.
Maxwell, E. G.
Miller, J. K.
Morgan, W. A.
Morton, H. T.
Page, W. G.
Ramsey, F. McC.
Ross, E. R.
Van de Voort, H.
Wagner, J. F.
Wright, C. S.
Arnold, C. H.
Bernd, L. H.
Berry, J.
Boyd, W. A.
Brooks, N. P.
Brothers, J. H.
Cobb, J. L.
Du Bray, E. S.
Gold, J. B.
Hill, P. S.
Kieffer, R. F.
King, E. H.
Leonard, V. N.
Little, L.
McKenna, W. D.
Martin, A. C.
Middleton, W. S.
Musgrave, G. H.
Myers, A. H.
O'Malley, G. P.
Taylor, F.
Watt, C. H.
Wickert, H. T.
Williams, J. R.
Wyman, E. T.

Brownrigg, Capt. A. E., and Goodrich, 1st Lt. S. L., to Ft. Porter with Army Gen. Hosp. 4.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

White, Capt. J. E.
Owen, Capt. G. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Craven, L. L.
Doughty, J. W.
Lanphier, V. A.
Berry, W. I.
Brown, F. H.
Bruce, J. R.
Carter, H. T.
Garth, C. M.
Graham, J. C.
Miller, C. M.
Myers, S. M.
Rogers, J. C.
Worthington, W. C.

Braucht, Capt. F. E., and Alexander, 1st Lt. J. S., to Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha.

Following to Ft. Oglethorpe for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Miller, E. H., Jr.
Old, H.
Thomas, J. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Burke, J. W.
Hume, J. S.
Hyde, L. W.
Setzler, J. B.

Following to Oklahoma, Okla., for inst. in orthopedics:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Burdeshaw, H. B.
Dumke, E. R.
Piersall, C. E.
Scull, C. E.
Southard, D.
Campbell, N. W.
Gordon, R. A.
Ward, R. W.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

Buckner, Capt. C. T. C.; Olds, Capt. C. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Benton, C. H.
Bomar, C. P.
Deathridge, O. S.
Diefenbach, W. E.
Ervin, C. K.
Henry, C. R.
Packard, E. N.
Reidt, U. H.
Shumacker, L.
Wilkins, H. F.

Following to Camp Greene, with 61st Inft.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Beckwith, R. P.
Kane, W. V.
Lovill, R. J.
Mason, G. D.

Following to Camp MacArthur for examination of command for tuberculosis:

McCully, Capt. R. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Haines, W. H.
Hawkins, H. T.
Herbig, F. J.
Oliver, J. M.

Caldwell, Capt. H.; Cobb, Capt. C. A., and Cravens, 1st Lt. W. E., to Taliaferro Field.

Powers, Capt. F. J., to Camp Dix.

Provost, 1st Lt. R. G., to Camp Logan.

Croushore, 1st Lt. C. C., to Ft. Story, Va.

Rodman, 1st Lt. N. F., to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound.

Faulk, 1st Lt. L., to Taliaferro Field with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.

Ward, 1st Lt. H. H., to Camp Custer.

Schirmer, Capt. J. W., to Camp Devens.

Lewis, 1st Lt. H. L., hon. discharged.

Amoss, Capt. H. L., will report to Maj. Flexner, N. Y., and accompany him to following camps to assist in making sanitary insp., then to his home: Camp Jackson and Camp Beauregard.

Browne, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Sherman.

Gunn, Capt. M., to Southeastern Dept.

Clarke, 1st Lt. T. G., to Camp Lewis.

Rugh, Capt. J. T., (now Major,) previous orders amended to following places to instruct medical and line officers at these camps and to examine orthopedic cases: Camp Lee, Ft. Myer, Camp Meade, Camp Dix, then return to Camp Lee.

Edwards, Capt. F. M., to home.

Woodward, 1st Lt. F. A., to Camp Bowie.

Mann, 1st Lt. H. L., will report to Surg. Gen.

Felton, Cont. Surg. L. O., to Johns Hopkins Med. School, Balt.

Stalberg, 1st Lt. S., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, St. Louis, for inst.

Bornstein, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Grant.

Schofield, 1st Lt. R. W., to Camp Dodge.

Larson, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Dix.

Barbour, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Sherman.

Pennington, 1st Lt. L. E., to Psychopathic Hosp., Ann Arbor, for training.

Pollard, 1st Lt. A. J., and Shappell, 1st Lt. A. E., to Kelly Field with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.

McLaughlin, 1st Lt. F. H., to Central Dept.

Jaslow, 1st Lt. L. A., hon. discharged.

Sharp, 1st Lt. G. L., to Cleveland for inst., then to Camp Sherman Base Hosp.

Mecca, 1st Lt. G. J., previous orders amended, to home.

Cook, Capt. A. G., to Southern Dept., with Base Hosp. No. 1.

Bryan, Capt. R. S.; Taylor, Capt. K.; Friedenwald, Capt. E. B., and Lawrence, Capt. W. H., Jr., promoted to be Majors.

Krauss, 1st Lt. I., hon. discharged.

Runnels, Capt. S. C., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, St. Louis, for inst.

Veterinary Corps and Reserve.

Foster, Capt. R. J., N.A., to Ft. Riley to train vet. officers and enlisted men.

Ackerman, Maj. E. B., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Hobson, 2d Lt. E. B., to Chicago for inst.

Cavalry.

Curtin, Capt. H. L., Pa.N.G., hon. discharged.

Turner, Capt. T. McI., 24th, (82d F.A.) attached to 7th.

Becker, Temp. 2d Lt. A., assigned to 2d.

Williams, 1st Lt. A. W., assigned to 7th.

Andresen, Capt. F. R., N.A., appointed Maj. in Qm.C. of N.A.

Harper, Temp. 2d Lt. E. 10th, to his regiment.

Laurson, Maj. E. P., discharged from his appointment as Maj. in Sig.C. only; assigned to 11th.

Quartermaster Corps.

Shute, Capt. M. H., previous orders amended to assign him to Ft. Oglethorpe as asst. to Camp Qm.

Vickery, 1st Lt. D. M., previous orders amended to read Vickery, 1st Lt. S. N.

Lewis, 2d Lt. L. D., appointed to be 1st Lt. in Sig.C.

Putnam, Maj. J. L., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction.

Griffin, 2d Lt. H., previous orders amended to read Griffin, Capt. H.

Sutter, 2d Lt. H., to Washington on official business, thence to his sta.

Dodds, 2d Lt. J. I., to New York as asst. to Depot Qm.

Dougherty, 1st Lt. J. M., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Englar, 2d Lt. A. C., and Snyder, 2d Lt. H. C., assigned to command of Mach. Shop Truck Units 332 and 349, respectively.

McCuen, 2d Lt. R. W., to Camp Greene.

Campbell, 2d Lt. H. V., to New York as asst. to Depot Qm.

Johnson, Capt. F. J., will report to Act. Qm.Gen.

Barfield, 1st Lt. F. T., and Ruteledge, 1st Lt. L. L., to El Paso, in command of Mach. Shop Truck Units 344 and 346.

Cudahy, 2d Lt. M. F., will report to Qm.Gen.

Russell, Capt. E. J., to Camp Greene.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Smith, Capt. F. A., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction.

Metzen, Capt. E. B., to Indianapolis, Av. Repair Depot.

Dunning, Capt. C. W., will report to Qm. Gen.

Smitten, Capt. H. M., to Camp Lewis, asst. to Camp Qm.

Sturkis, Maj. R. B., to Camp Cody, as Camp Qm.

Longacre, Capt. C., to Camp Stanley, as Camp Qm.

Warren, Capt. W. H., will report to Qm. Gen.

Signal Corps.

Lippincott, Lt.Col. A., detailed to fill a vacancy in Sig.C., with rank of Col.

Miller, Capt. T. W., appointed Maj. in Ord. R.C.

Cousins, Maj. R. P., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

East, Maj. W. J., will report to Chief of Staff.

Hendricks, 1st Lt. A., to Cambridge, Mass., reporting to Cmdg.Off., School of Mil. Aeronautics, Inst. of Tech.

Spain, 1st Lt. W. W., to Chanute Field.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following to participate in flights:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sharp, M. A.
Edwards, F. E.
Andrews, H. G.
McCullough, J.
Post, L. F.
Orlady, H.

Gethin, 1st Lt. O. F., to Post Field.

Morango, 1st Lt. I. S., and Baker, 1st Lt. W. F., to Garden City.

White, 2d Lt. E. E., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Wright, 1st Lt. L. C., to Little Silver, N. J.

Baugh, 2d Lt. I. W.; Kubel, 1st Lt. H. G., and Romanoff, 2d Lt. C. R., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Butner, 1st Lt. C. E., to Kelly Field.

Weber, 1st Lt. H., to Army Balloon School.

Ward, 2d Lt. M. H., will report to the Chief Sig. Off.

Schrieber, 2d Lt. J. A., to Arcadia, Fla., with Supply Div.

Claiborne, 2d Lt. H. A., to Morrison, Va.

Starrs, 2d Lt. J. V., to Taylor Field.

O'Connor, 2d Lt. K. A., to Kelly Field.

Following relieved of previous orders:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ream, L. F.
Howell, R. W.
Horner, M. B.
Marks, S. B.
Babcock, D.
McGee, E. C.
Fitch, W. P.
Kieler, L. W.
McCord, O. P.

Whitney, Capt. J., to Washington.

Wickizer, 2d Lt. C. F., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Butner, 1st Lt. C. E., previous orders revoked.

Miller, Capt. R., Jr., will report to Chief Sig. Off. for assignment to the Equipment Div.

Register, 2d Lt. D. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Putnam, 2d Lt. W. S., previous orders revoked.

Burbank, 1st Lt. B. M., and Soisson, 2d Lt. L. J., to Camp Hancock with Motor Mech. Rgts.

Following to Fairfield with Av. General Supply Depot:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bryan, W. H.
Farr, F. R.
Florian, E. A
Bagley, H. B.

Bliss, 2d Lt. H. H., Jr., previous order revoked.

Sansbury, 1st Lt. D. G., to Ga. School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.

Mosher, 2d Lt. H. E., and Le Roy, 2d Lt. G., to Camp Sevier.

McCullough, Capt. J. A., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Cotton, Capt. C. S., to Columbus, Ohio, at School of Mil. Aeronautics, Ohio State Univ. for training in av. administration.

Corby, 2d Lt. T. A., to Morrison, Va.

Kelly, R. L., to Gerstner Field.

Sweet, 1st Lt. G. P., promoted to be temp. Capt.

Devens, Capt. H. F., appointed to Av. Sec.

Whitaker, 1st Lt. L. S., to Little Silver, N. J.

Wheeler, 2d Lt. L. M., to Morrison, Va.

Hallstrom, 2d Lt. S. W., to Chicago, Ill., with 416th R. R. Telegraph Bat.

Palmer, 2d Lt. J. B., to Gerstner Field.

Severinghaus, 2d Lt. W. C., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Cornell Univ.

McKean, 1st Lt. A. T., to Kelly Field.

Moore, 2d Lt. C. J., to Wilbur Wright Field.

Trickle, 2d Lt. R. E., to Indianapolis, Ind., with Supply Dept. for duty.

Marshall, 2d Lt. G. E., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Bay, 2d Lt. J. H., to Boston School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.

Wright, 1st Lt. A. M.; Dunning, 2d Lt. M. O., and Feltner, 1st Lt. Q. F., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

McElroy, 1st Lt. J. E., and Gowdy, 2d Lt. R. S., to Panama, reporting to the Cmdg. Gen. Canal Zone Dept.

Whittemore, 2d Lt. T. B., to Eberts Field.

Gothlin, 1st Lt. O. P., to Post Field.

Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in Av.Sec. and assigned to Kelly Field;

PRIVATES.

Benjamin, H. F.
Charles, W. W.
Clinton, C. K.
Greene, W.
Lewis, C. W.
McShane, E. C. J.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to Kelly Field:

PRIVATES.

Bourgoine, J. J.
Bryant, H. S.
Cassidy, H. M.
Crocker, Z., Jr.
Hurd, E.
Jarrett, C. R.
Kilcup, N. L.
Pray, T. C.
Smith, C. M.
Van Alstyne, C. G.
Walters, O. V.
White, W. W.
Yassenoff, L.

Fitzpatrick, 2d Lt. W. E., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Toston, 2d Lt. W. R.; Bardwell, 2d Lt. A. E., and Breen, 2d Lt. T. P., to Army Balloon School.

Luff, 1st Lt. F. E., to Taliaferro Field.

Hamer, 1st Lt. F. B., to Garden City.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Griffith, Capt. G. H., and Salisbury, 2d Lt. C. R., to Camp Am. Univ. with 20th Engs.

Frazier, 1st Lt. R. T., Jr., promoted to be a Capt.

Zwick, Capt. W. S. J., and Smith, Capt. C. S., assigned to 32d N.G.Div. at Camp MacArthur.

Kniskern, Capt. P. W., to Ft. Leavenworth as asst. to Constructing Qm.

Cook, 2d Lt. E. R., to Camp Am. Univ. with 20th Engs.

Beebe, Capt. L. L., appointed to same grade in Ord.R.C.

Riney, 1st Lt. A. H., promoted to be Capt. in 79th Div.

Morse, 1st Lt. W. R., promoted to be Capt. in 76th N.A.Div.

Root, 2d Lt. J. A., promoted to 1st Lt. in 76th N.A.Div.

Sanitary Corps.

Osborne, 1st Lt. F. J., to take station at New York to combat diseases in the extra cantonment area of Camp Merritt.

Van Dine, 1st Lt. D. L., to Camp Travis.

Calvert, S. C., appointed 1st Lt. in N.A. and will report to Chief Surg. of Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Beckwith, 1st Lt. E. R., will report to Surg. Gen. for inst., then to station at Chicago, re combating diseases at Camp Grant.

Murphy, 1st Lt. D., will report to Surg.Gen. for inst., then at New York, to combat diseases at Camp Upton.

Down, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp Sherman, as Med. Supply Off.

Piper, 1st Lt. E. K., to Camp McClellan to combat diseases.

Smelzey, 1st Lt. S.; Thomas, 1st Lt. W. H., and Fitzgerald, 1st Lt. M., promoted to be Capts.

Edwards, 1st Lt. T. C., to Spartanburg re combating diseases in zones of Camp Wadsworth and Camp Sevier.

Gault, 1st Lt. H. G., N.A., to Camp Sheridan, re combating diseases.

Morse, Capt. J. H., N.A., will report to Surg. Gen.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

Grave,Capt.C.
Hutchinson,Capt.H.H.
McBride,Capt.V.K.
Swift,MajorC.H.
Baylis,Capt.W.,Jr.
Malley,1stLt.J.F.
Legg,Capt.F.W.
Kift,1stLt.W.M.
Miller,2dLt.A.H.
Martin,Capt.W.C.
Hatch,1stLt.P.M.
Baker,1stLt.F.A.
Bamberger,Capt.C.
Bernbaum,2dLt.J.W.
Howes,1stLt.D.S.
Galvin,1stLt.LaM.J.
Hussey,1stLt.G.
Deacon,1stLt.G.H.
Ames,Maj.R.M.
Clarke,Capt.I.B.
Pollard,Capt.A.R.
Smith,Capt.E.G.
Moodey,1stLt.R.R.
Reamy,1stLt.B.T.
Smith,1stLt.V.H.
Brown,1stLt.L.B.

Dube, 2d Lt. D. E., to Brooklyn at McKesson & Robbins Co. plant.

Dunlap, 1st Lt. T. M., previous orders amended; to Camp Dodge.

Hook, 1st Lt. I. T., will report to Chief Insp. Div., N. Y.

Curtis, 1st Lt. E. G., to Holt Mfg. Co. plant at Peoria, Ill.

Oglesby, Capt. M. L., and Menkin, 1st Lt. J. I., will report to Chief, Insp. Div., N. Y.

Davisson, 2d Lt. R. L., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Silsbee, J. A., appointed 1st Lt., and will report to Chief of Ord.

Hawkey, 1st Lt. D. E., to Camp Meade.

Schmidt, Maj. E. C., will report to Fuel Administrator.

Miller, Maj. T. W., previous order amended to order him to report to Chief of Ord.

Following to active duty and will take station at Honolulu:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Betry, W. M.
Bon, L. J.
Glancy, T.
Rice, F. L.
Mahon, J.

Following to Rock Island Arsenal:

CAPTAINS.

Dennean, D. E.
Hass, E. L.
Tallant, H.
Willets, J. R.
Wells, G. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sindel, W. G.
Sheldon, B. K.
Smyser, J. L.
Schlotterbeck, W. C.
Paddock, L. S.
Ostrander, J.
Felt, H. L.
Eisenhauer, G. R.
Davey, O.
Connell, C. A.
Carrell, M. C.
Brown, K. D.
Yeager, L. R.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Witter, L. L.
Mooney, F. J.

Field Artillery.

Youngman, Lt.Col. R. P., Ind. N.G., hon. discharged.

West, Capt. J. M., Wis. N.G., hon. discharged.

Hadden, Capt. A. A., Wis. N.G., hon. discharged.

Thomson, Capt. E. G., Ga. N.G., hon. discharged.

Cochrane, 1st Lt. W. A., Mich. N.G., hon. discharged.

Godchaux, 2d Lt. P. L., Jr., R.C., hon discharged.

Cahoon, 2d Lt. H. E., Mass. N.G. hon discharged.

Towle, Capt. E. L., N. H. N.G., hon discharged.

Smith, Maj. H. M., Maine N.G. hon. discharged.

Beyer, Capt. G. W., Maine N.G., hon. discharged.

Atkins, Corp. E. F., Jr., Battery A, 1st Me., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Williamson, 2d Lt. A., Res. C., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Austin, for training as pilot.

De Priest, 2d Lt. M. J., 75th, to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

Cross, 1st Lt. F., 148th, appointed 2d Lt. in Vet. R.C. and assigned to Camp Merritt.

Coast Artillery Corps and Reserve.

Earle, Capt. J. H., R.C., det. an acting Qm. for time he may remain on present duty.

Green, Capt. F. M., to Ft. Monroe.

Mayer, 1st Lt. W., detailed in Av. Sec. of Sig C., temp., and assigned to Ft. Monroe.

Rink, 2d Lt. A., to Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth.

Barry, 1st Lt. O., and Landon, 2d Lt. S. W., Jr., assigned to 2d Trench Mortar Batt., and West, 2d Lt. F. J., R.C., and Wilkinson, 2d Lt. H. F., N.G., relieved from that regt.

Seelye, 2d Lt. H. P., R.C., assigned to 59th.

Sunderland, Maj. A. H., and Hyde, Maj. A. P. S., promoted to be Lt. Cols.

Ward, Capt. H. M., N.G., assigned to 2d Antiaircraft Batt., vice Frost, Capt. H. B.

Wells, 1st Lt. J. D., R.I.N.G., hon. discharged.

Parker, 1st Lt. W. H., R. I. N.G., hon. discharged.

Campbell, 1st Lt. V. A., Mass. N.G., hon. discharged.

Peterson, Col. W. O., Maine N.G., hon. discharged.

Smith, 1st Lt. F. G., Conn. N.G., hon. discharged.

McCullagh, 1st Lt. F. R., Mass. N.G., hon. discharged.

Chase 2d Lt. C. W., Maine N.G., hon. discharged.

Infantry.

Eaton, Capt. R. S., previous orders amended to read R. L.

Baker, Capt. T., and Childers, Capt. C., N.A., discharged.

Buchanan, 2d Lt. M. V., transferred to 10th.

Bartlett, 2d Lt. V. R., transferred to 46th.

Hardaway, Lt. Col., temp. Co. B. F., 55th, to detached list.

Gillmore, Maj. W. E., detailed to Sig.C. with rank of Lt.Col.

Blanchard, 1st Lt. E. B., 2d, N.G. of Hawaii, appointed to same grade in Eng.R.C.

Danforth, Maj. C. H., to Kelly Field in Av. Sec. of Sig.C., with rank of Lt. Col.

Mabry, 2d Lt. P. V., 36th, and Jones, 2d Lt. L. B., 50th, to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst. as pilot.

Edwards, 2d Lt. I. H., 50th, to Richmond for examination for Av. Training, then to station.

Phillipson, Maj. I. J., detailed in Insp. Gen's. Dept., vice Maj. H. S. Grier.

Rupp, Capt. E. K., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.

Morris, Maj. C. J., Ala. N.G., hon. discharged.

Joachim, Col. J. P., Wis. N.G., hon. discharged.

Rossiter, Lt. Col. E., Wis. N.G., hon. discharged.

Kealy, Col. P. J., Mo. N.G., hon. discharged.

Boucher, Col. J. B., Mich. N.G., hon. discharged.

Cousins, Col. M., Wis. N.G., hon. discharged.

Brutsche, Capt. H. A., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.

Gruber, Capt. C. F., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.

Thompson, Capt. J. W., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.

McClune, Capt. W. H., Penn. N.G., hon discharged.

Schenkel, Capt. W. H., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.

Atwood, Capt. R. B., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.

Knee, Capt. G. A., N.H.N.G., hon. discharged.

Elliott, Capt. G. P., N.H.N.G., hon. discharged.

Childers, 2d Lt. G. E., Fla.NG, hon discharged.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Patrick, 1st Lt. J. B., 50th, to Richmond for examination for fitness for Av. training, then to station.

Sites, 2d Lt. H. D., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Tex., inst. as pilot.

Sanborn, 2d Lt. R., to Plattsburg Barracks.

Blair, Capt. A. W., to Camp Taylor.

Richter, 1st Lt. S. L., appointed to same grade in Ord.R.C.

Busch, 2d Lt. J. H., previous orders rescinded, he having declined commission in N.G.

Wesley, 1st Lt. C. H., previous orders amended to read C. W.

Hall, Capt. C. C., and Turner, Capt. L. D., appointed to 37th N.G. Div. at Camp Sheridan.

McCoy, 1st Lt. P. J., Jr., appointed to Av. Sec., Sig.R.C., and assigned to Equipment Div., Finance Dept.

Gape, 2d Lt. L. B., appointed to Sig.R.C. and assigned to Langley Field for duty in photographic division.

Miscellaneous.

Hutchings, 2d Lt. W. M., previous orders rescinded.

Lear, 1st Lt. H. T., 103d Ammunition Train, hon. discharged.

Boott, 1st Lt. K.; Stickney, 1st Lt. H. D., and Nichols, 2d Lt. C. M., appointed to Adjt.Gen's R.C.

Martin, 1st Lt. (Chap.) J. J., to Camp Cody.

Walker, 1st Lt. G. K., 116th Mach. Gun Bat'n N.G., hon. discharged.

Ball, 2d Lt. C. W.; Alexander, 2d Lt. J. C., and Brush, 2d Lt. W. J., promoted to be 1st Lts. in 32d N.G. Div. at Camp MacArthur.

Roth, Master Engr. J. E.; Johnston, Master Engr. J. M.; Carlson, Sergt. A. E., and Schwabacher, 1st Sergt. H. J., promoted to be 2d Lts. 32d N.G. Div. at Camp MacArthur.

Hite, 1st Lt. L., Jr.; Whitaker, 1st Lt. J. M., and Keimer, 2d Lt. R. A., of Adjt. Gen's Dept., appointed to same grades in Inft.

Shields, Maj. G. H., Jr., Adjt.Gen's Dept., will report to Adjt.Gen. for duty.

Brown, 2d Lt. Ellsworth, previous orders amended to read Brown, 2d Lt. Elsworth.

Calder, Maj. R., I.N.G., hon. discharged.

Erwin, 1st Lt. N. E., Dent.R.C., hon. discharged.

McCuen, 1st Lt. R. W., N.G., previous orders revoked.

Hicks, Capt. W. L., N.G., to Camp Wadsworth as Asst. Camp Qm.

Sultan, Lt.Col. D. I., C. of E.; Williams, Maj. B. H. L., C.A.C.; Jones, Maj. C., C.A.C., and Bagby, Maj. P. H., 8th Inft., detailed as members of Gen. Staff Corps.

Miller, Lt.Col. R. B., M.C.; Griffin, Maj. G. E., Vet.C.; Hart, Maj. W. L., M.C.; Walsh, Maj. W. H., M.R.C., and Moon, 1st Lt. J. G., Vet.C., will meet in Wash. to examine applicants for appointment to Vet.C.

Chapin, Cont.Surg. C. V., will report to Surg.Gen. for consultation.

Rausch, Maj. L. V., N.G., to Camp Sevier as Asst. Camp Qm.

Hoffman, 1st Lt. (Chap.) M. T., to Camp Sevier.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Doniphan:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Gallette, F. O.
Dickey, W. C.
Paynter, J. R.
Woodward, G. J.
Loman, H. B.
Martin, R. W.
Kaster, J. F.
Heiny, J. D.
Biddle, H.
Lucier, R. F.
Amick, A. F.
Helfrecht, J. H.
Ruthven, L.
Bigelow, A. S.
Fulghum, M. W.
Rankin, H. R.
Vining, G. E.
Campbell, R. A.
Laird, H. U.
Scott, L. R.
Farrar, F. P.
Pleasants, J. H.
Liberman, J.
Garner, F. S.
Scott, W. E.
Stonestreet, W. M.
Truman, R. E.
Slaughter, S. O.
Masters, P.
Page, L. J.

Pitts, Battn. Sergt. Maj. A. D.; Graham, Regtl. Sergt. Maj. C. W., Jr., promoted to 2d Lts. and will report to Camp Doniphan.

Haverley, 2d Lt. J. R., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt.

Yingst, Capt. R. N., 116th Ammun. Train, hon. discharged.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to Camp Wheeler:

SERGEANTS.

Perkins, R. C.
Abrams, C. P.
Argo, E. Y.
Pickett, H. E.

Following appointments and promotions in the N.G.U.S. announced:

Jackson, 1st Lt. L., and Johnson, 1st Lt. L. E., promoted to be Capts. and assigned to 370th Inf.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 370th Inf.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Warfield, W. J.
Allen, H. L.
Wheeler, L. G.
Browning, O. A.
Smith, O. R.
Lee, B. H.
Chavis, R. L.
Phillips, W. C. P.
Washington, L. C.
Bass, F. P.
Jones, A. H.

SERGEANTS AND CORPORALS.

Ames, G. L.
Lewis, W. H.
Carter, J. E.
Bates, F. W.
Shelton, H. N.
Maxwell, E.
Alston, B. G.
Murphy, H.
Garrett, N.
Giles, G. L.
Parker, A. C.
Jones, D.
Jordon, A. M.
Proctor, G. F.
Williams, E. F. B.
Stearles, W.
Harris, L. J.
Norvell, S. B.
Douglas, E.
Corbin, F.
White, E. G.
Schuck, H. W.
Williams, A. H.
McDonald, J. L.
Wheeler, J. R.
Harding, D.
Johnson, H. E.
Ransom, S. L.
Bunn, G. C.
Lane, E. C.
Williams, W. W.
Diamond, B.
Jackson, R. B.
Tisdell, R. B.
Myers, E. J.
Bouchane, C. H.
Browning, B. A.
Johnson, F. R.
Evers, M.
Taylor, H. J.
Jackson, I.
McGwin, B.
Painter, T. A.
Moss, W. B.
Kelley, H. O.
Hall, J. A.

Resignations.

Johnson, 2d Lt. E. K., Inft., N.A.

Higgins, 2d Lt. F. H., N.Y.N.G.

Mueller, Capt. E. A., Inft., N.A., for the good of the service.

Hilton, 1st Lt. L. A., M.R.C., for the good of the service.

Heidt, 2d Lt. B. A., Fla.N.G.

Patton, Maj. W. B., Eng.R.C.

Steinert, 1st Lt. F. W., Wis.N.G.

Garber, Capt. J. M., Eng.R.C.

Richards, 1st Lt. W. L., Md.N.G.

Thompson, 1st Lt. R. C., N.C.N.G.

Nelson, Capt. A. H., Ill.N.G.

Mahoney, 2d Lt. J. V., Pa.N.G.

Patterson, Capt. L. H., D.C.N.G.

Abrams, 2d Lt. T. J., D.C.N.G.

Gendron, 1st Lt. A. B., Eng.R.C.

Reeder, 1st Lt. S. T., Mo.N.G.

Ragland, 2d Lt. E., Ill.N.G.

Leaves.

Farnell, 1st Lt. W. E., Sig.R.C., 10 days.

Prince, Capt. J. C., 1st Cav., 5 days' extension.

Woodson, Maj. T. D., M.C., 10 days.

Shortal, 1st Lt. W. W., M.R.C., 1 month's extension.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A severe cold wave with high pressure covers the Northwest, while to the southward and westward pressure is low, with a marked centre of disturbance over Eastern Colorado, and snows were general in the Northwestern States and the plateau region, with some rain over the extreme south plateau.

Rains also fell in the North Pacific States, and snows from the upper lake region and the upper Ohio Valley eastward. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States the weather was fair, and temperatures are much higher throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. In the Far West it is colder.

The weather will be fair Saturday over the Washington forecast district, except from the Lake region eastward, where there will be scattered snows. But during Saturday night and Sunday snow will be quite general north of the Ohio River and rain to the southward, extending Sunday into the Atlantic States.

It will be considerably colder Saturday in the upper Lake region, and somewhat colder in the Ohio Valley, the lower Lake region and the Middle Atlantic States.

It will be colder Sunday quite generally, except in the Southeast.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west to northwest, snow Saturday. Fair, colder Sunday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west to northwest, fair weather, colder Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Saturday, with local snows in the western portion, somewhat colder. Sunday, cloudy and colder, probably snow.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday. Sunday, cloudy and colder, probably snow by night.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, somewhat colder Saturday. Sunday, cloudy and colder, probably snow.

Western New York—Local snows, colder Saturday. Sunday, snow and colder.

Northern New England—Local snows Saturday. Sunday, colder and generally fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	34	26	4 P. M.	37	34
6 A. M.	32	24	6 P. M.	36	33
9 A. M.	32	24	9 P. M.	32	34
12 M.	33	28	11 P. M.	28	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 5:15 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.69 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.72 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:12 | Sun sets..5:05 | Moon sets..6:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:05	7:32	12:54	1:34
Governors Island	7:39	8:05	1:25	2:08
Hell Gate	9:48	10:16	3:51	4:18

Mexico Parcels.

Postmaster Patten advises that under the new parcel post convention between the United States and Mexico, effective November 1, 1917, the maximum length of a parcel post package in any direction is three feet six inches, and the greatest length and girth is six feet.

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 24:

STEAMSHIPS.

Almirante, (Am.)
Angvald, (Nor.)
Artemis, (Nor.)
Black Prince, (Br.)
Bethlehem, (Am.)
Confidenze, (Ital.)
Caraquet, (Br.)
City of Oran, (Br.)
Chester Sun, (Am.)
Cape Breton, (Br.)
Eleanor Maersk, (Dan.)
Ellin, (Gr.)
Fort Gaines, (Nor.)
Freeport Sulphur No. 2, (Am.)
Freeport Sulphur No. 3, (Am.)
Freeport Sulphur No. 4, (Am.)
Gene Crawley, (Am.)
General G. W. Goethals, (Am.)
Gotalano, (Swed.)
Londonier, (Belg.)
Merauke, (Dutch.)
Mandeville, (Nor.)
Melrose, (Am.)
Nordstjernen, (Dan.)
Northland, (Br.)
Orduna, (Br.)
President Bunge, (Belg.)
Queen Elizabeth, (Br.)
San Giorgio, (Ital.)
Sunoil, (Am.)
San Silverstre, (Br.)
Wayfarer, (Br.)
Wethersfield, (Br.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Daisy Farlin, (Am.)
Thomas B. Garland, (Am.)
Thomas F. Pollard, (Am.)

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:45—40 W. 4 St.; Lucky Brand Clothing Co.	Slight
12:50—2,304 12 Av.; not given	Slight
8:15—180 Post Av.; not given	Slight
9:25—336 E. 51 St.; not given	Slight
9:40—2,425 Arthur Av.; not given	Slight
9:40—77 Warren St.; not given	Slight
9:25—336 E. 51 St.; Florence Shannon	Slight
9:35—77 Warren St.; Gerard Wire Twine Machine Co.	Slight
9:40—105 Charles St.; Edward Burke	Slight
9:40—2,423 Arthur Av.; M. Denito	Slight
10:30—656 Water St.; P. Reardon	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—12 W. 21 St.; Dublier Button Works	Slight
12:35—1,440 2 Av.; Frederick Woebel	Not Given
12:45—335 E. 13 St.; not given	Slight
2:30—Tremont and Mapes Av.; (auto); Fred Sacks	Slight
3:15—597 9th Av.; Interborough Tea and Coffee Co.	Slight
3:50—124 Broome St.; Herman Wagner	Slight
6:00—183 7th St.; William Davis	Slight
6:55—142 Lewis St.; Mary Fisher	Slight
7:00—East Chester and Gun Hill Roads; Abraham Schwartz	$35
8:50—8 Av. & 17 St., (trolley car;) N. Y. Railways	Slight
10:00—336 E. 52 St.; Mrs. O'Connor	Slight
11:15—33 W. 111 St.; Wolf Frank	Slight

Education Notes.

The examinations for assistant teacher of camps in vacation playgrounds and for assistant teacher and teacher of kindergarten in vacation playgrounds will be held on Jan. 31, instead of Jan. 28.

The contributions of teachers to the Ambulance Fund up to Jan. 10 amounted to $18,394.

The annual dinner of the Association of Men Principals will be held this evening at the Aldine Club, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Members of the new Board of Education will be present and President Somers will speak.

President Grace Strachan Forsythe of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers has written a letter to Mayor Hylan seeking to obtain desired salary adjustments of women teachers' salaries without further legislation or litigation.

Reports received from school Principals by the Board of Education show a gradual reduction in the number of pupils on part time, despite an increase in registration over last year's figures.

The New York Evening High School for Women, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, is registering applicants for the new term. The academic courses leading to Regents' credits include English, chemistry, physics, mathematics, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. A special class in commercial Spanish is being formed in response to requests from many engaged in business correspondence with Spanish-speaking countries.

The Patrick Henry Community Centre will not be opened before the latter part of March or April. The four girls' clubs have been accommodated at the Meinhard House, as have the mothers' English class and the prospective sewing class. It may be possible to move one or two of these groups to the Ninety-sixth Street Library or to one of the neighboring settlements. Two boys' clubs have been shifted to P. S. 184, which has a centre.

Estates Appraised.

DUHAIN, MARY FAY, (June 21, 1917.) Total estate, $132,380. The will gave a life interest in the residue to Marion C. Lummis, daughter, and left $12,000 to Roman Catholic institutions.

HOWENSTEIN, WILLIAM G., (Nov. 23, 1917.) Total assets, $171,965. Assets: Real estate, $63,000, which includes 41 7th Av., valued at $33,000; 43 7th Av., $17,000; 163-165 West 18th St., $10,000; cash, $108,665. The estate goes to his sisters, Mary L. Snell, life estate in $20,000, and Minetta C. Howenstein, $160,783.

LLOYD, HENRY A., (July 24, 1917.) Total assets, $110,226; cash, $17,912; personalty, $14,773. Beneficiaries: Wife, Cornelia P. Lloyd of the Sherman Square Hotel, $50,000; his daughter, Julia H. Chenery of Belfast, Me., $12,133; his sons, Martin V. of Cleveland, Henry D. of Newton, Mass., and B. Morris Lloyd of Montclair, $11,857 each; grandchildren, Margaret Chenery, Margaret Hallburton Lloyd, James H. Lloyd, and William H. Widdefield, $1,000 each. His friend, John Blitzermann, Jr., $500.

BURNS SOCIETY DINES.

Scotsmen Gather to Commemorate Poet's Birthday Anniversary.

Scotsmen from this and other cities, members of the Burns Society of New York, gathered last night at Delmonico's for the annual dinner to commemorate the birthday anniversary of Robert Burns and to emphasize the need in the present world crisis of the kind of democracy for which their patron stood.

Alexander R. Peacock, President of the society and formerly a partner of Andrew Carnegie, presided as toastmaster, and received an ovation when one of the speakers called attention to the fact that Mr. Peacock had three sons in the military service of the United States.

"A new feature appears in our programme tonight," President Peacock said. "For the first time in history the whole English-speaking people of the world is united in an alliance in defense of liberty and justice. The end of the struggle must be, will be, the triumph of right. Our program tonight aims to give enthusiastic recognition to our brave boys on land and sea, many of them united to us by the closest ties of affection, who are laying down their lives for the principles which we all hold true."

In his eulogy of Burns, President Peacock said the Scotch poet was a patriot to the core.

"His sympathies went out to all mankind," he said. "He did more for liberty than whole libraries of statute books; he struck notes which find responsive chords in the heart of every man who feels and thinks. His grandest claim rests, and will continue to rest, on that enduring sense of common kinship which he did so much to cement and perpetuate. To this, more than to anything else, it is due that the personality of Robert Burns is today as living a personality as if he were among us. To this it is due that the man is enshrined in our hearts as surely as the poet is enshrined in the temple of fame."

Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr of Pittsburgh and John Foord were the other speakers.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Jan. 23, three rings, cluster diamonds, diamond and sapphire, and cat's-eye stone, either on 8 o'clock train from Philadelphia or in Pennsylvania Station; liberal reward, no questions asked for return. A. L., P 193 Times.

LOST.—Emerald and diamond ring, Wednesday evening, probably in 39th St. Theatre. Finder please communicate with Mrs. A. K. Nimick, care Mrs. Sierck, 5 Park Av., and receive $100 reward.

LOST.—Gold purse, on Friday, about 5 P. M., on north-bound Amsterdam Av. car, between 84th and 83d Sts.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Aaron Lauterbach & Bro., 170 Broadway.

LOST.—A package containing a black silk dress wrapped in a Wanamaker box with $45 sales check attached, Tuesday afternoon. Reward. Write Mrs. H. A. Greeley, P. O., Seabright, N. J.

LOST.—Between Waldorf and Grand Central Station, yellow silk handbag, contents gold cigarette case, pinch glasses, purse, small amount change; reward. Z 283 Times Annex.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon or evening, Jan. 20, diamond bar pin about three inches long. $50 reward if returned to Cashier, Belmont Hotel, 42d St.

LOST.—In Jack's Restaurant or vicinity, diamond ring, with two green stones on sides. $150 reward and no questions asked, if returned to B. F., 12 West 46th St.

LOST.—In taxicab, between Restaurant Voisin and Criterion Theatre, at 8 o'clock Thursday night, cross fox fur. Return to Hudson Theatre; suitable reward.

LOST.—Thursday night, between French Theatre, on 35th St., and 125 East 86th St., oval gold and pearl earring. Suitable reward at above address.

LOST—Suit case, labeled "D," from taxi between 103d and 151st Sts., Broadway, Wednesday morning; reward. Simmonds, 3,647 Broadway.

LOST—Brown beaver muff, ladies'-room, Lackawanna Station, Hoboken; liberal reward. H. R. Dobler, 176 Broadway. Phone 8800 Cortlandt.

LOST.—A diamond ring, between 9th and 49th St., on 5th Av., on Jan. 18; liberal reward. J. Monahan, 441 37th St., Brooklyn. Sunset 3111.

LOST.—In Hotel Martinique, diamond solitaire ring; valuable as family heirloom; liberal reward if returned; no questions asked. P 199 Times.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, lavallier, between 84th and 94th, Broadway, or Broadway car; reward. Hotel Monterey, Broadway and 94th.

LOST—Jan. 24, on 5th Av., between 33d and 53d Sts., or on bus, gold watch, initialed "M. T." Return to 12 West 53d St.; reward.

LOST.—Friday, 128th subway station, package of French letters; please return or furnish any information leading to recovery to 26 Stone St., Room 1002.

LOST.—On 5th Av., between 40th and 48th, patent leather slipper, marked Hanan. Will finder please return to elevator man, 16 East 48th.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon in Lyceum Theatre, gold mesh bag marked H. D. Geer. Liberal reward if returned to 246 W. 72d St.

LOST.—White, gold lorgnette on Broadway or 100th St. to Columbus Av.; reward. Dimick, 19 West 107th St.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, pointed fox, Wednesday evening, vicinity Times Square station, 4th Av. subway; reward. G 57 Times.

LOST.—Gold locket, 5th Av. or Riverside bus, between 101st and 149th; liberal reward. Miller, 567 West 149th. Apt. 42.

LOST.—Black fur belt, at 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., 5:30, Friday; reward. Finder call 5830 Cathedral.

LOST—Black silk handbag containing sum of money, keys, silver rosary. Return 400 Park Av.; reward.

LOST.—A black fur piece for neck, at opera, Monday evening last. Return to Wolcott Hotel, 31st St.

LOST.—Handbag in taxi Jan. 24th, contents valuable only to owner; no questions asked; liberal reward. Return to Hotel Bristol.

LOST.—$500 reward for return of jewelry lost on Broadway, 148th, 161st. Lohr, 3,605 Broadway.

LOST.—Lady's moleskin stole, (neckpiece,) about Jan. 11; liberal reward if returned. P 179 Times.

LOST.—Diamond and platinum chain; liberal reward. A. F. Morrill, 82 Beaver St.

LOST.—Thursday, ring, with cat's-eye pearls. Reward at 8 West 92d St.

LOST.—Friday, lady's gold wrist watch, Elgin; reward. Davis, 76 West 105th.

LOST.—Small black purse with money, in bills. Krans, 57 West 10th St.

WILL THE PERSON ("M. C.") WHO GOT wrong coat and hat at popular restaurant on Columbus Circle Saturday evening, please communicate with P 165 Times?

$1,000 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR RETURN OF LARGE THREE-STONE LAVALLIERE LOST IN WALDORF-ASTORIA THURSDAY AFTERNOON. WM. WISE & SON, FLATBUSH AV. AND NEVINS ST., BROOKLYN.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring, heirloom, large ruby with 2 diamonds of equal size, lost between the Waldorf, Best's, and Gregorian Hotel, ladies' dressing room, first floor, about 1 o'clock P. M., Jan. 11. Pleasants, 95 Morton St.

$400 REWARD.—Lost, Jan. 15, downtown, Brooklyn, diamond solitaire ring, also dinner ring and diamond brooch, in chamois bag. B. A. Griffiths, 262 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8686J.

$20 REWARD for return black Scotch terrier, lost near Biograph studio, Wednesday; green collar, with name Leonce Perret. Communicate Mrs. Perret, 862 Riverside Drive. Academy 858.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, Jan. 23, between 28th and 37th Sts., fancy platinum ring with three centre and 24 small diamonds. Theodore A. Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

$150 REWARD.—Lost, white West Highland terrier dog; answers to name of "Mac." Return to Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. No questions asked.

$100 REWARD for the return of onyx and diamond brooch lost Jan. 18; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—A watch fob, gold coin pendant. W. A. Decker, care New York Telephone Co., 104 Broad St.

ENRIGHT PROMISES TO 'SCREW DOWN LID'

Gives Pledge After Appointing Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church Elder Fourth Deputy.

SAYS HYLAN GAVE FREE REIN

Announces That He Will Quit Lieutenants' Association—Reticent on Social Service.

After appointing Frederick A. Wallis, an elder of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, his Fourth Deputy yesterday, Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright declared emphatically that there would be no return to "open-town" conditions in this city while he was Police Commissioner.

Mr. Wallis, General Manager of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, is the "$25,000-a-year business man" whose name was mentioned by District Attorney Swann and applauded by Mayor Hylan at one of their conferences with ex-Commissioner Bugher, who, however, did not act upon the suggestion.

The name of Mr. Wallis was sent by Governor Hughes to the State Senate on Jan. 20, 1900, for confirmation as Superintendent of Insurance. Senator Thomas E. Grady introduced a resolution calling upon the Acting Superintendent of Insurance to furnish the Senate with correspondence regarding complaints against Wallis for violations of the insurance laws. A bundle of correspondence was sent to the Senate, but before any inquiry was held Mr. Wallis sent a letter to Governor Hughes asking that his name be withdrawn. Mr. Wallis wrote that the charges against him were entirely without foundation, but said he did not wish to take an office "to which so much political opposition has been directed."

On May 7, 1917, a warrant was issued in Pittsburgh for the arrest of Mr. Wallis in connection with the investigation of the looting of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company. Mr. Wallis said he knew nothing about the affairs of the company except that he had been asked to become its President and refused. He said the warrant must have been issued merely to procure his testimony in Pittsburgh. The warrant was not served and Mr. Wallis was not among the many who were indicted later. District Attorney Swann, who investigated the affairs of the company in this city, found nothing against Mr. Wallis and remained on intimate terms with him.

Mr. Wallis, who has offices at 111 Broadway and lives at 200 West Fifty-eighth Street, is an elder of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and the President of the Men's Bible Class. He was one of a committee of three from the church who went to Europe several years ago and were successful in getting the Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett to accept the call to the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Church. Mr. Wallis was President of the Brotherhood of the Presbyterian Churches of New York City for three terms. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was appointed by Mayor Mitchel to his Committee on National Defense. He was Treasurer of the Home Missions Committee of the Presbytery of New York City and Vice President of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York City, and has been active in social work among immigrants on the east side. He was born in Kentucky, and is a member of the Southern Society.

To be Purchasing Agent.

As Fourth Deputy Commissioner Mr. Wallis will have charge of the business end of the Police Department, such as purchasing and care of buildings and plant of the department.

"I have talked over this matter very earnestly with the Mayor and Commissioner Enright," Mr. Wallis said last night, "and I can tell you that they mean business. They are going to put an absolute end to graft, gambling, and vice in this city, and I would give my last drop of blood to see it done."

"I will say without the slightest qualification," Commissioner Enright declared yesterday, "that the 'lid' is going to be screwed down on New York City tighter during my administration than ever before. And I want to say that any person, inside of the department or outside of it, who thinks differently will find that he is very badly mistaken while I sit at this desk."

"Do you feel sure that you have a free hand in running the department?"

"I do, absolutely."

"Have you that understanding with the Mayor?"

"I have. On the other hand, I am a part of this administration and I intend to co-operate in carrying out its policies, like any other department head."

"But are you to do it in your own way?"

"I am to have my own way, absolutely."

"Has there been any interference with you, so far?"

"Not the slightest. I don't believe the Mayor ever wanted to interfere with anybody."

"Some persons have drawn the inference from some of your changes that the 'lid' might be lifted here and there."

"There is nothing to any such talk. I have made no appointments except to fill vacancies. In every place that I have filled, I have named an experienced and efficient man to an important post."

Commissioner Enright was told that it had been reported that Chief Inspector Dillon, who was appointed to succeed the late Chief Inspector Schmittberger, was to be made a Captain again and that Captain Daly, who is now Acting Chief Inspector, would be appointed in his place. Commissioner Enright said:

"Chief Inspector Dillon is now on a ten days' leave of absence because of illness, and Captain Daly has been appointed Acting Inspector for that time. I cannot say anything further on the subject."

Will Quit as Lieutenants' Head.

The Commissioner was asked if he expected to continue as President of the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, of which he has been President for twelve years, during which he was frequently criticised by Police Commissioners for making himself the mouthpiece for the complaints of the uniformed men.

"I am going to resign," he said. "I have been the head of it for twelve years, but I will give up the place before the annual dinner this year."

Speaking of his having been rejected for promotion though at the top of the eligible list, Commissioner Enright said that, so far as he knew, the only reason for that had been his opposition to the police bills proposed by the late administration to deprive a dismissed policeman of the right of appeal. "Now that I am Commissioner," he added, "I believe, as I did when I was in uniform, that the policeman should have the right of appeal, and I would do the same thing again."

He was asked if he would proceed at once to end forms of so-called "social service" work in the Police Department, which was the subject of attack by Mayor Hylan in the last election.

"I have not had time to get around to that yet," he said. "I have had too much to do the last few days. The matter will receive careful study. No policeman should be so burdened with outside duties that he cannot perform his police duties efficiently, and there is some question whether some of the work now done by policemen could not be done more effectively by other departments, but I don't want to say anything on the subject until I have been able to give thorough attention to it."

Commissioner Enright was asked whether he thought police conditions in New York were good at the present time, and if they had been good under the Mitchel administration.

"I should not want to give an opinion," he replied. "I have had no business with conditions except in my own precinct."

Commissioner Enright yesterday appointed Colonel Augustus Drum Porter as his secretary. Colonel Porter, who served in the National Guard in Pennsylvania and in New York State, was secretary to Douglas I. McKay when he was First Deputy Police Commissioner and later, when he became Commissioner, following the resignation of Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
11 A. M.—REV. CHAS. L. WHITE, D. D., "The Primary and By-Products of Christianity."
8 P. M.—HON. CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD, Secretary of Treasury under President Cleveland.
"Some Benefits Growing Out of the War."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"What Do You Read?"
8—"A New Drive Against the Saloon."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Pastor preaching.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
No evening service.
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and at Judson Memorial Church at 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. J. HOWARD ARDREY addresses Young Men's Bible Class, 9:40. Young men invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"CAN A PERSON ONCE SAVED EVER BE LOST? IS A BACKSLIDER A LOST PERSON, OR A STUMBLING CHILD OF GOD WHOM THE FATHER INVITES TO RETURN?"
8 P. M.—"THE APPARENTLY TRUE, BUT ACTUALLY FALSE, TEACHING THAT THE POPE IS THE ANTICHRIST. WHO IS THE REAL ANTICHRIST? IS HE TO SIT IN A REBUILT JEWISH TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM, SHOWING HIMSELF AS GOD? DO THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES INDICATE THE WAY IS NOW BEING PREPARED FOR HIS COMING?"
Friday Night, Feb. 1, 8 o'Clock, "The Book of Numbers."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South.
Rev. F. W. Lawson, } Ministers.
Rev. A. Ray, Petty, }
Rev. F. W. Lawson preaches at 11. Joint service with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church at 8. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin preaches.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
preaches Sunday at 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches.
9:40 A. M., SUNDAY SCHOOL, (All Depts.)
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st St.
Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVE., BET. 126TH & 127TH STS.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The New Incarnation."
8 P. M.—"The Divine Indifference."

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The War and Federal Prohibition."
8 P. M.—"What Will You Give for It?"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St.—Rev. William S. Beard preaches at 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches 11 & 8. S. S., 10 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Services 11, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor.
Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor.
Subject: "The Trinity in Man."
Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evening, 8:15. Park Avenue Hotel.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker.
Subject: "The Religion of the Soldier in the Trench."
8 P. M.—MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker.
Subject: "The Doctrine of Non-Resistance and Justification of the War."

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

BIBLE HOUR,
NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 35th St.
President of Institute DON O. SHELTON
Tomorrow, 4:15 P. M.
"How to Live So That All Things Will Work Together for Good."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
N. E. Cor. 7th Av. and 128th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP. Evening subject, Evangelical War Problems. VII., "SHOULD WE PRAY FOR THE DEAD?" Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday, 8 P. M., "PAUL'S SECOND LETTER TO THE CORINTHIANS."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER MacINTOSH, D. D., of Ithaca, N. Y.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "PROHIBITION: WAR MEASURE OR PEACE POLICY."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE,
Mt. Morris Theatre, SUNDAY, 10:45.
PROF. ILLOWAY—DIETARY LAWS.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
93d St. and Broadway.
Pastor, REV. A. STEIMLE, D. D.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER, 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

JANE STREET CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV.
REV. DR. C. A. HOLLA, PASTOR.
Great Revival
all day Sunday and every night during the week.
WALLACE W. COLBY, M. D.,
10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
LAYMAN'S MASS MEETING, 3:45 P. M.
Wesleyan Evangelists. Billy Sunday singers. Everybody invited. Everybody welcome.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St.
REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Pastor, "The Church a Social Lever."
8 P. M.—Dr. Fred Winslow Adams.
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class—Dr. William J. Thompson.
6-8 P. M. Social Tea and Epworth League.

PARK AV. CHURCH, Cor. 86th St.
11—U. S. Ambassador Hon. Abram I. Elkus.
Subject: "The Assassination of a Race."
8 P. M.: Dr. Jamieson.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76 St., near Columbus Av.
11—Sermon by Dr. Allan MacRossie.
8—"From the Steel Mill to the Pulpit."
Rev. W. H. MORGAN, D. D.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St.
11 and 8—Rev. Chester C. Marshall.
8 P. M.—SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE.
Augmented vested chorus choir. Grace Kerns, soprano, soloist; Mildred Dilling, harpist; J. Fletcher Shera, musical director.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Preaching by Dr. Goodell.
8 P. M., Temperance Address by Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.
10 A. M., Sunday School. 11 A. M., Special Service in Recognition of our Enlisted Men. The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"The Going and the Return."

NEW THOUGHT.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE.
Sun., 11:15. Subject, "A Passion for Perfection." Prosperity Class Mon. Evening, 8:15. Room 104. All welcome.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D ST.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 27.
11:00 A. M.—Miss Edith A. Martin.
4:00 P. M.—Mrs. M. C. Steiber.
8:15 P. M.—"THE HEART OF HUMANITY," WALTER DE VOE.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30.
Beginning new course in "Fundamentals of Freedom." Miss Mary Allen.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 31.
Healing Service—Miss Anna Purcell.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M., "A New Philosophy of Life."

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free Lecture at Cort Theatre,
48th St., east of Broadway,
Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
Doors open at 3:30.
For the benefit of those interested in the Troward Philosophy, Mrs. Behrend (his only personal pupil) will give a sketch of the life and teaching of the acknowledged
MASTER THINKER, (in Mental Science,)
T. TROWARD,
of whose writing the late Professor James of Harvard University has said: "Far and away the ablest statement of that philosophy that I have met, beautiful in its sustained clearness of thought and style—a really classic statement." Free Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway, Apartment 1110. A copy of one of the late Judge Troward's personal letters stating the foundation upon which his philosophy is based will be presented to each person present. The Teachers' Class will begin Feb. 4th.

DR. SEARS' SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 a. m., F. W. SEARS, Orator. Subject, "WAS JESUS GOD OR MAN?"

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sun. service, Coterie Club, 40 W. 58th, 11 A.M. Speaker: Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject: "Intuition and Conscience," with Interpretation of Current Events.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter. 11.—Subject:
"The Lost Word Found."
8 P. M.—Mr. H. W. Hubbell, Speaker.
Subject: "Friendship."

PAULA VERDU, 40 West 58th St.—Sunday, at 3, "HEALING CURRENTS."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
The work of the Affiliated Churches will be presented by Dr. Merrill, Rev. Theodore F. Savage, and Rev. Graham C. Hunter.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 4.
Bible School at 9:40.
Visitors welcome at all services.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
NO EVENING SERVICE.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. by the Pastor.
4:30 P. M., Special Musical Service.
Portion Verdi's Requiem. Full choir. Soloists and Instrumentalists.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's College Board.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 11TH ST.
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor.
Dr. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, 11 and 8.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway at 174th St.
DR. MARTIN AT 11 AND 8.
4 P. M.—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

JOHN SPARGO will speak on "International Democracy" at Labor Temple, 244 East 14th St., at 8:30 P. M. Sunday, Jan. 27.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. JONATHAN C. DAY, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR.
Service in chapel, 11 A. M.
The pastor will preach.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
11 A. M.—Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D.
8 P. M.—Hampton Institute Singers.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.—Robert Watson, Minister, will preach at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.
Ministers { Thomas Guthrie Speers, 11 A. M. George Alexander, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, Cor. 105th.—11, Japanese Emperor's Personal Delegation, headed by Maj. Gen. Hibiki. 8, Rev. John Callahan, "Bearing Light to Man in Tombs." Anniversary.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 & 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Serbian Service.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Lawrence.
Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday).
Soldiers and sailors especially invited to Cathedral Services.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH,
251 West 43d St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av.
SUNDAY NIGHT FORUM AT 8.
JAMES McFARLANE,
"What Made the United States Great?"

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
89TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., RECTOR.
SERVICES AT 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (RECTOR.)
4, 8 P. M. (REV. R. E. CARR.)
MATTHEWS' CANTATA, "THE CONVERSION," AT 4. HARP, VIOLIN AND 'CELLO WITH ORGAN AT 11 AND 4.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.
Services: 8, 10:15, 11, and 8, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.
Lexington Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. ARTHUR KETCHUM,
Acting Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Acting Rector;) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 8 P. M., Evensong and Address.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (The Rector) ..... 11 A. M.
Service for Colonial Dames (Rector) 4 P. M.
Later Evensong (Dean Clash) ..... 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.
Fifth Av., above 45th St.
Rev. Herbert Shipman, B. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11.—Rev. CHARLES P. TINKER, D. D.
8.—Rev. E. E. MATTHEWS, Asst. Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D.
4 P. M., CHORAL EVENSONG.
Address by Rev. E. V. Collins.
SPECIAL MUSIC. VIOLIN, ORGAN.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D. Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 4, 8. Popular Vespers, 4. Leo Riggs plays "Marcia Festiva"; Mauro-Cottone, "Allegro Espagnol," Moskowski, Earle Tuckerman, baritone, sings "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Steffe, and "Why Do the Heathen Rage?" Handel. Bible readings and address by Dr. Gates.

ST. ANDREW'S,
Fifth Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. on "PAY AS YOU PRAY." At 4 P. M., MME. RENE ENGEL from Paris, P. P. C., will speak on "The Frenchman in His Home and Family."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av., at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address.
Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES
8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A.M.; 11 A.M. (Rector); 8 P.M. (Rev. J. M. Neifert.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector.
11 A. M.—Seeking and Finding Life.
8 P. M.—Power of Meditation.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth St., west of Second Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the rector, "Lazarus and Dives: Economic Independence."
4 P. M.—"Italy: Her Services to America." Diana Watts and others.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, St. Paul's Chapel.
Service at 4 P. M.
Rev. RAYMOND C. KNOX, Chaplain.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Bishop Lawrence.)
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Violin and Organ Music.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M.
10:30—Concone's Mass and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—PROCESSION and CHORAL EVENSONG.
8 P. M.—SERMON, Fr. Davis.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., Near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:15 P. M., Instruction on Christian Doctrine; Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 11 (The Rector,) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
CONVENT AND 149TH, NEAR AMST. AV.
11 A. M.—Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols.
8 P. M.—Rev. W. W. Clark.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Our Schoolmaster."
8 P. M.—"The Women of the Red Cross."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MacLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Musical Service. Selections from Gounod. Church School 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music, "Negro Spirituelles."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At 4 P. M., Subject: "The Sacrifice of Service and the Service of Sacrifice."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH.
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av.
Sundays at 8 P. M. sharp.
LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE.
Speaker, Mrs. Carrie S. Thomas,
Psychic Demonstrations.

THEOSOPHY.

AT THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS,
2,228 Broadway, 79th St., New York Lodge.
K. D. SHASTRI, M. D.,
Noted Scholar of India.
Sunday, Jan. 27, 8:15, Intellectual Plane.
Sunday, Feb. 3, Spiritual Plane.
Public cordially invited.
Children's Class Saturday, 10:30. Free.

CENTRAL LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, corner 67th St.—Sunday, Jan. 27, 8:15 P. M., "Controlling Our Future Earth Lives," Dr. F. Milton Willis.
Thursday, Jan. 31, 8:15 P. M., "Raymond, the Problem of Immortality," by Miss Annie Peake.
Classes in Theosophy Wednesday evening, 8:15 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

Theosophical Society, 25 West 45th St. Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Ancient Scandinavian Mysticism," C. H. A. Bjerregaard.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
"I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH," topic of sermon, Third in series: "UNITARIAN MEANING OF ORTHODOX PHRASES," by Rev. Dr. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., MR. HOLMES, "THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR; (1) WOMAN, OR THE PROBLEM OF THE SEXES." 8:15 P. M., PROF. HARRY A. OVERSTREET, "HIDDEN ENERGIES IN WAR AND PEACE."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at 11.
"MORE GOD—NOT LESS."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor,
preaches 11 A. M., "YOUTH."
A Sermon for Young People's Day.

Y. M. C. A.

23d St. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St. Sun., 4 P.M.
DR. KARL REILAND.
"WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?"

EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 153 E. 86th St.
Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
MAJOR BELTON of the British Army.
Orchestra Concert.

DR. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL,
"The Realization of Democracy,"
West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P. M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL CLUB FOR NURSES,
132 East 45th St.
8:15 P. M.—Hour of Sacred Song. Soloist.
ALL NURSES INVITED.

OTHER SERVICES.

A NEW ORDER OF MEDITATION.
JAMES PORTER MILLS, M. D., will speak in his Lecture Room, 1015 Aeolian Hall, 42d St., Sundays at 11 A. M. General subjects: Scripture Helps. Meditation—A Way of Illumination and Abounding Health. Contributions. Other week-day classes.

CIRCLE FOR INNER LIGHT.
Coterie Club,
40 West 58th St.,
Mrs. JOSEPH MILBURN speaks
Sundays at 8 o'clock P. M.
All Welcome.
Private lessons or conferences by appointment. Address Mrs. Joseph Milburn, 40 West 58th St. Phone 9230 Plaza.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
8TH AV. AND 44TH ST.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.
10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by Rev. JOHN CABLE of Nyack, N. Y.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

RESCUE SOCIETY.
Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. Gospel Service nightly, 10 P. M. Great mass meeting, Monday, 3 P. M.
T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

DR. SEARS' SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sundays 11:15 a. m., F. W. SEARS, Orator. Subject, "WAS JESUS GOD OR MAN?"

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS
will be held (D. V.) at 9:30 Sunday mornings at 290 8th Av.

UNION PREACHERS' MEETING.
Monday, Jan. 28, at Marble Collegiate Church, 11 A. M. See more extended announcement on another page of this paper.

"WILL PEACE RETURN AGAIN TO THIS WORLD or Will War Continue Uninterruptedly Until the Coming of Christ?" Prof. C. T. Everson, Casino Thr., 39th and B'way, Sun., 8 P. M. Mary Don Harbeson, Soloist. Largest Sunday night audience in city.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th.—Swami Bohananda. "Before and After," 8 P. M. Sriman Dhan Mukerjee-Post, "Poetry of Hindu Life," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock Street, between Bedford and Franklin Avenues. (Take Fulton Street "L" or surface car to Franklin Avenue.) Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.) Rev. E. FAIRBANK will preach at 11 A. M. 7:45 P. M., Religious Forum. Dr. HENRY NEUMANN will discuss "Can Ethical Culture Be a Religion?"

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street.
Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"In Touch With the Unseen."
7:45 P. M.—"The Call to Do Our Bit."
Sermons by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Wm. F. Kettle. Services in the Lecture Room.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
B'klyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M. Dr. HENRY NEUMANN: "Sir Oliver Lodge's Messages from His Dead Son."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St.
Ministers. { Charles Carroll Albertson. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr.
Dr. Albertson will preach at 10:30 and 7:45. Clinton Avenue Congregational Church uniting in the evening. Special music. After-service with brief address by the Rev. M. R. Boynton.

UNIVERSALIST.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH,
Ocean and Ditmas Avs.
Rev. A. EUGENE BARTLETT, Minister.
10:30 A. M.—"COAL AND CIVILIZATION."
7:45 P. M.—"JERUSALEM," illustrated.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN,
"Progress of the War."
VICTOR'S BAND. Edna White Trumpeters.
Greatest Men's Meeting. Doors open 2:30.
Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Y. W. C. A.

Y. W. C. A.,
376 Schermerhorn St.
Jan. 27, 3 P. M.,
Dr. Cadman,
"WOMEN AND THE WAR."

Thousands of Officers Are Now Wearing Arnheim Uniforms

More may if they will. We are prepared to supply the demand without delay. Uniforms to measure in twenty-four hours. Uniforms ready-to-wear-away for those who want them at once.

READY-TO-WEAR-AWAY

12 oz. serge Blouse and Breeches	$28
14 oz. serge Blouse and Breeches	$35
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